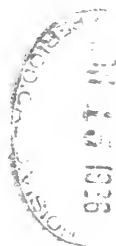


RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXIX

JANUARY, 1936

No. 1



EARLY LOCAL PAPER CURRENCY

See page 10

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE
HISTORICAL



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SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

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No. 1

H. ANTHONY DYER, *President* GILBERT A. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

An Early American Advertisement
Concerning Rhode Island, 1678

Communicated by FULMER MOOD

The advertisement which is given below is now printed, it is believed, for the first time since it was originally published. The original is to be found in the archives of the Public Record Office, London, where I consulted it first in the autumn of 1934. On referring to Charles Evans, *American Bibliography*, volume I, and Willard O. Waters, *American Imprints, 1648-1797*, in the Huntington Library, Supplementing Evans' *American Bibliography* (*Huntington Library Bulletin* Number 3, February, 1933) I could not locate this item, and provisionally decided that it was unknown. But in conversation with Mr. Waters at the Huntington Library I learned that that indefatigable explorer, Worthington Ford, had preceded me on the trail, and that he had listed the document as number 64 in his work on *Massachusetts Broad-sides and Ballads, 1639-1800*.

The advertisement is filed in the collection at the Public Record Office as C. O. I/42, 149. I. It should be read in

connection with three other documents listed as number 836, number 837 and number 839 of the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, America and West Indies, 1677-1680, London 1896.

Although this specimen of domestic promotion literature is indeed primitive, when compared with the identical type of literature produced in London at about the same period, yet it would seem as though a useful purpose is being served by presenting it here, as historians of Rhode Island and of American advertising may perhaps find in it some thing of interest.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Lands of *Narrhaganset*, and *Niantick Countreyes*, and parts adjacent, are places very pleasant and fertile, fit and commodious for plantation, and several Townships; the true & legal Right whereof belongs to certain Gentlemen in *New-England*, (the most part of them dwelling within the Colony of the *Massachusetts*) by purchase from the chief *Sachims*, that were sole Proprietors of the same; and was long since allowed and approved by the Honoured Commissioners of the united Colonies, and recorded in the Book of Records for the Colony of *Connecticot*, under which Government and Jurisdiction the Land aforesaid lyeth.

These are therefore to certifie & inform all *Christian People*, that are willing or may be desirous to settle themselves in a regular way of Townships on the said Lands, that they may please to apply themselves to the Subscribers hereof in *Boston*, who are by the said Gentlemen, the Proprietors, chosen and appointed a Committee to act in any of their Concerns touching the Premises; with whom all such Persons may treat and agree on very easie and reasonable Terms.

Dated in Boston the 30th. of
July. 1678

Simon Bradstreet.
John Saffin.
Elisha Hutchinson.

A Rhode Island Imprint of 1731

Communicated by DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE

In the Public Record Office, London, is preserved an early Rhode Island imprint which appears to be previously unrecorded. It is a four-page leaflet bearing the imprint: "Newport, Rhode Island: Printed by J. Franklin. 1731." It may be thus described:

Jenks, William, and Walton, John.

The | Arguments | Of The Honourable | *William Jenks* Esq; and Mr. *John Walton*, B. A. & V. D. M. | Against the rash and irregular Proceedings of the Province of | the *Massachusetts-Bay*, against the Inhabitants of that Land | in Controversy between the said Province and the Colony | of *Rhode-Island*. . . [Colophon, p. 4]: Newport, *Rhode-Island*: Printed by *J. Franklin*, 1731.

16 x 26.5 cm. 4 p.

Public Record Office, C. O. 5/838

As this printed document does not lend itself to reproduction, and as the contents seem of considerable interest, it seems worth while to transcribe the text herewith:

ARGUMENT I.

The Land in Controversy is in Fact within the Charter of *Rhode Island* Colony, and so *Rhode-Island* may justly claim the same, unless the Province can shew some Title, or Right, paramount to that Charter.

ARGUM. II. It has not yet appeared that the Province ever had any Charter of the same; for they pretend to hold it by *Plymouth* Charter, which was bounded by the Country of *Sewampsit*, which leaves out the Land in Controversy, and also considerable other Land, lying between *Rhode Island* Colony and *Old Plymouth*, which never was at all

comprehended in the Province Charter, and yet belongs to His Majesty, and contains, by Estimation, a Tract of Land Twenty Miles long, and Seven Miles wide, at one End, and only a Point at the other.

ARG. III. It doth not yet appear, that there hath been any Agreement, whereby the Province could justly claim the Jurisdiction of the said Land; and especially, because the pretended Settlement made by the King's Commissioners, was done without the Assistance of *Richard Nicholls*, and so was contrary to their Commission: And what was done was only *pro Tempore*, till the King's Pleasure could be known.

2. What was done by the Commissioners, was expressly contrary to their Orders; for they were to settle the Bounds according to Charter, which they did not do; for, a North Line from *Pattucet Falls*, which is according to *Rhode-Island* Charter, in Fact takes in the Land in Controversy; and the Delivery of the Charter to *Rhode Island*, gave them the Possession of the Jurisdiction, *et Jus in foro Regis*.

3. The King afterwards chose thirteen Commissioners to settle the said Line, and expressly declared, That the First had done Nothing. So that the King's Pleasure is known, and the Doings of the former Commissioners vacated.

4. The Colony of *Rhode-Island* never assented to any Thing done by the Commissioners, and that because it was done contrary to their Orders, and to the Charter, and without *Richard Nicholls*; and so nothing passed by Agreement.

ARG. IV. The Province made an Act which superceded all Processes respecting Taxes, till the Line should be settled: So that it seems unreasonable to do Violence to their own Acts, and to interpret them expressly contrary to their Grammatical Sense; and especially seeing that Act was federal, and founded upon a Letter sent from the Colony of *Rhode-Island*, and could no more be violated, than a Grant of Land be vacated.

And if the Province intends to be more religious than *Rhode-Island*, we would entreat its People to set good Examples, and learn to keep their Covenants, and show a Christian Moderation, and not prey upon their Neighbours, nor let Might overcome Right; but let them imitate Christ, and not cast Stumbling Blocks in the Way, to hinder the Growth of Christianity.

ARG. V. But suppose for Argument's Sake, that *Rhode-Island* had not Right to the Land; yet inasmuch as they claim it, and have (by Order of Assembly) granted Prohibitions, forbidding all Persons at their utmost Perils to meddle with any Rates, and commanding all the Inhabitants, by a special Warrant to assist the Constable in apprehending all such Persons as should dare to strain for Rates, how unreasonable is it to pretend to punish those who obey'd the Authority of *Rhode-Island* Colony? For it was impossible to obey both Governments. Our Saviour has told us, *No Man can serve two Masters*. These poor People who live upon the Land in Controversy have two Masters, *qui sunt oppositi*, one opposite to the other; and let them disobey which they please, they are sure to be punished, *viz.* according to the Method of the Province; which to us seems contrary to a Christian Temper, as well as contrary to Law and Justice, and that which we think cannot be accounted for by any other than an Arbitrary Power: For by the same Rule, *Rhode-Island* might Punish them for not resisting the Province. Now we should think it more reasonable for the Province and Colony to fight the Battle, than each by Turns to tug and tear the poor People that ly between them: For if they have done any thing by Order of Authority, they can't in Justice be punished.

1. Because if the Thing was wrong, they were not Judges of it.

2. They dare not dispute the Authority of *Rhode-Island*, for fear of being punished.

3. It was the Authority that ought to be blamed, if there was any Blame.

4. While the Line was unsettled, the People ought wholly to be let alone, or to submit to which Government they please; otherwise we affirm, there can be no fair Tryal of their Cases relating to Rates and Taxes, and that because all such Cases should be tryed *in eodem Comitatu*: And who can yet say in what County the Land in Controversy lies? So that the Jurisdiction of *Bristol* Court may justly be deny'd: And who in that Case can be Judge? Will any Man be so left of God, as to judge in his own Case? The Law forbids Relations to sit as Judges, and a Sheriff that is Cousin to one of the Partys, may not pannel the Jury, because the whole Array may be challenged if he does. How then can the Persons living on the Land in Controversy be tryed by *Boston* or *Rhode-Island* Government, since they are all Partys in both the Province and Colony. Vide *Trials per Pais*, which will plainly shew, that the Court has no Jurisdiction of the Case: The Sheriff can't pannel the Jury, nor are there any Men fit for Jurors, because they are all interested in the Case, and will all take the Benefit of the Country Rates, and are engaged as a Party: And it seems the Province has had sufficient Experience of its own Mistakes in judging in its own Case. And tho' we own them to be wise Men who rule the Province, yet, *Nemo semper sapit, & Humanum est errare*. No Men wise at all Times, and especially when they are interested in the Case. Then all good Men should be jealous of themselves, lest they should be sway'd by Interest; and should be willing to leave the Matters to impartial Judges. So in the Case before us, What Need is there of vexatious Suits to be carry'd on by the Violence of one Party, since if the Foundation be settled, all things will soon come to rights. For the People own the Authority of the best of Kings, and are as true Subjects as any in the World; but till they know in what Government they live, they look upon themselves at their Liberty to submit to which they please; and that because as at first, Men submitted themselves to Government by Consent, and deposited their own share of Dominion into the Hands of

Rulers. So these People look upon themselves so far in the same original State, as to have Liberty of submitting to that Government which they think has received Power from our most Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE, by his continuing the Charter granted. Not that they pretend to assume the original Right Mankind had in sharing in Government; for they rejoyce 'tis in the Hands of our Gracious King: But they are submitting to those Persons whom their Conscience witness to have been impowered by the King's Charter, and are waiting to know his Majesty's Pleasure respecting the Line. If they fall into the Province, they'll obey their Authority.

Object. *But why did not the People submit to Boston Province since they had the Possession of the Land?*

Ans^r. 1. They could not in Conscience submit, because the Land is expresly taken into *Rhode Island* Charter, and, as they think, was never rightly claim'd by *Boston*, and so they would have been Rebels to deny the King's Charter to *Rhode Island*, and yield Obedience to an exorbitant Power, which, as they think, was never allow'd by the King.

2. The Province never had any legal possession of the Land; for it was neither chartered to them, nor theirs by Agreement: And their forcing Rates gives them no Possession, unless an unjust Usurpation, or rather forcible Entry, could give Possession. But supposing *Plymouth* Charter had included the Land, yet since his Majesty afterwards granted the same by Charter to *Rhode Island*, how can the Province, *Vi et Armis*, take the same away, any more than *Plymouth* can assume the whole of its ancient Jurisdiction? Unless the Province can suppose themselves so much above his Majesty, as to disregard his Instructions, break his Charters, and imprison his Majesty's good Subjects, and all in Compliance to their own Humours, and to promote their own Interest. For as the King is *Dominus Supremus*, he as such ought to be regarded, and his Charters so valid as not to be violated by his Subjects. Therefore the Cause ought first to be heard by such an Excellent Judge as is our Gra-

cious and most Excellent King, who is as much prized in *Rhode-Island* Colony, as in any Parts of the World: Or it should be try'd by such Judges as His Majesty directs to, and all Processes should be discontinued till the Line be settled. For why should Children go to Club Law, endangering Life and Limbs, and cause much Hatred, when they have a tender Parent ready to put an End to their Difference? Why should we have civil Wars, and cause needless vexatious Suits? Why should we judge in our own Cases, and disturb one another, when there is no Necessity of it, but the Matter might well be finished in another Method? If Men would be Christians, they must promote Justice, though it were in their Power to violate the same: For the Satisfaction of a good Conscience, and the Promotion of the Honour of Christianity, might justly out ballance the deceitful Views of filthy Passion, and worldly Interest. And as we must all give an Account of our Actions to the most upright Judge, who then would do such things as would be abhorr'd by a *Seneca* or a *Cato*, and break thro' the sacred Rules of Justice, and measure the same by the Length of their Swords? Oh that the present Honourable Judges would endeavor to put an End to all Occasions of Complaint of this kind! They well know, the Province is much out of Favour in *England*, by its Opposition to its Governours, &c. And it has submitted to decide the Controversy with *New-Hampshire*, and why won't they take the same Method with us? Why will they of the Province insist upon judging in their own Case, unless they think His Majesty will never hear of it?

ARG. VI. The Province will not lose their Rates, if they stay till the Line be settled, *viz.* If the Land falls into their Government; for then they may settle the Arrearages. But on the other Hand, if it falls into *Rhode Island* Colony, how will the People get their Rates back? And who will satisfy for all their vexatious Suits? If the Province will be bound to return all the Rates they have ever taken, or shall

take, provided the Land falls into *Rhode Island*, we dare be bound to produce Bondsmen, that they shall not be resisted in taking the Rates.

ARG. VII. Such Quarrels will be resented by His Majesty, in such a Manner as will be detrimental to the Province.

ARG. VIII. Have we not the same Reason to catch the Province Men, and fine them in our Government, *viz.* Those who acted in carrying away and fining our Men. And we believe it would never quit the Cost, to raise an Army in the *Bay* to fight *Rhode Island*; for we are able to defend our selves, so as that it would cost more to take us than the Gore of Land is worth; and such Fighting is a poor Example: For who would be willing to kill one of his own Nation for the sake of the Jurisdiction of a small Piece of Land? And who knows what may be done in the Mob, either in Publick or Private. And besides King will never suffer any of his loving Subjects to be abused, but will assume the Authority justly due to himself, and will still the tumultuous Rage of those who impiously exercise Authority over their innocent Neighbours, and will relieve the Distressed, when they crave his Paternal Aid. And we believe the Province will be mistaken in supposing, that the Colony of *Rhode Island* will not assist and stand by the Inhabitants who have yielded to their Government: For this last Week our Honourable Governour has granted several Warrants, in order to Protect them. And we hope and trust, that God and good Men will protect them whilst in a just Cause.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

Early Medical History in Rhode Island by Walter L. Munro, M.D., has been reprinted from the Rhode Island Medical Journal as a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages.

The Catholic Educational Review for September 1934 contains an article on *Rhode Island's Early Schools and Irish Teachers* by Richard J. Purcell.

Patrick M'Robert's *A Tour Through Part of the North Provinces of America*, Edinburgh, 1776, recently reprinted in the Pennsylvania Magazine, April 1935, and as a separate, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania contains a letter dated at Newport in 1774, giving the author's impressions of Rhode Island.

The Arnold Memorial, William Arnold of Providence and Pawtuxet 1587-1675, and a genealogy of his descendants, which was compiled by Elisha Stephen Arnold, has recently been printed as a volume of 311 pages.

New Members

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mr. Alexander Van Cleve Phillips	
Mr. Marshall Morgan	Miss Marjorie L. Bean
Miss Madeleine M. Bubier	Mr. Ralph A. McLeod

Notes

The illustration of the one cent piece of local paper currency is contributed through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Ed. H. Wolff, 712 W. 12th Street, Pueblo, Colo.

The *Gore Roll*, the most important American colonial heraldic document, has been known only through an imperfect copy until the original manuscript was recently discovered. Its present owner, Dr. Bowditch, has contributed the following account of it.

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

Four early manuscript collections of paintings of coats of arms of New England interest are known to be in existence; these are known as the Promptuarium Armorum, the Chute Pedigree, the Miner Pedigree and the Gore Roll of Arms.

The Promptuarium Armorum has been fully described by the late Walter Kendall Watkins in an article which appeared in the *Boston Globe* of 7 February 1915. The author was an officer of the College of Arms: William Crowne, Rouge Dragon, and the period of production lies between the years 1602 and 1616. Crowne came to America and must have brought the book with him, for Mr. Watkins has traced its probable ownership through a number of Boston painters until it is found in the hands of the Gore family. That it served as a source-book for the Gore Roll is clear and it would have been gratifying to have been able to examine it with this in mind; but the condition of the manuscript is now so fragile, the ink having in many places eaten completely through the paper, that the present owner is unwilling to have it subjected to further handling. Fortunately it was carefully examined about the year 1915 by the well-known expert in matters of heraldry, Dr. Howard M. Buck of Boston, and the present compiler has the advantage of the courteous loan of the notes made on that occasion.

The Chute Pedigree is also in private hands. There is good evidence that this manuscript, containing the English alliances of the Chute family, was brought to America by the immigrant, Lionel Chute of Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1635. A description will be found in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIII, 123, and in the Heraldic Journal, I, 142. Its heraldic contents appear in the Gore Roll.

The Miner Pedigree is in the custody of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford, Connecticut. An officer of this Society states that Thomas Minor obtained the manuscript from the College of Arms in 1684. For notices of this manuscript see the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* XVIII, 161 ff., and the *Heraldic Journal*, I, 168. Its heraldic contents consist of the arms of Miner consorts, shown impaled by the arms of Miner. None are copied into the Gore Roll.

The Gore Roll of Arms first received public notice in 1865. In that year Mr. William H. Whitmore described in the *Heraldic Journal*, Volume I, an early American roll of arms, known at that time only through a copy made by Mr. Isaac Child, then living, which contained 99 paintings of coats of arms, chiefly of New England, and in the main of Massachusetts, families. In 1866 Mr. Whitmore republished in his *Elements of Heraldry* that portion of the list which referred to New England; and, as each of his lists is numbered serially, the numbers designating the arms differ almost from the first.

In 1865 Mr. Whitmore wrote: "The original MS. is at present inaccessible," and in 1866: "One manuscript, however, of quite considerable antiquity, recording the bearings of numerous families in New England, was in existence recently, and is doubtless still preserved. . . . The original manuscript has disappeared within a few years."

Mr. Child made his copy about the year 1847 and after his death late in 1885 it was presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This copy has been the only source of knowledge respecting the contents of the original Gore Roll. A careful examination in 1926 revealed the fact that it differs greatly from Mr. Whitmore's description. Whether the alterations were made between 1865, when Mr. Whitmore described it, and 1885, when Mr. Child died, or after its acquisition by the Society in 1886, is a matter of speculation.

The differences from the published description were so numerous and so marked that the writer prepared a description of the Child copy as it was in 1926 with a view to publication; but this is rendered unnecessary by the reappearance of the original Gore Roll, still in the hands of members of the Gore family, after its whereabouts and even its very existence have, for the past seventy years, been matters of doubt in the minds of those interested in heraldry.

The arms are painted in a blank book bound in full parchment; its condition is good, one leaf only having become detached and its edges consequently folded and worn, but without loss of essential text. The lower margins of the leaves are damp stained, rendering some of the writing faint.

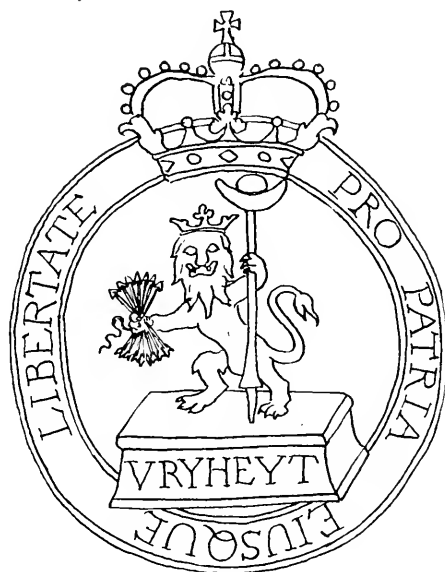


FIG. 1

The paper is Dutch, and bears two water-marks, one or the other appearing on each sheet. The principal water-mark is shown, reduced, in Figure 1, the actual diameter of

the outside circle being $3 \frac{7}{16}$ inches or 8.7 centimeters. The other water-mark is the name H O N I G, the manufacturer of the paper. The principal water-mark was found on some sheets which once made part of Dr. Thomas Dale's translation of Regnault's "System of Physics," published in London, apparently in the year 1731, and to the kindness of Professor Percy Bridgman and Professor George Sarton, both of Harvard University, is owing the verification of this date. Through the courtesy of Mr. William J. Hoffman of New York, the well known authority on Dutch-American genealogy and heraldry, the writer was put into communication with Van Gelder Zonen of Amsterdam, the celebrated old firm of paper makers, who maintain a laboratory. This firm identified the name Honig as that of another firm of paper makers, in the province of Zaan, and kindly wrote to a descendant, Mr. G. J. Honig of Zaandijk, a well known historian, in order to determine accurately the date of manufacture of the paper; but this was not possible owing to the absence of any initials accompanying the name Honig.

The leaves of the book measure $12\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. There is one fly leaf; the next 13 leaves contain the paintings of arms, and the remaining 62 leaves are blank.

On the inside of the front cover, in the upper left corner, is written in ink "No. 14," presumably a notation of the position of the book on the shelf of a previous owner; and across the top is written in ink in an old hand, "Stoderd Chaise Light Stone Colour Small [Smalt?] Cam'" the last word being blotted and illegible. As the Gores were coach painters this is no doubt a professional notation.

The middle of the inside front cover, the position usually occupied by a book plate, contains two pieces of paper apparently cut from an old newspaper or hand bill; the upper shows a rude cut of the Massachusetts arms, crest and motto, and the lower reads, "Explanation of the Device for the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Sapphire, an Indian dressed in his Shirt and Mogginsins, belted proper; in his right Hand a Bow, Topaz; in his left an

Arrow, its Point towards the Base of the Second; on the dexter Side of the Indian's Head, a Star, Pearl, for one of the United States of America: Crest, on a Wreath a dexter Arm, cloathed and ruffled proper, grasping a broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt Topaz, with this Motto, *Ense petit placidam sub Libertate Quietem.*" The wording is taken from an act of the legislature of the year 1780. Opposite the tinctures, which are given by precious stones, the tinctures by common colors and metals and by planets have been entered in ink.

The fly leaf contains a pencilled notation: "These arms were drawn by John Gore father of Gov. Christopher Gore." As Christopher Gore was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1809 this note can not be earlier than that date, and from the appearance of the handwriting it may be a good deal later; but it is not later than 1865 because Mr. Whitmore speaks of John Gore's name being in the book, and it does not appear elsewhere. The fly leaf also shows a fleur-de-lys drawn in pencil.

The paintings of arms begin on the second leaf; there are four to a page and they are painted on both sides of the sheets. They are not numbered.

The arms of men are shown in the somewhat full bot-tomed type of shield popular in the seventeenth century, those of women on straight-sided lozenges. No helmets, and consequently no mantlings, are shown. Crest wreaths when present usually rest directly upon the shield, although in some instances a little space intervenes. The style of the paintings is, considering the period, good, and the work-manship excellent and evidently that of an accomplished heraldic painter. No metallic colors are used; silver is represented by white, that is, blank paper, and gold by yellow. The colors are in the main well preserved; where ink has been used for black, as in small areas such as cotises, it is now a dark brown, but large areas are painted with a dense black pigment; the blues have in many cases turned green and this is true especially when there happens to be yellow

paint on the opposite side of the sheet, so that it is sometimes puzzling to know whether blue or green was originally applied, although the known greens are apt to be different, and of a dull tint verging toward the yellow or brownish side.

In order to show the contrast between the original manuscript and the Child copy I have chosen for reproduction a coat which is wholly black and white, although there is

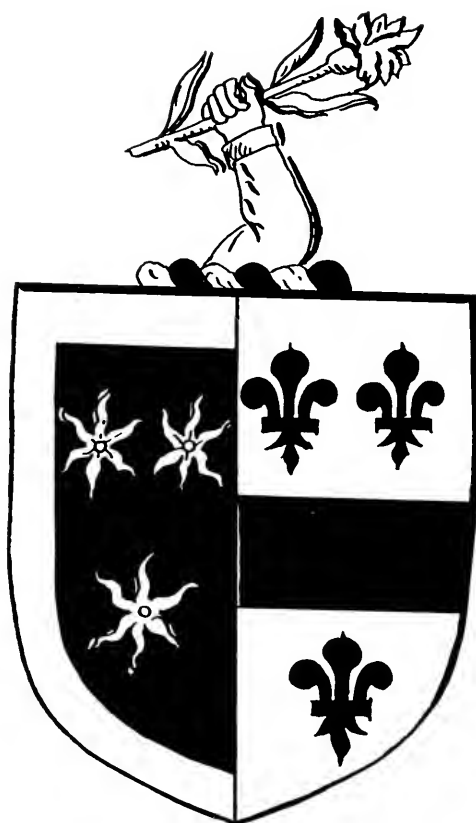


FIG. 2

color in the crest: No. 28 in the Child copy, the arms of Stodard and Evance impaled.

Figure 2 shows these arms as they appear in the original Gore Roll, Figure 3 as in the Child copy. Both are in the original size.

Figure 3 is typical of all the paintings in the Child copy. It shows a shield of ugly shape surrounded by a meaningless border which was at first yellow and is now gilded, and

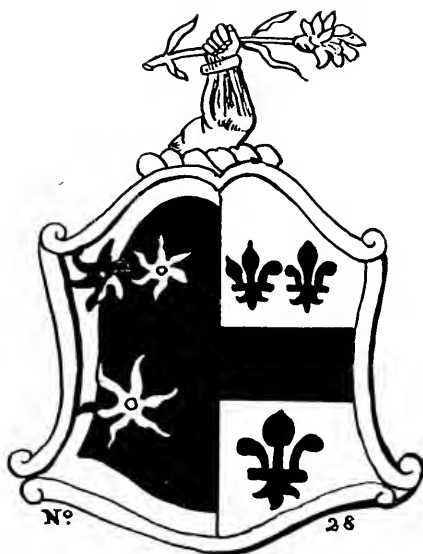


FIG. 3

the white portions of the design are covered with metallic silver or possibly aluminum paint. In making this drawing Mr. Child evidently drew the stars forgetful of the border, and then had to draw the line defining the border through two of the stars. In this instance, in spite of the clumsy effect, no one practised in heraldry could mistake what was intended; but this is not true of a number of other paintings in the Child copy, where there appear beasts of very uncertain species as well as instances of totally incorrect coloring.

An example of the latter is seen in the case of the Culpeper arms (No. 59) where Mr. Child painted the field azure instead of silver, although there is no possibility of doubt in the original.

John⁴ Gore, the reputed painter of this book of arms, was a coach painter in Boston, the son of Obadiah³ Gore, carpenter, and Sarah Kilby. He was born in 1718, fled to Halifax as a Loyalist in 1776, was banished in 1778 but pardoned in 1787, and returned to Boston in the same year. He died in 1796. John⁴ Gore was the father of John⁵, Samuel⁵ and Christopher⁵ Gore. Samuel⁵, born 1750/51, died 1831, followed his father's business; Christopher⁵ is well known as a Governor of Massachusetts and a benefactor of Harvard College.

The first 84 shields in the Gore Roll, all evidently by the same hand, are dated between 1682 and 1724, and all excepting one lie between 1701 and 1724. These are followed by 15 shields, with one exception (1760) undated, by a less skilled hand; two exhibit the Kilby arms, and as John⁴ Gore's mother was a Kilby the family may have had special knowledge of the arms used by this family.

The early dates attached to the paintings and the later period of the life of John⁴ Gore show that, although there is no inconsistency between his lifetime and the production of the paintings on paper exhibiting a water-mark which was in use as early as 1731, yet that the paintings can not be a running record of commissions executed for his clients, but must represent the gathering together into one blank book of a collection of coats of arms in earlier use in Boston, in other parts of New England, and a few from other places. Whether this earlier collection was in the form of a book of arms, a series of designs on paper, or merely verbal descriptions, must remain a matter of speculation; but the fact that so many of the designs come from the Promptuarium Armorum and that the English coats from the Chute Pedigree are all re-entered in the Gore Roll suggest that John⁴ Gore was making a collection of the coats

of arms in use here as known to him, with some additions. As his father was a carpenter and not a painter it is logical to suppose that such records of arms as are not readily run down in contemporary books and manuscripts came from the workshop of some other painter in Boston.

The late Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, in his article on the *Promptuarium Armorum* which has been mentioned, lists a number of Boston painters in tracing the ownership of that manuscript, before it came into the possession of the Gore family, where it remained until 1885. The immediate predecessor of John⁴ Gore as a painter in Boston was Edward Stanbridge who died in 1734; he was the nephew of Katherine Masters. Katherine Masters married (first) Thomas Child, painter; after his death in 1706 she carried on his business, and married (second) "Dr." Lancelot Lake, also a painter; he died before 1716, in which year his widow married (third) John Menzies, merchant. Mr. Watkins has traced the supposed ownership of the *Promptuarium Armorum* through Edward Stanbridge, and it is possible that he also left a series of designs or descriptions which fell into the hands of John⁴ Gore and were incorporated by him in the Gore Roll. The supplementary arms at the end, including the two showing the arms of Kilby, may have been the work of John⁴ Gore at a later period, or that of his son Samuel⁵ Gore.

Another possibility is that the arms were originally painted by Edward Pell, for the arms here numbered 65 are recorded as those of "Edward Pell of Boston, painter, 1720."

Samuel⁵ Gore, painter, had three sons: John⁶, George⁶ and Christopher⁶ Gore. George⁶ and Christopher⁶ were painters, the latter being in partnership with his father in 1806 or 1807. The ownership of the Gore Roll has so far not been traced beyond Samuel⁵. John⁶ died without issue in 1817; George⁶ had a son Samuel⁷ who married in 1843 Lucy P. Child (which may have a connection with Isaac Child's having copied the manuscript about the year 1847),

but had no children; and Christopher⁶ had no sons. The connection of this family with the family of Gore among whose descendants the Gore Roll was found in 1934 has not been made clear.

The slight variation from chronological sequence in the dates attached to the paintings suggests that they were made from a set of loose leaves, containing either descriptions or illustrations, which were not sorted perfectly before beginning. It is assumed that they represent, in the main, orders given by customers for paintings of arms, for there was a good deal of call for the work of the heraldic artist at that period, probably in large part for the decoration of coaches, although apparently "funeral scutcheons" formed the principal part of the output of the heraldic painter. Mr. Whitmore (*Heraldic Journal* I 114-115) says "The only suggestion we can make is, that since the dates under so many of these shields coincide with the death of the bearers, the painter may have been employed to engrave the coffin-plates, or to furnish hatchments or banners, both of which we know were used here at the funerals of noted citizens." Mr. Howard M. Chapin of Providence has kindly furnished the following quotation from the diary of Judge Samuel Sewall, of whom it has been truly said that he had an obsession for attending funerals:

"Feb. 14 1697/8 Col. Sam. Shrimpton was buried. Mourning Coach also and Horses in Mourning, Scutcheons on their sides and Death's heads on their foreheads."

Sewall also mentions "scutcheons" in connection with the funerals of Dean Winthrop in 1703/4 (on the pall), Madam Richards in 1704 (on the coffin), Fitz-John Winthrop in 1707, John Foster in 1710/11, Mrs. Abigail Foster in 1710-11, John Pole in 1711, John Walley in 1711, Elizabeth Stoddard in 1713, Captain Belcher in 1717, and Mrs. Katherine Winthrop, relict of Waitstill Winthrop, in 1725, when "the escutcheons on the hearse bore the arms of Winthrop and Brattle, the Lion Sable." Other calls upon the skill of the heraldic painter may have

been instigated by the desire for armorial paintings for household decoration, whereas drawings would suffice for designs for seals, engraved silver and sculptured gravestones.

The Gore Roll is the earliest known American roll of arms; it furnishes a valuable list of coats of arms as used in New England in the earliest years of the eighteenth century; it has no value as determining the right of any individual to the arms shown over his name, but as the period when the unjustified assumption of the arms of others became prevalent seems to have come a little later than the date of the majority of the paintings in the Gore Roll, its value and interest are by so much enhanced. The large folio edition of Guillim's *Display of Heraldry* appeared in 1724, and it is probably not a coincidence that it was about this time, when many families which had previously been in very moderate circumstances had made fortunes in trade and become important, that we find gravestones, embroideries and so forth displaying arms for which no right has been found.

In the following list I have confined my description to the original Gore Roll, with notes on discrepancies which appear in the Child copy as it now is, which I have marked (CC), and quotations from Whitmore's description published in 1865, designated (W). The authorities for my additional notes are given in the text and elaborated in the bibliography at the end of the article.

As has been stated, the paintings are not numbered in the original Roll, and the numbers assigned to them in this list refer to their order in the book. They do not coincide with the numbers used by Whitmore in the *Heraldic Journal* for 1865, for these differ from the numbers used in his *Elements of Heraldry* of 1866, but for convenience in reference Whitmore's numbers have been added in parentheses, first those of 1865 and next those of 1866. At the end of the list is the Green coat which appears only

in the Child Copy, and was therefore added after the publication of Whitmore's descriptions.

THE GORE ROLL OF ARMS

1. (1.) (1.)

WINTHROP.

Arms: Silver three chevrons gules a lion sable.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: On a mount vert a running hare proper.

Legend: Dean Winthrop of Pulling point / Comt. Suffolk: 1701:

Notes: See the Promptuarium Armorum, 127b.

The arms as here given, with plain chevrons, were passed by patent by Garter in 1594, and were used with a label by Governor John Winthrop on his seal (*Heraldic Journal* I 18). The genuineness of the grant of the same arms except with crenellated chevrons to John Wynethrop in 1592 by Dethick, Garter, as published a few years ago by the Massachusetts Historical Society, is open to doubt.

Deane Winthrop was the sixth son of Governor John Winthrop and died in 1704 (W).

2. (2.) (Omitted.)

CROFTS.

Arms: Lozengy silver and sable a crescent (gules) for difference.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A demi-lion silver.

Legend: Capt. Henry Croffts son to the lat / Duck of Monmouth comandor of / hur Maj's Ship Gospor . . . 1702

Notes: In the arms azure replaces sable and the demi-lion of the crest is gules; the name is spelled Crafts (CC).

Although there is doubt of the paternity of the Duke of Monmouth, Charles II. acknowledged him as his son, by Lucy Walter, and as a child he was put into the charge of

William Crofts, Baron Crofts of Saxham, and hence called James Crofts. The arms of the Baron of Saxham were: Gold three bull's heads coupé sable. James Crofts married Lady Anne Scot, and Charles II. then changed his name from Crofts to Scot. In 1662 he was created Duke of Monmouth, and in 1685 he headed the rebellion against James II. which cost him his life. He had two illegitimate sons by Mrs. Eleanor Needham: James, who died in 1732, and Henry, whose arms are here given in the Gore Roll; no arms are recorded for the latter in the College of Arms, so that this record appears to be unique. Collin's Peerage states that he died unmarried in 1704, but this date is obviously an error.

The arms here given are those of Crofts of Cheshire (Edmondson) and have nothing to do with the family from which Capt. Crofts derived his surname.

As an illegitimate son, it may be doubted that he could have borne his father's arms unchanged; but his father the Duke of Monmouth was himself an illegitimate, and there appears to be much confusion about *his* arms. Guillim's Heraldry of 1664 and a manuscript book of arms owned in 1671 by Thomas Holford, Portcullis Pursuivant in 1663 and Windsor Herald in 1687, blazon them: Quartered: 1. & 4. Ermine a pile of England; 2. & 3. Gold within a tressure of Scotland an escutcheon of France. The dates 1664 and 1671 are contemporary with the life of the Duke of Monmouth and both fall after his elevation to that title. Guillim, edition of 1679, and Heylyn, edition of 1773, blazoned his arms: the quartered arms of Charles II. differenced with a baton sinister silver, over all an escutcheon charged with the arms of Scot: Gold on a bend azure a crescent between two stars gold. The earlier of these two dates is again contemporary with the life of the Duke, so that his arms appear to have been altered between 1671 and 1679, no doubt for the purpose of certifying his (doubtful) descent from Charles II.

Hargreaves says that the Duke of Monmouth was empowered to use the first arms in 1663 and the second in 1667, and that he omitted the baton sinister in 1680.

Henry Crofts, the second son of the Duke of Monmouth, appears three times in the diary of Judge Samuel Sewall: on the arrival of Governor Joseph Dudley, 11 June 1702, "Mr. Addington, Eliakim Hutchinson, Byfield and Sewall, sent per the Council, go with Capt. Crofts in his Pinace to meet the Governour, and Congratulat his Arrival"; 16 December 1702, "Heard the church (King's Chapel) Bell ring for Capt. Crofts. He dyed last night"; and 19 December 1702, "Is buried in the New burying place in Capt. Hamilton's Tomb. Corps was first had into the church and a Funeral Sermon preach'd. For Debauchery and Irreligion he was one of the vilest Men that has set foot in Boston. Tis said he refused to have any Minister call'd to pray with him during his Sickness, which was above a fortnight."

The reason for assigning the arms of Crofts of Cheshire to Capt. Henry Crofts is hard to see. One may assume that the funeral of the son of a duke and the reputed grandson of a king called for some sort of heraldic display, and the funeral director must have been hard pressed to know what arms to use. If Captain Crofts had died possessed of an armorial ring or seal one would have expected to find on it some modification of one or the other of the two coats which his father had used, or possibly the arms of the Baron Crofts of Saxham who had had the care of the Captain's father, although the latter arms could not possibly have been claimed by right of inheritance. Lacking a seal and needing a coat of arms, it seems probable that the arms of Crofts of Cheshire were found in some book of arms and pressed into service. At any rate, this unique record of the arms assigned to Captain Henry Crofts cannot be said to bear any weight as authority.

3. (3.) (2.)

MIDDLECOT.

Arms: Azure an eagle silver on a chief gules three escallops gold.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A demi-eagle silver holding in his beak an escallop gold.

Legend: Richard Midecut of Boston Esqr. / Con of Suff. One of his Maj's Counsell / of the Prouince of Moss.
--- 1702

Notes: A pencil note (CC) beside the crest: opposite the dexter wing "outside Gules, Inside Or" and opposite the sinister wing "Reversd" has no justification in the original Roll. The tinctures of the eagle in the CC have been added since Whitmore described it in 1865.

Middlecot of Lincolnshire bore these arms except that the eagle was ermine; in the crest the eagle was ermine and had a golden crown about his neck (Edmondson).

Richard Middlecot came from Warminster, Wiltshire, and died in 1704 (W).

4. (4.) (Omitted.)

OWEN.

Arms: Gules a boar passant silver with a collar and chain gold fastened to a holly-tree on a mount vert.

Wreath: Gold, vert.

Crest: A boar's head erect silver.

Legend: Do John Owen of the Jland / of Antego . . .
1702

Notes: This painting is a faithful copy of the arms of George Owen, Esq., Baron of Klimes, Pembrokeshire, as given in Guillim, ed. 1632 to 1724 inclusive. No crest is there shown. Edmondson repeats the charge for the crest; Burke gives an eagle's head erased at the neck gold.

5. (5.) (3.)

SARGENT AND SHRIMPTON.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Silver a chevron between three dolphins sable. *Femme*: Silver a cross sable charged with five escallops silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A demi-lion azure holding between his paws an escallop gold.

Legend: Anna Wife of Peter Sargent Esqr. / Boston 1702 / Sargent & Shrimpton.

Notes: The Sargent arms are repeated in Nos. 13 and 31, those of Shrimpton in No. 67. The Shrimpton arms do not appear in Edmondson or Burke; Papworth lists them under the names Stonham and Vastons or Wastoye. The crest is not identified.

6. (6.) (4.)

TAYE.

Arms: Silver a chevron and chief azure on the chief three martlets silver.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: An eagle's head azure, the beak gold.

Legend: John Taye of Medford in ye / Comt' of Medlesex . . . 1702

Notes: Child misread the name Jay or Joy; Whitmore calls the crest, which in the Child copy is accurate except for its tincture (silver), a cormorant's head. There are several variants of the arms of Tay of Essex, of which one: Silver a fess between in chief three martlets and in base a chevron azure (Burke) is by Edmondson assigned to Teys of Essex. The arms of Jay and Joy are quite different.

7. (7.) (5.)

LEGGÉ.

Arms: Sable a stag's head cabossed silver.

Crest: From a crown gold five ostrich feathers silver turned over azure.

Legend: John Leeg of Boston Esqr. / Com' Suffolk

Notes: Edmondson gives for Legge of Kent and of Chichester in Sussex: Azure a stag's head cabossed silver; crest, Out of a ducal coronet gold a plume of feathers silver and azure. Burke gives for Legge, earl of Dartmouth (1711) the same arms, and specifies that of the five feathers in the crest three are silver and two azure. Although 1711 is presumably subsequent to the date of the painting in the Gore Roll it seems probable that the same arms and crest are intended, and that the sable field and the details of coloring of the feathers are an error. Whitmore calls attention to the same arms (but no crest) on the gravestone of John Legge, Esqr., in Marblehead, where the date of his death is given as 8 October 1718; by mischance the year is omitted in the *Heraldic Journal* I 106, and is supplied from a personal examination of the stone.

8. (8.) (6.)

LEVERETT. (SEDGEWICK.)

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Silver a chevron between three running leverets sable. *Femme*: Silver a cross gules on the cross five church bells silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A human skull proper.

Legend: Mad Anna Leurit widow of / John Leurit Esqr. Gouinor of the / colloney of Masechusets 17 : 1682

Notes: The field of the femme's arms is colored gold and the wreath is gold and gules; the name is mis-spelled

Louirit from an evident mis-reading of the early form of the letter e; and the figure 17 is omitted (CC).

The figure 17 is probably an erroneous beginning of the entry of the date 1682, but it is not scratched out.

The arms here assigned to Leverett appear under the name of Lever in the *Promptuarium Armorum*, 89. They are to be seen on the grave stone of John Leverett, president of Harvard College (died 1724), the grandson of Governor John Leverett, and Governor Leverett himself used them on his seal (*Heraldic Journal* I 84). Whitmore states (*Heraldic Journal* I 83) that Pishey Thompson speaks of the family as one of great antiquity in Lincolnshire and that it is recorded in the Visitation of 1564 as bearing arms; Burke assigns these arms to Leverett of Great Chelsea in 1662. On the other hand, Edmondson assigns these arms to Lever of Lancashire, recording quite different arms for Leverett. Governor Leverett is said to have been knighted (see Savage's edition of Winthrop's *History of New England*, II 245 note 2); but Drake conjectured that he had died before the letter could be received (see his edition of *The History of Philip's War* by Thomas Church, 1827, page 145, note 2) thus accounting for the non-use of the prefix Sir.

Whitmore identifies the femme's arms as those of Sedgewick, and points out that Savage says that Governor Leverett married *Sarah* Sedgewick, the daughter or the sister of Major Robert Sedgewick.

The skull that does duty as a crest probably indicates that the painting was used as a hatchment.

The arms are painted on a lozenge, as is proper for a widow, but appear in the Child copy on a shield of the same shape as all the rest.

9. (9.) (7.)

BRATTLE. LEGGE.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Gules a chevron

engrailed gold between three battle-axes erect silver garnished gold. *Femme*: Sable a stag's head cabossed silver.

Wreath: Gold, gules.

Crest: An arm embowed in armor the gauntlet grasping a battle-axe both silver garnished gold.

Legend: Edwd. Bratell of Marblehed in / ye Count. of Essex --- 1707. / Brattell & Legg.

Notes: This Edward Brattle was a younger brother of Thomas Brattle (see No. 30) and married Mary, the daughter of John Legge (W). As the Brattles were a Cambridge family, his residence in Marblehead may be explained by the presence there of members of the Legg family as mentioned in connection with No. 7.

This painting constitutes the earliest record, so far as I know, of the Brattle arms; they are not to be found in Edmondson, Berry or Burke. Whitmore says that the father of Thomas Brattle (No. 30) and Edward Brattle (No. 9) was Thomas Brattle of Charlestown who died in 1683, in the opinion of Savage probably the wealthiest man in the colony. He is not known to have used arms, but in the next generation they are found, in addition to the two records in the Gore Roll, on the seal of Thomas Brattle (No. 30) who died in 1713 (*Heraldic Journal*, III, 42), on a silver basin made by Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718) in 1695 for the Rev. William Brattle and given by him in 1716 to the First Parish in Cambridge (*Old Silver of American Churches*, p. 109, quoted by Bolton), and, presumably the same arms, at the funeral in 1725 of Katharine, the widow of Waitstill Winthrop as mentioned by Sewall in his diary (see Chapin, *Antiques*, XVI, 4 Oct. 1929).

The Legge arms have been commented on under No. 7, and it is to be noted that the field in No. 9 is again sable instead of azure.

10. (10.) (8.)

RICHARDS. WINTHROP.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Silver four lozenges

fesswise (not conjoined) gules between two bars sable.
Femme: Silver three chevrons gules a lion sable.

No wreath, no crest.

Legend: Anna Wido of John Richards Esq. / On of His Maj.'s Cons^l. of ye Prouin of Mass. / 1707 Richards & Winthrop.

Notes: These arms are painted on a lozenge, not, as given in the Child copy, on a shield shaped like all the others.

The wording of Whitmore's note in connection with the Richards arms shows that he had in mind an *armorial* seal: "John Richards, who used a seal in 1685, was son of Thomas Richards of Dorchester, whose widow, Welthian, also used them on her will, in 1679." These are the arms of Richards of East Bagborough, co. Somerset (Edmondson).

The impaled arms of Winthrop have been commented on under No. 1.

Ships' Protests, 1698-1700

(*Continued from Vol. XXVIII, page 110*)

Newport in Rhoad Island Octobr 19th day 1698:

. . . wee the Subscribers Jonas Clark of boston . . . marrinr & Master of the good Sloope the Industry Burthen twenty tunns & Timothy Conningham mate of Sd Sloope being Laden at boston afore Sd with Marcht goods viz: Barbados goods dry goods Salt Riging &c: & in or voyage toward Said port It pleased god that on the thirteenth Instant being thirsday Last wee having wayed Anchor at Martins vinyard¹⁹ Neare Elizabeth Islands on or way ware Suddenly taken with voyalant Stress of weather So that braking or Main Sheet & Splitting or Sailes wee ware Redused to Such Extremety as in A mannor wee ware over whelmed & buried in the Sea having two foot water in or hold And Expecting

¹⁹Martha's Vineyard, then usually called Martin's Vineyard.

Every moment the Loss of or Lives & goods but at Last with greatt diffeculty Arived and putt in Att tarpallian Cove & from thence Came to this port of Newport Much douting thare is Considerable damage done the Marchandize on bord by reason of Sd Storme to the truth of the Above Mentioned particulurs wee hav taken our Sollom Engagments²⁰ & Sett to or hand Octobr 19th day 1698

Jonas Clarke

Timonthy Coningham (II, 80)

To Mr Ralph Chapman & Mr John Hix Ship Carpenters: Whare as Complaint hath bene made unto mee by Mr daniell Hempson master of the Sloope Speedwell & Mr David Campanell belonging to Sd Sloope that they being Bound from the port of New Yorke to the port of Boston with Severall Marchandize upon freight & on their voyage bound to Said port did on the 18 Instant Spring A leake which Did forse them to putt into this port from whence they Sayled the Same day being forst to keepe their pumps Continually going to keepe hir from Sinking yett nevertheless they using their utmost Indevouer hath Recived Considerable damage in their goods having near two foot water in the hold & having Sense Made Som Sarch for her Leaks Doe find Said Sloope very Old & Rotten So that they Conclude Shee will not be fitting to prosed on their voyage . . . These are tharefore in his majtty name . . . to Require you the Sd Ralph Chapman & John Hix to take A new And Exact Survey of Sd Sloope & make A true Returne thare of to mee upon your Sollom Engagments how you find her Given under my hand in Newport this 24th of October 1698

Sam Cranston Gover

To the Honerd Gover of Rhoad Island . . .

In Obedience to your Honers Order wee the Subscribers Ralph Chapman And John Hicks Shipwrights have made

²⁰Jos. Cealis and Danll Vernon signed as witnesses.

A survey And vewed the Sloop Speedwell now in this port on Shore And doe heare by in Answer And Returne thare of certifie that to the best of or knowledg & Judgments thare in doe Account & Reckon in the Condition Shee is in Shee is Alltogether unfitt for the Sea without greatt Reparation as Wittness our hands Newport october 24 1698

Ralph Chapman

John Hicks (II, 86)

. . . Jeames Hardy Commandor of the briginteen Elizabeth John Packworth & George Brook Seemen of Sd brigen-
teens²¹ Company being upon our voyage from Queriso²²
through the Behemoses²³ to Rhode Island it hapned on the
24th day of may Last 1700 being then in the Lattitude of
22 degrees 30 minnits North Lattitude & about two A clock
in the After noone of Sd Day being then out of Sight of Any
Land & in faire weather or Said Briginten Struck upon A
Shole or banke that had but five foot water thare on or Sd
vessell drawing 7 foott & no hopes of or gitting of but by
or Indevoring to Lighten or Sd Briginteen And Accord-
ingly flung Over bord About ten tunn of Ballis²⁴ five
hogseds Malasses & About 30 or 40 greatt Shott: or En-
devours Succeeded So well that through gods goodness wee
Beatt over Sd Shoales into deape water And have Now
Attained or Port the 6th of June 1700 In testamony of the
truth whare of wee . . . have Sollomly taken or oaths²⁵ . . .
in newport Above Sd the 7th of June 1700

Jeames Hardy maser

John X Packworth his mark

George X Brook his mark (II, 114)

²¹The terms "brigantine" and "brig" seem to have been applied to the same rig by seventeenth and early eighteenth century New Englanders, although the French had adopted the present usage at least as early as 1720.

²²Curacao.

²³Bahamas.

²⁴Ballast.

²⁵Benj. Nubary and Tho. Fox signed as witnesses.

FORM OF LEGACY

*"I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars."*

ROGER WILLIAMS PRESS



E. A. JOHNSON CO.

PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

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APRIL, 1936

No. 2

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COURTYARD OF CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL, LONDON, ENGLAND,
WHERE ROGER WILLIAMS RECEIVED HIS EARLY EDUCATION

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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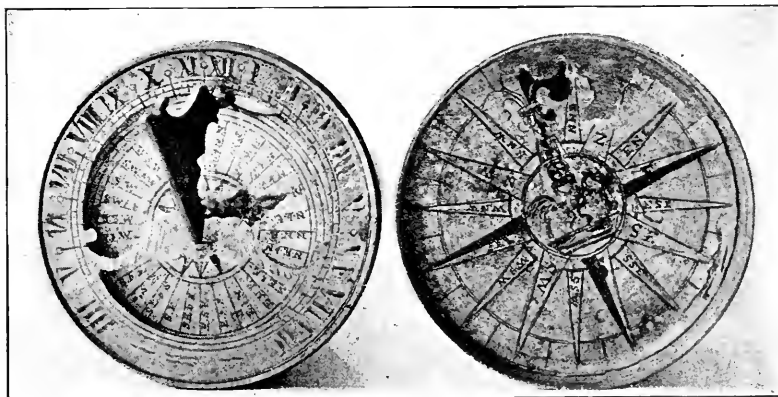
VOL. XXIX

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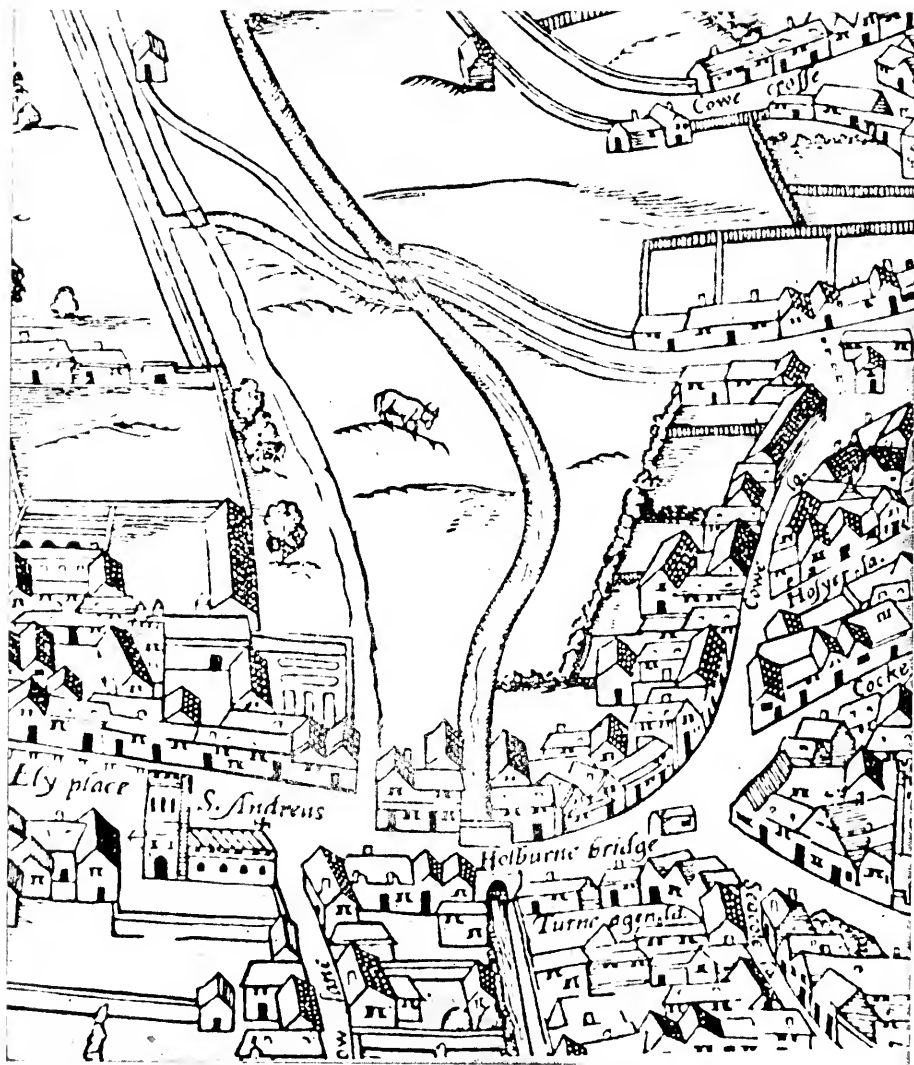
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ROGER WILLIAMS' COMPASS AND SUN-DIAL

In the Society's Museum.



SECTION OF OLD MAP OF LONDON, SHOWING "COWE LANE"
AS IT WAS WHEN ROGER WILLIAMS LIVED THERE

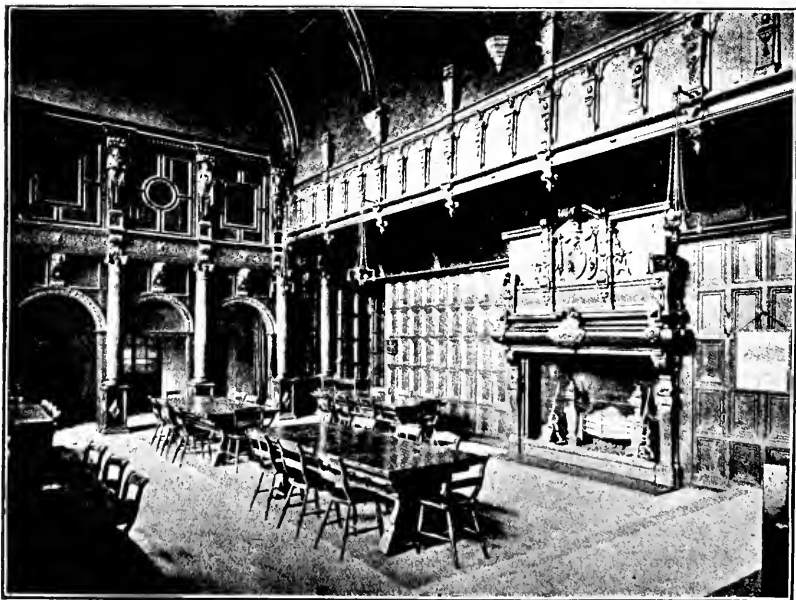
From Agas' Map of London.



SIR EDWARD COKE,
THROUGH WHOSE INFLUENCE ROGER WILLIAMS
WAS SENT TO THE CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL



CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE, LONDON
ROGER WILLIAMS' PARENTS WERE MEMBERS OF THIS CHURCH



INTERIOR OF CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL, LONDON



PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, WHERE
ROGER WILLIAMS WENT TO COLLEGE



CHURCH AT HIGH LAVER, ENGLAND, WHERE ROGER WILLIAMS
AND MARY BARNARD WERE MARRIED

An Answer to a scandalous paper which came to my hand from y^e Massachusetts
clamouring agst y^e purchase of Rode Island, & subscribed by John Easton.

The good Providence of y^e God of Truth seems to call me to discourse the
truth of proceedings touching this Island: partly as it hath pleased
his Mercy to give me as an Instrument betwixt y^e English & Rode Island
& y^e Natives about Rode Island, Quinunnagut & from y^e beginning
partly as it have been called out by letters from y^e Massachusetts
Rode Island, as also by opportunity from y^e Natives to treat in
this business: partly as it concerns me in many respects some thing
more then every one to endeavour y^e peace & Liberte of the
within it selfe & betwixt this Colony & the whole Colonie
of y^e Bay Sagjars round about us And Lastly this fier of and having
been sent about y^e Country, & euen to y^e Gov^r hand of the Mass
sachusetts, & from his to mine, I judge it my dutie not to be
unwilling to put to this seasonable hand to quench it.

I shall first promise a word to y^e purchase of Rode Island with y^e Grasse
of Quinunnagut & with w^{ch} this paper begins

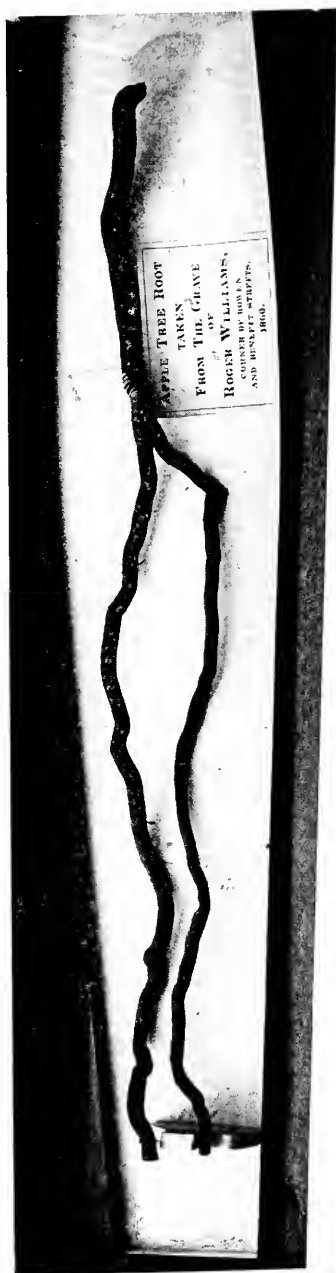
I have acknowledged & have & shall endeavour to maintaine y^e Rights
& prerogatives of every inhabitant of Rode Island in place & part
since there is so much sound & noyse of purchase & purchasers: I
judge it not unreasonable to declare y^e Rise & bottom of the
price more money y^e could have purchased Rode Island: Rode
Island was obtained of Long: by y^e Court & purchase from that
hon^{ble} Gentleman & then Vanr ~~and~~ and my selfe had with y^e
gras at Sachim Miantunnomus about y^e (range, w^{ch} I procured
betwixt y^e Massachusetts English & y^e Navigants in
the first war.

It is true I advised a Featutic to be presented to y^e Sachim & y^e Natives
And because Mr Coldington & y^e rest of my to: Countymen
were to inhabit y^e place & to be at y^e charge of y^e Featutic
I drew up a writing in Mr Coldingtons name, y^e name of such
of my to: Countymen as came up with him, & put it into as sales a
former as I could at y^e time (amongst y^e Indians) for y^e Benefite
& Assurance of y^e future inhabitants of y^e Island.

This formation y^e Court & nobles than Vanr hath bene so great an Instru-
ment in y^e hand of God for y^e procuring of this Island from y^e Barbarians
as also for y^e procuring y^e Confining of y^e Charter sometime by al-
dus & thankfull acknowledg^{mt} be returned & recorded of us &
ourselves & enjoy y^e sweet fruits of so great Benefites & such
unheard Libertie amongst y^e

Again, a word in general as to this Island of Quinunnagut & truth is y^e
at my earnest motion, y^e great Sachim (as y^e said) gave us leave
to cut y^e grasse of Quinunnagut & of other Islands (some ex-
cepted in w^{ch} Mr Wintrop & my selfe had interest): And it is al-
true, y^e these two present dissenting Sachims (with whom John
Easton joyns) & their Father decayed have long & not carelessly
abused y^e Inhabitant of Rode Island about y^e cutting of Grasse on Quin-
nagut, leaving them (see this paper sake) to live & pay for, at
interamerates, their own Grasse, w^{ch} I for me & our Sachim most

the original Letter of the Mass. Roger Williams



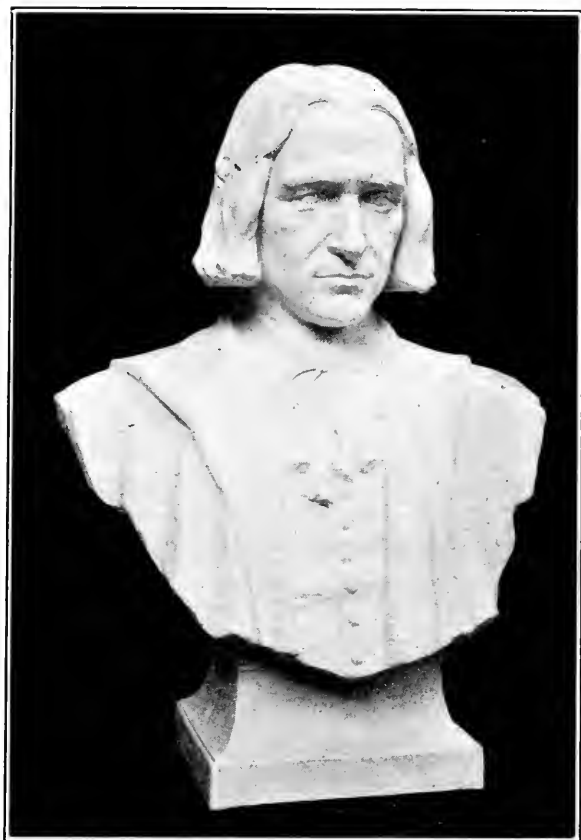
APPLE TREE ROOT FROM ROGER WILLIAMS' GRAVE

In the Society's Museum.



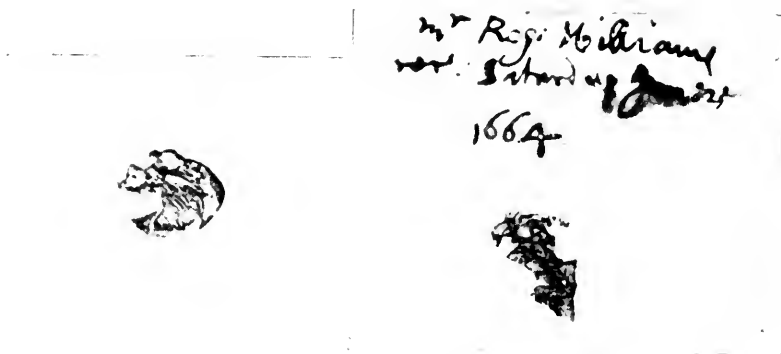
STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS

*On the Monument of the Reformation
at Geneva, Switzerland.*



BUST OF ROGER WILLIAMS BY HERMON MACNEIL

In Hall of Fame, New York.



ROGER WILLIAMS' THUMB PRINTS

From letters in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

The New England Quarterly for December 1935 contains an article on Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, by Oliver W. Elsbree.

The Beginning of Printing in Rhode Island by Douglas C. McMurtrie is a pamphlet of 24 pages, reprinted from *Americana* for 1935.

Handbook of Historical Sites in Rhode Island is an illustrated pamphlet of 96 pages, issued in 1936 by the Department of Public Schools of Providence.

Volume 2 of *Richmond Family Records* by Henry I. Richmond was published in London in 1935 as an illustrated volume of 260 pages.

The royal descent of Anne Hutchinson from King Edward I has been compiled by Mr. Benjamin F. Wilbour and presented to the Society in blue print form.

Mary Browne, wife of Cap't Thos. Willett by Elizabeth Nicholson White was published in 1935 as a volume of 266 pages.

Rhode Island Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1935

RECEIPTS

Annual Dues	\$2,255.00
Dividends and Interest	3,579.58
Rental of Rooms.....	100.00
State Appropriation	1,500.00
Newspaper Account	4.63
	<hr/>
	\$7,439.21
Expenditures exceed income	132.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,571.21

EXPENDITURES

Binding	\$ 16.68
Books	228.80
Electric Light and Gas	40.21
Lectures	113.60
Expense	100.38
Grounds and Building	7.50
Heating	700.00
Publication	601.69
Salaries	5,385.00
Supplies	90.94
Telephone	53.41
Water	8.00
Insurance	225.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,571.21

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1935

ASSETS

Grounds and Building	\$ 25,000.00
Investments:	

BONDS

\$3,000. Central Mfg. District	\$3,000.00
4,000. Dominion of Canada, 5s, 1952	4,003.91
4,000. 61 Broadway Bld., 1st Mtge., 5½s, 1950	4,000.00
4,000. Minn. Power & Light Co., 1st 5s, 1955	3,930.00
4,000. Monongahela Valley Tr. Co., 1st 5s, 1942	3,685.00
2,000. Ohio Power Co., 1st & Ref. 5s, 1952	1,974.00
2,000. Narragansett Electric Co., 5s, 1947	1,980.00
2,000. Shell Union Oil Corp., 5s, 1947	1,979.00
2,000. Koppers Gas & Coke Co., 5s, 1947	1,962.50
1,000. Indianapolis P. & L., 1st 5s, 1957	994.50
1,000. Texas P. & L., 1st Ref. 5s, 1956	1,021.25
1,000. Pennsylvania R. R., Deb. 4½s, 1970	922.50
1,000. Penn. Water & Power Co., 1st 5s, 1940	1,005.42

STOCKS

54 shs. New York Central Railroad Co.	\$3,654.62
30 shs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	2,112.50
7 shs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	235.39
125 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	7,638.35
40 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co., Pfd.	3,900.00
70 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	6,591.72
350 shs. Providence Gas Co.	5,755.68
15 shs. Providence National Bank	} 1,777.62
15 shs. Providence Nat'l Corp. Trust Cert. }	
45 shs. Blackstone Canal National Bank	1,050.00
52 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Com.	6,247.85
45 shs. Public Service of N. J., 5s, Pfd.	4,317.63
20 shs. Continental Can	1,316.28
Savings Account	4,595.86
	<hr/>
	79,651.58
Cash on hand	6,462.89
	<hr/>
	\$111,114.47

LIABILITIES

Equipment Fund \$ 25,000.00

Permanent Endowment Fund:

Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000.00	
Henry J. Steere	10,000.00	
James H. Bugbee	6,000.00	
Charles H. Smith	5,000.00	
William H. Potter	3,000.00	
Charles W. Parsons	4,000.00	
Esek A. Jillson	2,000.00	
John Wilson Smith	1,000.00	
William G. Weld	1,000.00	
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000.00	
Charles H. Atwood	1,000.00	
Edwin P. Anthony	4,000.00	
John F. Street	1,000.00	
George L. Shepley	5,000.00	
Franklin Lyceum Memorial	734.52	
	<hr/>	56,734.52

Publication Fund:

Robert P. Brown	\$ 2,000.00	
Ira P. Peck	1,000.00	
William Gammell	1,000.00	
Albert J. Jones	1,000.00	
William Ely	1,000.00	
Julia Bullock	500.00	
Charles H. Smith	100.00	
	<hr/>	6,600.00
Life Membership		5,600.00
Book Fund		3,012.41
Reserve Fund		784.13
Revolving Publication Fund		215.95
Surplus		11,814.65
Surplus Income Account		1,352.81
		<hr/>
		\$111,114.47

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1935

RECEIPTS

Reserve Fund	\$ 5.00
Revolving Publication Fund	15.00
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power Company	4,430.00
Merchants Bank Bldg.	22.38
Electric Bond & Share	366.25
American Power & Light	205.00
Standard Gas & Electric	120.00
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	3,060.00
Western Electric Company	1,050.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,273.63
Balance January 1, 1935	2,575.26
	<hr/>
	\$11,848.89

PAYMENTS

Deposit in Savings Account	\$4,595.86
Reserve Fund	195.00
Continental Can	1,316.28
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	631.67
	<hr/>
	\$6,738.81
Balance December 31, 1935	5,110.08
	<hr/>
	\$11,848.89

Providence, R. I., January 13, 1936.

Securities examined and found correct.

BYRON S. WATSON,
for Auditing Committee
 January 13, 1936

Extract from the Report of the Librarian for 1935

The library of the Rhode Island Historical Society consists of three main groups of books: Rhode Island books, genealogical books, and historical books.

The ideal for the Rhode Island group is to obtain as nearly as possible a complete collection of all printed matter, books, leaflets, broadsides, newspapers and periodicals relating to Rhode Island. With this aim in view, we file and eventually bind the files of all newspapers, periodicals and serials published in Rhode Island, and buy, or when possible obtain as a gift, all new books relating to Rhode Island. Also from time to time, we obtain copies of the few early books dealing with Rhode Island which are still lacking from our shelves. Our Rhode Island collection is thus strengthened and built up by the addition of all current and many old Rhode Island books so that every year it more nearly approaches its ideal of completeness.

The genealogical collection is one of the most used departments of our library. Our aim in this field is to have as complete as possible a collection of genealogies dealing with New England families and to this end over half of our annual appropriation for books is spent in this field. In addition to our collection of printed genealogies, we have a large collection of manuscript material, the work of Rhode Island genealogists, which is of great value to workers in this field.

The group of historical books consists of New England vital records, town records and histories, and of the publications of historical societies, which latter volumes are largely received in exchange for our own publications.

This collection serves a three-fold use. First, many of these books, especially the New England town records, and histories, contain much genealogical information which

cannot be found in the genealogies, thus this department materially supplements the genealogical department, in fact to such an extent as actually to be a necessary part of any library where genealogical work is to be done.

In the second place, the New England histories, and the historical magazines and historical society serials often contain articles on Rhode Island and important references to Rhode Island affairs not found in any books primarily relating to Rhode Island, so that this group of books is also a necessary supplement to our Rhode Island collection and is in many cases absolutely essential for persons studying certain phases of Rhode Island history.

This group of historical publications has still a third use. Particularly in regard to the New England States, where the collection is practically complete as regards historical publications, and to a large extent in regard to the thirteen original states, this collection is sufficiently exhaustive to enable students working on many phases of American history to use our library as their main workshop, even though their studies may take them far outside of the history of Rhode Island.

Owing to lack of space, as well as lack of funds, we are unable to obtain the same completeness in the group of books dealing with states outside of New England, that we are able to attain in our New England collection.

We have a remarkably large collection of manuscript material relating to Rhode Island, over two hundred thousand items, which supplements our library of printed books on Rhode Island and contains much social and economic history not included in printed works.

The purpose of our historical museum is to visualize to the people of today, by exhibiting objects of historical interest, the life, the habits and the important occurrences of former times. Such exhibitions create in the mind of the observer a stronger appreciation of the reality of the principal facts, of the chronology, and of the significance of history. They give a sense of intimate touch with the past,

and aid in understanding the present and future, through an understanding of that which has transpired.

It is necessary to discriminate in selecting material for such a museum. Objects should not be shown simply because they are old, but because they illustrate some mode of life now changed or forgotten; or, by actual association with some significant event in history, aid in fixing in the mind of the observer the reality, importance and circumstance of that event.

The objects in the museum have been arranged chronologically as far as their size and shape would permit, so that a walk around the balcony, keeping always to the right, will give a general idea of the chronological occurrence of events and use of objects.

Notes

The collection of family papers, etc., hitherto placed on deposit by Mr. D. B. Urdike, have been now given by him to the Society.

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society.

MR. WAYNE W. McNALLY	CAPT. WILLIAM P. BLAIR
MISS DOROTHY D. DUNLOP	MRS. CONSTANT DORSEY
MR. FRANK E. WATERMAN	MISS ETHELYN I. PRAY

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

(Continued from Page 30)

The author regrets a misquotation of the words of the late Mr. Watkins appearing in the first installment of this article, Collections XXIX 1, page 11. The author of the

Promptuarium Armorum was William *Smith*, Rouge Dragon; the new owner was his successor in office, John Philipot; the next Rouge Dragon, William Crowne, came to Maine in 1657 and is believed to have brought the book with him.

11. (11.) (9.)

FROST. DAVIS.

Arms: Two coats impaled. *Baron*: Silver a chevron gules between three trefoils slipped azure. *Femme*: Gules a stag passant gold.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: A man's head in full face proper, hair and beard gray, between two enclosing sprigs each with three leaves vert.

Legend: Charols Frost of Boston. 1707 / Frost & Dauis.

Notes: In the Frost arms the trefoils are gules; in the Davis arms the field is silver; in the crest the head is uncolored (CC).

Charles Frost, born 1683, was the son of John Frost and grandson of Nicholas Frost of Kittery, Maine, who was born at Tiverton, co. Devon, about 1595 (W).

Frost arms: see Promptuarium Armorum—of Yorkshire? The arms of Frost of Yorkshire are: Silver a chevron gules between three trefoils slipped azure, as in the Gore Roll; also Silver a chevron sable between three trefoils slipped vert (Edmondson). In a manuscript book of arms, principally of Yorkshire families, begun about 1643, is a later entry in pencil of the arms of Froste: Silver a chevron azure between three trefoils slipped . . .

Davis arms: these arms are given under the name of Davison by Edmondson, but no locality is cited.

12. (12.) (10.)

NORDEN. LATIMER.

Arms: Two coats impaled. *Baron*: Silver a fess gules

between three beasts passant sable on the fess a crosslet fitchy gold between two trefoils slipped silver. *Femme*: Gules a cross patonce silver.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A demi-talbot sable holding in his mouth a sprig of three leaves vert.

Legend: Nathell Norden Esqr. of Marblehed / One of His Maj's Counsell for ye Prou- (illegible) / Norden & Lattemor.

Notes: The beasts in the baron's coat are of an obscure species; perhaps they most closely resemble lambs, but with upstanding ears, or they might be hinds of a chubby form. The Child copy shows the following variations from the original: the beasts, which suggest short-legged foxes, are colored lemon-yellow; the trefoils on the fesse are gilded; the wreath is silver and azure; and the beast in the crest is a demi-lion vert.

Whitmore blazons two of the charges on the fesse as fleurs-de-lys, but this is clearly a slip, for both in the original Gore Roll and in the Child copy they are trefoils slipped. Influenced, perhaps, by what he knew of the arms of Norden, he called the beasts on the shield beavers, but was surely in error when he named the crest a demi-beaver. He states that Nathaniel Norden married Mary, daughter of Christopher Latimer or Lattimore of Marblehead, and that he died in 1727.

The arms in the Gore Roll appear to be a combination of two coats of Norden of Kent. Norden (Easthill, Kent): Silver a fess gules between three beavers passant sable on the fess three crosslets fitchy gold; Norden (Kent): Silver a fess gules between three sea-horses sable on the fess a crosslet fitchy between two trefoils slipped silver; the former family bore for their crest A hawk silver, the bells gold, preying on a partridge silver, the beak gold (Edmondson).

Edmondson gives the arms of Latimer as Gules a cross patonce (or flory) gold. In the Gore Roll it is shown as silver.

13. (13.) (11.)

SARGENT. SPENCER.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Silver a chevron between three dolphins sable. *Femme*: Silver quarterly with gules a fret gold, over all a bend sable charged with three escallops silver.

Crest: From a coronet gold a demi-griffin silver with two collars gules.

Legend: Lady Mary formerly wife To Sr. Will'm. / Phip Kt. Gouener of the prouin of Masc'. / Lat of Peter Sargant Esq of His Maj Con' / Sargant Spencer . . . 1705.

Notes: Whitmore says that Peter Sargent, who came from London in 1667, married as his second wife the widow of Governor Phips and daughter of Roger Spencer of Saco, Maine, 1652. He records, also, the use of the Sargent arms by Peter Sargent on a seal on a power of attorney, dated 1693, preserved at Salem (Heraldic Journal, I, 118).

Spencer of Yarnton, co. Oxford (baronet 1611) and Earl Spencer bore the arms recorded in the Gore Roll, and they are found in the first quarter of the arms of Baron Churchill (Burke). Variants of the crest shown in the Gore Roll will be found under Spencer of Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire and London (Edmondson).

14. (14.) (12.)

CHECKLEY.

Arms: Azure a chevron between three molets gold.

No crest.

Legend: Anthoney Chickly Esqr. Atturney / Genarall of ye Prouince of ye / Masechusets - - - 1706

Notes: Anthony, son of William and Elizabeth Checkley, was baptized at Preston-Capes, Northants, England, 31 July 1636 (W).

A correspondent in the Boston Transcript of 8 September 1930 calls attention to records of early settlers in New Eng-

land who had returned to England, including this item: "1707, May 8th: Samuel Checkley, of Boston in New England, chirurgeon, aged 45, now lodging at the widow Alexander's on Tower Hill, deposes. He has known the ship Reward ever since she was built. Thomas Dudley was master on her last voyage from Boston to London. Deponent was hired on 15th April, 1706, to serve as chirurgeon on the said ship. A list is given of the various people in Boston to whom money was paid for refitting the ship. C24/1277 pt. 2/33. Dudley v. Overton." (The Genealogists' Magazine, V, 5 March 1930.)

These arms are not found under Checkley or Chickley in Edmondson or Burke, and the arms of Chichele, Chicheley and Chichley are dissimilar. They are, however, the arms of Ceely (used by Silly of Cornwall), Cely of Somerset and Essex, Chetwynd and its variants, and several other families (Papworth).

15. (15.) (Omitted.)

CHAMBERLAIN.

Arms: Gules an escutcheon within an orle of molets silver.

Crest: From a coronet gold an ass's head silver.

Legend: John Chamborlin Esqr. of ye / Jland of Antego. 1707.

Notes: Given as the arms of Chamberlaine of Warwick (Promptuarium Armorum, Burke). With the molets gold, and with the same crest, they are attributed to Chamberlaine of cos. Gloucester, Oxford and York (Edmondson). William Chamberleyne of London, 1634, descended from Francis Chamberleyne of Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire, used in the first and fourth quarters of his coat Gules an escutcheon silver within an orle of cinqfoils gold, and the same crest (Visitation of London 1633-1635).

16. (16.) (13.)

POLE.

Arms: Azure a lion silver within an orle of fleurs-de-lys gold.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: A stag's head cabossed gules the antlers gold charged with two bars azure.

Legend: John Poul of Boston Mas' / 1709.

Notes: The name is mis-spelled Paul and the crest is wholly gules in the Child copy.

Found under Pool or Poole in the Promptuarium Armorum.

Whitmore calls attention to these arms on the tomb of William Poole (died 1674) in the old burying ground in Dorchester, Massachusetts (*Heraldic Journal*, I, 9).

The arms are those of the family of Pole (pronounced Pool); Joseph Poole, descended from Edward Poole, mayor of Chester, who descended from Poole of Wirrall, bore: Azure powdered with fleurs-de-lys gold a lion silver; crest, A stag's head cabossed gules attired compons of four gold and azure—the shield is marked "Quere the difference" (Visitation of London 1633-1635). Edmondson attributes the same arms (calling the fleurs-de-lys in orle, as they are in the Gore Roll—a distinction without a difference) and the same crest except that the antlers are compons of six, to Poole of Devonshire, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Paul and Paule arms are dissimilar.

William Pole of Dorchester and Elizabeth Pole of Taunton were the children of Sir William Pole of Colcombe, co. Devon, the antiquary; see Memorials of the West by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, 1888, page 358.

17. (17.) (Omitted.)

EVANS.

Arms: Azure a winged stag passant gold.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A stag's head gold.

Legend: Edward Euines Esq. of Pembrouck in /
Whales: Gouinor of the prouine / of Penselluaney - - -
1705.

Notes: Whitmore blazons the animal on the shield a winged antelope and describes the head forming the crest as erased; both statements are shown to be wrong, in the Child copy as well as in the original.

Mr. Child, in the index of his book, says that the name was "nearly obliterated in the original," which is not the case, though it is more nearly true in the case of the name Euanne in No. 28; even here, however, the name may be read.

Dr. Buck comments: "Intended for the coat of *John Evans, Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania, 1704-1709?*" (Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia calls this John Evans Governor as distinguished from Lieutenant Governor.)

These arms are not found under Evans in Edmondson or Burke. Somewhat similar arms are those of Evelyn of Long Ditton, Surrey, and Godstow: Azure a griffin passant and a chief gold, and those of Evelin or Avelin of Surrey, granted in 1572: the same arms with three molets sable on the chief (Edmondson).

18. (18.) (Omitted.)

SKINNER.

Arms: Sable a chevron gold between three griffin's heads erased silver the beaks gold, on the chevron a crescent gules for difference.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: A griffin's head as in the arms holding in her beak a sinister gauntlet proper (white, shaded with greenish).

Legend: William Skinor of London / Marchant - - -
1707.

Notes: These are the arms of Skinner of Shelfield, co.

Warwick (*Promptuarium Armorum*). Edmondson substantiates this but states that the gauntlet in the crest is gold. Whitmore says it is gules, but this is not true of the original Roll or of the Child copy.

19. (19.) (Omitted.)

HARVEY.

Arms: Gules a bend silver charged with three trefoils slipped azure.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A wild-cat passant ermine holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped azure.

Legend: Henry Harvie Fort Major / at Pilecence in Newfoundland / 178/9.

Notes: I have blazoned the crest as a wild-cat because the tail is too short for a leopard, but, like the leopard, the head is full-faced. Actually, the tail is too long for a wild-cat and too short for a domestic cat. The name of the fort in Newfoundland is probably meant for Placentia, but it is in doubt, because the end of the y in Henry runs into the second letter of the name; but it certainly is not "Provence" as in the Child copy, nor is the preceding word "of" as given by Whitmore. The date, given as 1708 by Child and Whitmore, is really as here printed, an obvious error for 1708/9. In the Child copy the charges on the bend are made into quatrefoils, although described by Whitmore as trefoils slipped.

Harvey of Suffolk bore: Gules on a bend silver three trefoils slipped *vert*; crest, A leopard *sable bezanty collared and lined gold* holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped gold (*vert* for Harvy) (Edmondson).

20. (20.) (14.)

APTHORP. (MANSBRIDGE?)

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Party nebuly silver

and azure two molets in fess counterchanged. *Femme*: Quarterly gold and gold four eagles gules.

No crest.

Legend: Mary Apthorp Wido of / Charles Apthorp of Boston Ma' / 1709.

Notes: The arms are shown on a lozenge. The femme's arms are difficult to blazon; the entire field is gold and the four eagles are separated by two cross lines drawn in ink, which separate the field into quarters. In Whitmore's time the field was evidently not painted, so that his blazon: Quarterly, - - - and - - - , four eagles displayed gules, was quite adequate; but in the Child copy as it exists now the field is covered with metallic silver (instead of gold) paint, preserving the crossed lines. Child spells the name Apthorp in both instances although it is clearly Apthorp in the original.

The baron's arms are found in Burke attributed to Athorpe (probably a misprint) of Dinnington near Sheffield; possibly they represent a coat differenced for cadency (through ap Thomas) from that of Thomas of Busaverne, Currie and Lavant, Cornwall: Party nebuly silver and azure (Edmondson).

For the impaled coat Dr. Buck suggests Mansbridge of London. William Mansbridge, son of John Mansbridge of London, "gent. and m'chant-taylor entred in the Visitacon a° 1568," bore: Quarterly silver and vert in each quarter an eagle displayed counterchanged (Visitation of London 1633-1635). Edmondson ascribes to Mansbridge of London: Quarterly silver and gold, four eagles displayed with two heads vert.

21. (21.) (15.)

PHIPS.

Arms: Sable a trefoil slipped ermine within an orle of molets silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A lion's paw erect sable grasping a trefoil slipped ermine.

Legend: Spencer Phips Esqr. of Cambridg in ye / Com' of Midelsex One of his Maj's Consl / and Justis of ye Pece for ye County. / 1710.

Notes: Whitmore says, "These arms were used by Sir William Phips, and very probably were granted to him. The same are borne by the Marquess of Normanby, but despite the assertions of the Peerages, his ancestor, Constantine Phipps, was not a son of our Governor, and probably only most remotely connected. We hope our English friends will explain this matter more satisfactorily."

Edmondson (1780) records these arms under the name of Phipps, but with a molet silver replacing the trefoil in the crest, and states that the arms and the crest as given in the Gore Roll, with the trifling exception that in each case the trefoil is silver instead of ermine, were granted to Constantine Phipps in 1767.

Sir William Phips was knighted in 1687; was Governor of Massachusetts in 1692; and died in 1695. The seal on his will in the Suffolk County Probate Office shows these arms and this crest, but with unknown tinctures (*Heraldic Journal*, I, 152; II, 7).

Professor Arthur Adams of Hartford writes in 1931: "Sir William died in London February 18, 1694/5. Dame Mary Phips was appointed administrator, June 13, 1695. She had a memorial tablet placed in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in London. The tablet is of white marble and has the coat of arms: Sable, a trefoil slipt, with an orle of eight mullets argent."

An officer of the College of Arms writes in 1931: "Governor Phips received a Knighthood, not a Baronetcy, the date of the honour being 28 June 1687. The first appearance of the arms on our records is in the Grant of 1765 to the Normanby family, but this document is more in the nature of a Confirmation and mentions the fact that the ancestors of the Grantee had used the arms for a considerable time. Their statement, in conjunction with the fact that

the Governor used the same arms, implies that they must have been descended from the same family."

Governor Phips came of very humble stock, but as Governor and still more as a knight he was entitled to arms of some sort; the arms that he used appear on his seal and were subsequently publicly displayed in the church in London (1695). These arms are not of previous record in the College of Arms, nor has anyone shown that they existed in any book as Phips arms; consequently they appear to be original with Governor Phips and therefore valid.

When the Nomanby family applied for a confirmation of arms the claim of user was made; the arms had been on public display for the past seventy years on the tablet to the memory of Governor Phips, erroneously stated by the Peerages to have been the ancestor of the Marquess of Normanby; may this not have been the user referred to? It is to be noted, too, that the Normanby arms display the trefoil silver and not ermine, and it is stated to be silver on the memorial tablet, perhaps because the seal which served as the model was too small for the ermine spots, if they were there, to be clear; for the painting in the Gore Roll, dated 1710, is unequivocal on this point.

Spencer Phips, whose arms are given in the Gore Roll, was originally Spencer Bennet, the nephew of Governor Phips's wife, who adopted him, whereupon he assumed the name and arms of Phips; as Spencer Phips he was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts (Heraldic Journal, I, 153).

22. (22.) (16.)

FOSTER.

Arms: Silver a chevron vert between three bugle-horns sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A cubit arm, the sleeve silver the cuff gules, the hand proper grasping a half-spear fesswise silver.

Legend: John Foster Esqr. Coll of the Liuegard / to the Earle of Belemount Gouen'r of / ye prouine of ye Mass.;

Iustis of ye Common / ples of ye Conty of Suffolk & On of his Maj Consell / 1710.

Notes: This coat, with a pheon gold for difference and the bugle-horns facing to the dexter instead of the sinister, occupies the first and fourth quarters of the arms exemplified to Mathew Forster of London 1633, vintner, by Sir William Segar, Garter; crest, An arm embowed in armor proper, a knot of ribbon vert at the wrist, the naked hand grasping a broken spear in bend sinister gold. This Mathew Forster was the son of Robert Forster of Nassington, Northamptonshire. The same arms, but differenced with an escallop gold, and the bugle-horns facing to the sinister as in the Gore Roll, but with strings gold, instead of sable, were exemplified to William Forster of London 1633, clerk in the Ordnance Office, by Sir William Segar, Garter; crest, An arm embowed in armor silver garnished gold, the gauntlet grasping the handle of a broken spear in bend sinister gold. This William Forster was fifth in descent from Humfrey Forster of Cumberland, Esq. (Visitation of London 1633-1635.)

Whitmore records a dish bearing the Foster arms in the possession of the Second Church in Boston and thinks that it had belonged to Col. John Foster (Heraldic Journal, I, 59); Bolton states that it was given to the Church in 1711 by Abigail, wife of John Foster of Boston; the arms are illustrated in Buck's "Old Plate," p. 169.

23. (23.) (17.)

FOSTER. HAWKINS.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Silver a chevron vert between three bugle-horns sable (exactly as in No. 22). *Femme*: Silver a saltire sable charged with five fleurs-de-lys gold.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: On a mount vert a hind couchant silver.

Legend: Susanah Wido of John Foster Esq. / of Boston. 1710 / Foster & Hawkins.

Notes: The arms are shown on a lozenge.

Whitmore says, "This seems to be an error in the Christian name. *Abigail*, daughter of Thomas Hawkins, married John Foster, and died in 1711."

For the Foster arms see No. 22.

The Hawkins arms are those of Hawkins of Kent, and are found in the *Promptuarium Armorum*, 81a (Dr. Buck).

Edmondson gives these arms for Hawkins of Nash, co. Kent, and the same crest except that the hind is gold.

24. (24.) (18.)

SALTONSTALL. WHITTINGHAM.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Gold a bend between two eagles sable. *Femme*: Silver a fess sable over all a lion gules.

Crest: From a coronet gold a pelican's head azure the beak gold.

Legend: Gordon Soltinstoll Esqr. Gouen'r. / of His Maj's. Coliney of Coneticut 1712 / Soltinstoll & Whitingen.

Notes: Beside the painting is a note in ink: 1^d As this has blotted over upon the opposite page it was probably entered some time after the painting was made.

Whitmore notes that Governor Saltonstall, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Richard Saltonstall jr. and Meriell Gurdon, married for his third wife Mary, the daughter of William Whittingham and widow of William Clarke.

The baron's arms and the crest are those of Saltonstall or Saltonston of London and of York (Edmondson). They were used on a seal by the immigrant Sir Richard Saltonstall who came to New England in 1630 (*Heraldic Journal*, I, 160, 164).

The femme's arms are found under Whittingham of Cheshire in the *Promptuarium Armorum* 94b (Dr. Buck). Dallaway gives the fesse vert instead of sable; Burke gives the latter coat as that of Whittingham of Penley, Herts.,

and with the fesse azure as that of Whittingham of Sussex.

Appleton records an example of the Whittingham arms which has come down in descendants of the Brattle family to whom it may have come from the Saltonstalls; the blazon is Silver a fess *vert* over all a lion gules; crest: A lion's head erased gules the tongue azure (*Heraldic Journal*, IV, 43).

25. (25.) (19.)

WHITE

Arms: Gules a chevron between three boar's heads erased silver.

Crest: From a mural crown gules a boar's head and neck silver.

Legend: Samuëll Whit of Boston / Marchant - - 1711.

Notes: Whitmore says "this has also to be identified."

The arms and crest are those of White of Norfolk, of London in 1634, and of Hackney in Middlesex, except that in the arms the heads are given as couped and with tusks gold and in the crest the bristles are given as gold (Edmondson). In Guillim, ed. 1724, we find: "He beareth Gules, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, Argent, armed Or, by the Name of White, and is thus borne by Sir Stephen White, Kt. formerly of the City of London, and now of the Parish of Hackney in Middlesex, descended from a Family of good Antiquity in Norfolk." As a matter of fact it is hard to say whether the painter of the Gore Roll meant the heads to be couped or erased; the necks are cut off in a nearly straight line, as though couped, but the line is broken by many small tags, as though finely erased. The point is not worth stress.

Henry Pickering of Salem (born 1781, died 1838) used these arms on the second and third quarters of his seal; his mother was Rebecca White, descended through Benjamin, Isaac and John from John White of Watertown and Brookline who died in 1691. This John White is not known to have come from an armigerous family.

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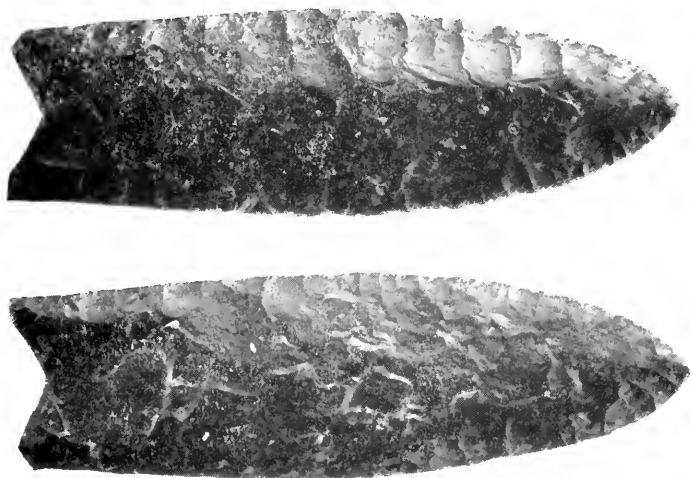
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

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No. 3



A FOLSOM POINT FOUND IN EAST PROVIDENCE
BY MR. WILLIAM T. IDE

Folsom points were discovered near Folsom, New Mexico, about ten years ago, and are considered by archaeologists to date from about 12,000 years ago. This is the first specimen found in Rhode Island.

See page 91

Courtesy of Mr. Ide

Issued Quarterly

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RHODE
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NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President* GILBERT A. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Mary Barnard

By EMILY EASTON*

Roger Williams and Mary Barnard were married in the church at High Laver, in Essex, on December 15, 1629. Roger Williams was chaplain to Sir William Masham, whose seat was Oates in High Laver; Mary Barnard was maid-in-waiting to Joan (Jug) Altham, Lady Masham's daughter by a former marriage.

"Mr. Williams is to marry Mary Barnard, Jug Altham's maid," wrote Lady Masham in a letter to her mother, Lady Joan Barrington, which is preserved among the Barrington letters of the Egerton Manuscripts in the British Museum,—family letters which give an authentic picture of the home life of the country gentlemen of the time.

Further record of the wife of Roger Williams is hard to find. George Eliot's dictum that the "happiest women have

*Mrs. Frank T. Easton. Frank Tourtellot Easton was a descendant of Roger Williams in the seventh generation.

no history" needs the amendment—"except in the history of their husbands." In the story of the later life of Roger Williams there is frequent indication of his helpmeet's share in his life and work; but only one mention of her earlier state, — the phrase "Mr. Barnard the brother of Mr. Williams his wife," in a letter of Nov. 14, 1666, by William Harris, who reported having business with him. She had a brother among the settlers in the New World; and she was maid to a lady of quality in a prominent Puritan family. Two clues there are, therefore, to her early life.

Hunting the needle, Mary Barnard, in the haystack of genealogical information available in the English archives has had some encouraging reward. Barnards, or Bernards (it is the same name), are legion; male Bernards, of course, but they have daughters, who though negligible and sometimes registered only as so many "daughters," are generally given by name. There were Barnards in Margaretting, near High Laver, in Essex; but no Mary. However, examination of the lineage of the Margaretting William Barnard, contemporary of Roger Williams, shows that he was nephew and heir of Ann Barnard Pemberton, wife of Sir James Pemberton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613,—Sir James Pemberton, brother of Alice Pemberton Williams, Roger Williams' uncle. Hence, William Barnard of Margaretting and Roger Williams of London were cousins by marriage. The relationship may have had something to do with the young chaplain's appointment at Oates; but his intimate association with Sir Edward Coke, his patron, principal among famous Puritans, would be a quite sufficient recommendation for a position in a parliamentary household.

Who was Mary Barnard? She was "Jug Altham's maid"; she had a brother among the New England colonists. "A waiting gentlewoman was a lady of equal birth with her mistress, taking service, as Buckingham's mother did, on account of poverty."² Mary Barnard could not have been

²Gardiner: *History of England*, 1603-1642, vol. VIII, 8, footnote.

of equal birth with her mistress, or it would have been so recorded. Such waiting-women, frequently poor relations, were often daughters of clergymen. Lady Constable's maid was a daughter of the Reverend Ezekiel Rogers, long-time friend and correspondent of Lady Barrington, who was early in life chaplain to Lady Masham's father, Sir Francis Barrington, and therefore later interested in the grandchildren's marriages. In one of his letters to Lady Barrington, in 1626, he wrote of a possible suitor for Lady Masham's daughter, a Mr. Slingsby, whose

"father hath fair lands in the town of Knaresborough. I have written to your daughter Masham about him, only naming it if God deny a match so fit near hand she would not suddenly reject it."¹

Another clergyman who would be known to Lady Barrington was the eminent Puritan divine, Richard Bernard, of Batcombe. The Reverend Richard Bernard received his living at Worksop, where he was the incumbent for thirteen years before going to Batcombe, from Richard Whalley, Lady Barrington's brother-in-law, husband of Frances Cromwell and father of Edward Whalley, one of the regicides. Mr. Bernard had a daughter Mary, and a son who was also a colonist. At Worksop, in 1609, a daughter Mary was born to him. She had three older brothers, Besekiell, born in 1602, Hoseell, born in 1605, and Masakiell, born in 1607. In the list of colonists crossing the seas during the years 1630-1635, is the entry:

"Methusalah, Masachell, Musachiel Barnard, of Batcombe, England, tailor, aged twenty-four, with his wife Mary, aged twenty-eight, sons John, aged three, Nathaniel, aged one, and his servant Richard Person, salter, aged thirty, came from Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, settled at Weymouth. Children Mary, born 27(7)1635, Sarah, born 5(2)1637."

This Methusalah or Musachiel, of Batcombe, was no doubt Masakiell, son of Richard Barnard of Batcombe, though his age would be twenty-eight. The transposition of the ages of

¹Egerton MS. 2644, f. 240.

Methusalah and his wife may well be one of the many confusing small errors in the voluminous records of those "crossing the seas."

The Reverend Richard Bernard, Congregational minister of Batcombe, was deeply interested in the spiritual adventures of the New England colonists. He wrote a treatise¹ "to censure the conduct of the churches in this country because they require persons to join in a particular covenant and to declare the foundation of their hopes before they could be admitted to church privileges." The manuscript treatise was addressed to his "much esteemed and reverend brethren, the pastors and teachers, and his beloved the Christian believers as well without as within the congregations of Christ Jesus in New England." The Congregational churches in England were much more liberal in their discipline and practice than those in New England. In a "letter to an eminent divine in New England," written soon after the settlement of Massachusetts, Mr. Bernard criticized their judgment in denying baptism (of Mr. Coddington's child) and admission to their communion of Christians unless they brought a written testimony of their belonging to a particular church. He was afraid their change from the practices of their home church in England was due to the influence of the "New Plymouth men," those of that Separation, or Brownists, the churches of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Ainsworth, etc.

Mr. Bernard was a well-known writer of Puritan literature. Many of his books were published between his first, in 1598, an edition of Terence in Latin, with an English translation, and his last, in 1641, a "Threefold Treatise on the Sabbath." His "Isle of Man" or "Proceedings in Manshire" (1627) is said to have given Bunyan the idea for "Pilgrim's Progress." Sympathy for the poor and the unfortunate, for prisoners, for "good" witches, inspired many of his books. "The Great Mystery of God's Mercy Yet to Come" was a

¹ Eliot: *Ecclesiastical History of Massachusetts*.

long argument in behalf of the Jews. His benevolent and liberal views were of a sort congenial to a man of Roger Williams' type, whose charity and toleration welcomed Jews and men of every faith to his colony founded on "freedom of conscience."

Final proof that Mary Barnard Williams was the daughter of the Reverend Richard Barnard, of Batcombe, would be the evidence of that gentleman's will, identifying her by name; as the will of Alice Pemberton Williams made a bequest to her "son Roger, beyond the seas." But persistent search, both amateur and professional, in "all the sources for wills, family papers, pedigrees, printed works, ecclesiastical records at the Public Record Office, etc., etc.," has failed to discover the will of the Reverend Richard Barnard, of Batcombe. Actual proof that Mary Barnard Williams was his daughter is therefore lacking.

But the circumstantial evidence is strong:

- I. Mary Barnard was maid to Lady Masham's daughter in 1629.
 1. The Reverend Richard Bernard was an old and respected friend of Lady Masham's family, his patron in the living of Worksop being her brother-in-law, Richard Whalley.
 2. The Reverend Richard Bernard had a daughter, Mary, in age and breeding suitably eligible to be a maid-in-waiting to Lady Masham's daughter.
- II. Mary Barnard Williams had a brother among the early settlers in New England.
 1. The Reverend Richard Bernard, of Worksop, had a son, Masachiell, two years older than his daughter Mary.
 2. Masachiell, or Methusalah, Barnard, tailor of Batcombe, emigrated to New England in 1635. (Edward Whalley, son of Richard who was patron of Methusalah's father, was a clothier or woolen draper by trade.)

Many Bernards are mentioned in colonial records and lists, but none that show any connection with Mary, wife of Roger Williams. In the Providence Records (XIV, 9), Feb. 8, 1665, Sam Barnard and Roger Williams are witnesses of a deed from Robert Williams to John Scott. The only Samuel Bernard listed among the emigrants is the one year old son of John and Phebe Bernard, who came in 1634 and settled at Watertown. Phebe's mother died in Essex, England, in 1638, leaving property to her daughter. Samuel would have been thirty-two years old in 1665, when the deed was witnessed, more than twenty years younger than Roger Williams' wife Mary. It would be pleasant to think he was Mary's brother who was a co-witness with Roger in a deed of Roger's brother. But the proof is lacking. Until contrary actual proof be found, it is fair to conclude that Mary Barnard Williams, the wife of the great religious pioneer in New England, was the daughter of the noted liberal Puritan divine, the Reverend Richard Barnard, of Batcombe, England.

Though we cannot be sure who Mary Barnard was, we can form a definite idea of what she was — of what sort of girl became the bride of the young Roger Williams. She was a member of the household of a rich country gentleman, a Puritan member of Parliament, the famous parliament that defied the Stuart doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. Oates was a political stronghold; the affairs of Parliament then were first of all matters of religion.

Lady Masham's husband was a member of the famous Third Parliament of Charles I. So also were her brothers, Sir Thomas and Robert Barrington, and her cousins, Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden, all grandchildren of Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, "golden Hinchinbrooke," where King James I was received, on his way from Scotland after his accession, with the most splendid entertainment ever given by a subject to his sovereign. The Commons of this Parliament was made up of many very rich men — in wealth it represented three times as much as the House of

Lords — who were by this means very important men; for, especially in this crisis when the King's sole reason for summoning a parliament was his need of money,—money which he could get only through parliamentary grant,—riches meant power. Parliament's chief interest was the gaining of redress of their religious grievances, which had mounted like a rolling snowball to huge proportions during the reign of King James. From being loyal subjects, though Non-Conformists in the national church, a great proportion of them had become dissatisfied, even rebellious, dissenters from the church policy of the bishops and the King.

Not only in the Houses of Parliament but also in the homes of their members questions of religion were paramount in interest and discussion. Lady Joan Barrington was kept supplied with the latest news from the Parliament in London by letters from her sons. Sir Thomas wrote on November 30, 1628:

" . . . being kept in London by my occasions I am enabled to be the more serviceable to you, in relation to the occurrents from this place where is a perpetual map of our times being the centre where all affairs of importance disclose themselves. The King has appointed a committee of privy councillors of both Houses 'for debate on settling of some good course for matters of religion. . . . The Lord Keeper yesterday did express the King's pleasure to the judges and bishops and all justices, promising laws should be exactly executed against priests, Jesuits; justices to give account of all non-conformist Papists, etc. . . . Then gave he a charge to all gentlemen to repaire to the country and to keep up hospitality and so concluded but left us not satisfied in any measure proportionate to the expectation which was among us concerning some of these points. . . .'"¹

Robert Barrington's letter to his mother, February 20, 1629, indicated the tenseness and excitement in the House of Commons:

"Madam, it was very late before I knew of Mr. Williams going down, yet I cannot let him pass without troubling you with a few lines. The Bishop has appointed me to attend him about the business with the College and I hope by the next to give you full discourse in the business. For news foreign or domestic there is at this time little

¹Egerton MS. 2644.

stirring. Mr. Williams who walks the City will be able to say more than I can who have not the least time to be from the business of the House which if ever than now doth require all possible diligence; he can partly tell you what late rubs we have met with to our great distraction. . . . ”²

Mr. Williams' home was in the City, the old walled town of London, quite separate and distinct from Westminster, the home of the King and the Court, and of Parliament. The City was the haunt of business and of trade, the meeting-place of the great and powerful guilds of merchants and tradesmen, as the Merchant Tailors, the Goldsmiths, etc., where the doings of Parliament were reported and discussed with passion. Roger Williams was a valued reporter of the news of the day to the family in Essex.

On March 2, 1629, Sir Thomas Barrington wrote to Lady Barrington from Parliament:

“ . . . the times such as hardly ever no man knowing almost what to do; the distraction was so sudden and so great and the case so highly concerning the House. . . . I must say we have a very great cause to bless God that we concluded the day without any greater business the consequences whereof no man can say what it would have been; yet it was so probable to me that for my part I was in discourse with myself what the events would be if that which was in my judgment so likely . . . 'tis far more easy to speak bravely than to be magnanimous in suffering; yet whose heart bleeds not at the threats of these times which is so stupid. God give us better grounds for comfort. . . . ”²

This was the stormy parliament which refused to pass the bill for tonnage and poundage which the King demanded for the sake of his revenue, but instead engaged in hot debate on religious questions, the growth of Arminianism (the doctrines of which were in opposition to the predestination of Calvinism) on the one hand, and the developing of “Popish” ceremonies on the other. The Puritans were fanatical in their dread of an imagined trend toward the Church of Rome, under Bishop Laud, and through the influence of the Catholic queen, Henrietta Maria. Books upholding the absolute prerogative of the King in church as

²Egerton MS. 2645.

well as state, vigorously supporting "the Divine Right of Kings," by Montague and Manwaring, were loudly denounced in debate. The King had rewarded both writers by higher places in the Church. Oliver Cromwell made his first speech in this Parliament: "If these be the steps to preferment, what are we to expect?" and alluding to the preaching of "flat Popery at Paul's Cross." Fortified by the *Petition of Right* of the earlier session of this Parliament, now the law of the land, the Puritan faction openly opposed the King. Under the able leadership of Pym, after much passionate debate, resolutions against tonnage and poundage and against changes in the opinions and practices of the orthodox church were drawn and passed on March 2 amid scenes of great confusion. The Speaker, who refused to put the question and tried to leave the House to report to the King, was held down in his chair, the doors locked, the resolutions read and passed. A week later Charles dissolved Parliament, which was not to meet again for eleven years, (except for the negligible Short Parliament of 1640) till the Long Parliament of 1640, the Parliament that cut off his head. Such were "the late rubs" and the distractions "so sudden and so great" of which Lady Barrington's sons wrote her on February twentieth and March second.

Lady Barrington was a masterful woman, keeping her hands on the controls of the lives of her children and grandchildren. Lady Masham wrote for her mother's advice on all sorts of household and family matters, chief of which, at the time of Roger Williams' sojourn at Oates, was the choice of a husband for the oldest daughter of the house, Joan Altham. "Jug" and her maid, Mary Barnard, were vitally interested in the question. Various candidates were discussed; the matter of the jointure was pre-eminent. Lady Masham's letters to her mother on the subject were many.¹ As early as November 24, 1627:

¹Egerton MSS. 2643-2650.

"My brother Knightly and I have treated long and procured an agreement in point of jointure, three hundred pounds and so much present maintenance."

And later:

"I have received a letter from my brother Knightly and it seems Sir Robert Revell thinks our demands very unreasonable. I did write to you what they were, three hundred a year jointure added to her own and her land to her own heir; but he would have it presently assured upon his son and his heirs, and then he would add so much jointure to her own or else if he may not have her land he would make her no jointure at all but should have her own again if her husband should die before her. I perceive that he is a very worldly old man; he is not willing by any means that his son should live with him after he is married. I know not what the reason is. . . ."

Still later:

"I had lately a letter from my brother Knightly and he gives me better hopes of the young man withal expressing the young and old man's great desire of proceeding with the match. . . . His father desires to meet my husband for conclusion of matters of state, but we desire to do nothing without your advice. These shall be our demands which we will stand upon if you think fit, three hundred pounds maintenance besides her own lands and so much in jointure. I think it is as little as can be demanded. . . . His father, the old man, offers to settle twelve hundred pounds a year upon his son and his heirs males but I think it fit to be settled upon the issue whether male or female, specially considering he hath more lands which he may settle upon his younger son if his eldest die without issue male. I pray thee consider well of these things."

Oliver St. John, the final choice, then a young barrister of great ability and promise (he was later to become Solicitor General, acting Attorney General, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas), was affiliated with the powerful Puritan group, in political and religious interests; but his financial eligibility was not notable. Lady Barrington was to have the final say about Jug's marriage. Lady Masham wrote to her:

"I thought good to let you know of a match for Jug, propounded by Sir Nathaniel Rich. The gentleman's name is Mr. St. John that was lately in prison in the Tower. I hear very worthily of the man but it seems his estate is very small, not above two hundred a year . . ."

Again:

"I acknowledge myself very much bound to you for your love of Jug Altham in this lady's business wherein I would be loth to do anything without your advice and approbation. I confess the man moveth me much to approve of it but I know God commands me to have a care in the second place of outward conveniences; though I desire to accept of much less with such a man yet I shall be much taxed of her friends if I look not for a competency of outward estate, I think that may be pretty well, for these two lines, his and hers, will make between . . . one hundred pounds yearly besides what he may get in law; but some say he cannot get much yet, but Nathaniel Rich told me he thought Mr. St. John could not spend less than five hundred pounds yearly himself now as a single man. If that be so then his estate will be but little to pay house rent and maintain housekeeping; if they keep any over to sojourn in another business they cannot gather much to purchase for posterity. I beseech you to look at these things well and give us your confident advice. She hath good friends to advise for her with you and my brother Gerard and my brother Meux who I know desire to seek God's honor in the chief place and then God gives leave to seek other things as may assist to make our passage the more comfortable to that place where shall have no more of these vanities. The Lord fit us for so glorious a place. . . . I beseech you if you think it not fit to proceed in the business that you will write your mind to Jug for she desires to be directed by you."

Lady Barrington's advice was besought also by her son-in-law, Sir William Meux, for his daughter Joan, another of Lady Barrington's namesakes, cousin of Joan Altham, and visitor at Oates during the various marriage negotiations. Early in September (September 6), he wrote from Kingston to Lady Barrington at Harrow on the Hill, where she was staying:

"I must always be thankful unto your ladyship both for myself and daughter, the more seeing your care and affection is not lessened toward me and mine. What I have promised by God's mercy and good will I will perform, but, good Madam, let there be no distaste that my child be not sent so far from me as either these two places mentioned in your last letter. I had rather hearken to my Lady Barrington for her bestowing in Staffordshire if there be hope of religion and discretion, which to doubt of I may wrong my Lady for her love and respect. When all is done I must submit myself to God's most holy will, but once again I earnestly entreat that if it be possible some nearer match may be had, about her friends about London or

any place between this and your Ladyship. . . . I had rather match her with less estate near me than with a greater far off, with some hopeful young lawyer if it might please God to bring it to pass."

(Egerton MS. 2645, f. 59.)

At the same time (September 4) Joan Harris wrote from London to her "most worthy Aunt Lady Barrington":

"Since I saw you lately at Harrow I sent purposely to Sir William Masham and my lady his wife with a fair offer of marriage to my cousin Joan Altham, receiving a friendly letter of thanks for my care therein and most willing to entertain it but that there was an other match in treaty which if it brake off I should forthwith hear of it. But it is now three weeks past or thereabouts and hear nothing from them. But the offer being so fair, namely a thousand pounds a year in present possession and two hundred pounds a year more within two or three years, and a thousand pounds a year more after a grandmother (who is very aged) and his lady mother's death, as I am desirous to press it with the more earnestness, yet leave it to God and their own judgment, I wish the certainty were known what Sir William Meux will give with my cousin his daughter who is not less in my well wishing than my cousin Altham and if my cousin Meux would be pleased to hearken to a match of seven or eight hundred pounds a year, most in possession, a young man, I mean a counsellor at law, I should not doubt but to record one of good note and quality."

(Egerton MS. 2645, f. 52.)

Lady Masham wrote to her mother:

"Jug Altham longs for her cousin Joan Meux's company. If you please to give her leave to come hither I will send for her and bring her again to you. I have inquired about Mr. Archer and I perceive he will have none of her. I pray you if you send to my cousin Meux let him know so much. Yet his sister is to come hither who he puts much confidence in. It may be . . . she will work with her brother. I like the gentleman exceeding well by sight and by discourse."

Country houses such as Oates were the scene of pleasant house parties, enjoying the delights of country life. At the Mashams the cherries were a bountiful crop, for preserving and for neighborly reciprocal gifts. Lady Masham sent her mother pullets and often received fat capons from Hatfield Broadoaks. The hunting in Essex was good. Sir Thomas Barrington sent his mother "a fat young buck, the best in the forest." Lady Barrington's grandchildren formed a gay group of young people. Often at Oates with Jug Altham,

besides her maid, Mary Barnard, were her cousins, Jane Whalley, who lived with Lady Barrington as her maid, or lady in waiting, and Joan Meux—four young girls much interested in prospective matrimony. Lady Masham's husband and brothers brought young men home with them when they come from Parliament. Roger Williams, the "divinely mad" young parson who, as Sir William Masham's chaplain was a member of the family, was looked upon with favor by the girls as well as by the pious parliamentarians. Jane Whalley went so far as to get herself engaged to marry him.

Jane's romance was spoiled by Lady Barrington's refusal to allow it. Why she objected is matter for conjecture since she soon arranged Jane's marriage with another minister, William Hook, curate in Axmouth, Devonshire, perhaps somewhat more desirable than Roger Williams, being the son of a gentleman. Her choice, however, proved a fortunate one. On Dec. 28, 1629, after she had been ill with an ague "these eighteen or nineteen weeks," Jane wrote from Clatford in Hampshire, of "Mr. Hook, whom I desire to thank God for, not forgetting my thanks to your Ladyship"; she wishes with all her heart that her cousin Joan Meux has no worse yokefellow than God has given her. She is persuaded then that her aunt "would be exceedingly joyful to think that two of her grandchildren were so happily bestowed. "Passionate and hasty, rash and inconstant" Jane was suffering remorse for her former disregard of her aunt's wishes:

"Madam, out of obedience to God's commandments and for the satisfying of myne own conscience which has often chafed me I shall be bould to crave an earnest request beseeching you not to deny and that is you would be pleased to forgive me my carelesness and untowarnes when I was your pore and unworthy servant, for I doe confess that I did much to offend God in being careles of my caling toward your Ladyship. I thank God that he has opened my eyes to see that it was a sin against his majesty for the which I earnestly desire mercy at his hands and the lyk pardon from you. I know that time will com whenas the devill and mine own conscience will acuse me of

thoughts, much more of words and dedes, but I desire to do it myself and save them a labor, so that when death com the sting may be plucked out by virtu of Christ merrites. Good Madam, pray for me that God would be pleased to afford me the inward comforts of his holy spirit which is more worth than all the world besides. Oh, I know right well that time will com when I shall have special need of faith and patience and depending upon his power. At present I am furnished but with a small measure." (Egerton MS. 2645, f. 112.)

Mr. Williams' letters¹ to Lady Barrington, acquainting her with his wish to marry her niece, and later, taking her to task with spiritual rebuke for her refusal, so offended the lady that for some time he suffered her severe displeasure. She at length forgave him, at the instance of Sir William, who called him not only "a good soul but a good friend" to whom her "spiritual good was most precious." Sir William said, referring to the letter of censure:

"I am now much more confirmed in my former mind that what he did proceeded out of love and conscience." (Egerton MS. 2650, f. 318.)

The interesting young preacher, ill of a burning fever, weak to the point of death in harvest time, was an even more interesting invalid, unjustly persecuted by the powerful and masterful patroness of the family. Mary Barnard's heart capitulated entirely. She was ready to give up a life of luxury in distinguished company and exciting circumstances for unknown vicissitudes with him in a faraway wilderness.

Such was Mary Barnard's preparation for a life of hardship as the wife of a pioneer and a missionary. What her formal education was is but a matter of conjecture. She was at home in the society of people of culture. But she was not a letter writer. In one of Roger's letters to her many years later, he said: "Thy holy and humble desires are strong, but I know thy writing is slow." Lady Masham's letters, though copious, were decidedly illiterate. The fact that Mary Barnard signed with her initials, only, Roger

¹Printed in N. E. H. & G. Reg. XLIII, 316.

Williams' deed of 1661, confirming the older deed of lands from the Indians to his friends, is no indication that she could not write. Signing public documents with initials was by no means uncommon. Edward Rawson, Secretary of the General Court of Massachusetts, signed some official papers E. R.

Mary Barnard was well bred, well-versed in the refinements of the best society. (Court society was not the best.) She was also a lovely and lovable character, spiritually strong and fine, to whom her husband's eloquent words of spiritual wisdom were, by his own testimony, "sweeter than the honey and the honeycomb, and stronger refreshment than the strongest wines or waters, and of more value than if every line and letter were thousands of gold and silver."¹

Talk was rife among the Puritans of emigration to the New World "for the cause of conscience." Opposition to the King's enforcement of his policy of Conformity to all the practices of the Church of England—newly introduced ones which the Puritans thought "savored of Popery," as the priest's wearing of the surplice, kneeling for communion, placing the altar permanently at the east end of the church—drove many of them to a determination to leave their native land and seek a home in New England where they could find liberty in their religious beliefs. Various attempts at founding plantations there had already been made. A party of Separatists had gone, first to Holland, then to New England, and founded a colony at Plymouth in 1620. John Endicott had taken another group, beginning the permanent settlement of Salem in 1628. The Companies for Plantations were supported by the Puritan leaders in Parliament, including Sir William Masham and Sir Thomas Barrington. John Winthrop's expedition which founded Boston in Massachusetts was being organized and financed in 1628; it finally landed in New England in June of 1629. More and more ships were being fitted out to join Winthrop's

¹*Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health*, Roger Williams.

colony. The opportunities and privileges of the "plantations" were common talk amid the religious discussion at Oates.

Roger Williams had given mature consideration to the idea of emigrating to New England. He had turned down an offer to go with one of the expeditions — in his first letter to Lady Barrington he wrote of his "late New England call." Later he thought more favorably of it — his bride may have influenced him to accept a call to the New World — for just a year after his marriage they set sail on the ship *Lyon*, December 1, 1630.

Esek Hopkins Documents*

GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come GREETING; WHEREAS We, by Our Declaration of the Seventeenth of May One Thousand Seven and Fifty Six, for the Reasons therein contained, have Declared War against France, AND WHEREAS by Virtue of certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of England granted and issued by Our Royal Predecessor Charles the Second of Famous Memory, heretofore King of that Part of Great Britain former called England, by the Name of Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith and Soforth, upon the Eighth Day of July, in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign, to the Governor and Company of our English Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, in New England in America; the Governor of Our said Colony, for the Time being, hath Power and

*Now in the library of Frederick S. Peck of Barrington.

Authority to issue forth and grant Commissions to any of Our Loving Subjects, or others within Our said Colony, whom he shall deem fitly qualified in that Behalf, for the apprehending, taking, and Seizing the Ships Vessels and Goods belonging to France, or the Vassals and Subjects of the French King, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories, and Dominions, and such other Ships, Vessels, and Goods as are, or shall be liable to Confiscation, pursuant to the respective Treaties between Us and other Princes, States, and Potentates; and to bring the same to Judgment in Our High Court of Admiralty of England, or Such other Court of Admiralty as shall be lawfully authorised in that Behalf for Proceedings, Adjudication and Condemnation, to be thereupon had, according to the Course of Admiralty and Laws of Nations. AND WHEREAS the Governor of Our Colony aforesaid hath thought Esek Hopkins fitly qualified, who together with Allin Brown, George Corlis, Ambrose Page, Nicholas Cook, Benjamin Smith, John Brown, Simeon Hunt, and Benjamin Bowen, all of Providence, in the Colony aforesaid Merchants, hath equipped, furnished, and victualled a Brigantine, called the Providence, of the Burthen of about One Hundred and Thirty Tons, mounting Sixteen Carriage, and Twenty Swivel Guns, whereof he the said Esek Hopkins is Commander, AND WHEREAS he the said Esek Hopkins hath given Sufficient Bond with Sureties, to US according to the Effect and Form set down in Our Instructions made the Fifth Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Six, a Copy of which Instructions is given to the Said Captain Esek Hopkins . . . KNOW YE THEREFORE that We do by these Presents grant Commission to and do license, and authorize the said Esek Hopkins to set forth, in Warlike Manner, the said . . . Brigantine, Called the Providence, under his own Command, and therewith by Force of Arms to apprehend, Seize, and take the Ships, Vessels, and Goods belonging to France, or the Vassals and Subjects of the French King, or others

inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories, and Dominions; and Such other Ships, Vessels, and Goods, as are or shall be liable to Confiscation, pursuant to the respective Treaties between Us and other Princes, States, and Potentates, and to bring the Same to such Port as shall be most convenient, in order to have them legally adjudged in Our said High Court of . . . Admiralty of England, or before the Judges of such other . . . Admiralty Court as shall be lawfully authorised within our Dominions, which being Condemned, it shall and may be . . . lawfull for the said Esek Hopkins to sell and dispose of such Ships Vessels and Goods, so adjudged and condemned, in such Sort and Manner, as by the Course of Admiralty hath been accustomed, except in Such Cases where it is otherwise directed by our said Instructions. PROVIDED always that the said Esek Hopkins keep an exact Journal of his Proceedings, and therein particularly take Notice of all Prizes which shall be taken by him, the Nature of Such prizes, the Times and Places of their being taken, and the Value of them, as near as he can judge; as also of the Station, Motion, and Strength of the Enemy, as well as he or his Mariners can discover by the best Intelligence they can get; and also whatsoever else shall occur unto him, or any of his Officers, or Mariners, or be discovered, or declared unto him or them, or be found out by Examination of, or Conference with any Mariners or Passengers of or in any of the Ships, or Vessels taken, or by any other person or Persons, or by any other Ways and Means whatsoever, touching or concerning the Designs of the Enemy, or any of their Fleets, Vessels, or Parties; and of their Stations, Ports, and Places, and of their Intents therein; and of what Merchant Ships and Vessels of the Enemy, bound out or home, or to any other Place, as he, his Officers, or Mariners Shall hear of; and of what else material in these Cases may arise, to his or their Knowledge; of all which he shall from Time to Time to Time, as he shall or may have Opportunity, transmit an Account to

Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the Time Being, or Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral for the Time being, or their Secretary, or the Governor for the Time being of Our Colony aforesaid; and to keep a Correspondence with him or them, by all Opportunities that shall present. AND FURTHER PROVIDED that Nothing be done by the said Esek Hopkins or any of His Officers, Mariners and Company, contrary to the true Meaning of Our aforesaid Instructions; but that the aforesaid Instructions shall be by them, and each and every of them, as far as they or any of them are therein concerned, in all particulars, well and duly performed, and observed. AND we pray and desire all Kings, Princes Potentates, States, and Republicks, being Our Friends, and Allies, and all others to whom it shall Appertain, to give the said Esek Hopkins, all Aid, Assistance and Succour in their Ports, with his Said Brigantine, Company and Prizes, without Doing or Suffering to be done to him any Wrong, Trouble or Hindrance; We offering to do the Like when We Shall be by them thereunto desired, AND We will and require all Our Officers whatsoever to give him Succour and Assistance as Occasion shall require. AND FURTHER in Case the said Esek Hopkins shall at any Time be absent from said Brigantine We do hereby give and Grant unto Silas Cook who is the first Lieutenant of the said Brigantine all the Powers and Authorities above granted to the said Esek Hopkins; and invest him with full Power to do all and every the Matters and Things which the said Esek Hopkins could do if present, by Virtue of this Our Commission and Under the Same Restrictions and Limitation. . . .

IN TESTIMONY Whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our Colony of Rhode Island aforesaid to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS Our Trusty and Wellbeloved STEPHEN HOPKINS Esquire, Governor of Our Aforesaid Colony of Rhode Island, at Providence in said Colony the Eighth Day of April in the year of our Lord One

Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven and in the
Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

Step. Hopkins

* * *

This commission to Esek Hopkins is especially interesting because this cruise of 1757 is not recorded in Smith's "Civil and Military List." In the following year, 1758, this brigantine Providence of 130 tons, 16 guns and 20 swivels was commissioned on November 4 with Capt. Silas Cooke of Providence as her commander, and with Esek Hopkins and George Corliss listed as her owners. It will be noted that Silas Cooke had served as first lieutenant under Hopkins on the cruise of 1757.

* * *

It is covenanted and agreed between Silas Cooke of Providence — Commander of the privateer Sloop Roby and bound on a Cruise and Esek Hopkins of Providence Merchant that in case either or both of them shall be appointed agent or agents of any or all such prizes as shall be taken by the said Privateer during said Cruise and sent into the Colony of Rhode Island — they shall equally share between them all such Commissions Profits and Perquisites as shall arise from such Agency or Agencies that is to say each one a Moiety, and further that one half of all such monies or other valuable Things taken in said Cruise as it shall be inconvenient improper or unsafe to pay and distribute out to the Officers and Company of said Privateer on Account of Appeals or other reasonable Cause shall be lodged in the Hands of each of the said Parties hereto. Witness our Hands and Seals interchangeably the twelfth Day of September 1760

Ezek Hopkins

Witness.

Step Hopkins

The sloop Roby of Warren, owned by Martin Luther and Cromwell Child, both of Warren, and commanded by Capt. Silas Cooke of Providence, was commissioned a privateer on Sept. 12, 1760 [Manuscript in State Archives]. The commission issued to Capt. Silas Cooke on Sept. 12, 1760, is in the library of Mr. Frederick S. Peck.

She was undoubtedly identical with the Sloop Roby of Warren, of 50 tons, which was owned by Luther and Child in 1758, and was commissioned as a privateer under Capt. Simon Smith of Providence on July 27; and probably identical with privateer of 50 tons, owned by Luther and Child and commanded by Capt. Mark Anthony DeWolf of Bristol, which was commissioned on April 22, 1757, but whose name is given as Rhoba, doubtless a clerical error for Roby. She may have been identical with the privateer sloop Roby of Warren, commanded by Capt. Caleb Cranston, which was listed as 41 tons, 10 guns, 10 swivels and 40 men, on an admiralty certificate dated March 10, 1759. Her owners were given as Caleb Carr, Nathaniel Miller and Co. of Warren. As there is no record of a privateer Roby of Warren owned by Luther and Child being commissioned in 1759, it seems quite likely that this was the same vessel and that Luther and Child leased her that year to Carr, Miller and Co. [Manuscripts in State Archives.]

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

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Mrs. Maurice K. Washburn	Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth
Mr. Frank E. Waterman	Mr. Frederick W. York

FOLSOM POINTS

Mr. M. W. Sterling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., wrote on April 13, 1936, to Mr. William T. Ide of East Providence, as follows:

"Your letter of April 1 together with the specimen of Folsom point has been received. We have photographed the point and made an examination of its composition. It is a very good example of the Eastern type of Folsom point. The flaking and retouching are especially good. The channel flakes are not as long as is usually the case in the more typical specimens but a definite attempt has been made to remove a channel flake on both sides. The specimen also has the characteristic smoothing along the edges of the base which can be detected by rubbing the thumb along the edge of the specimen.

"The material is black chert, the source of which we have not yet been able to identify. It is possible that it may have been from a piece of glacial 'float'."

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

(Continued from Page 64)

26. (26.) (20.)

TAILER.

Arms: Per saltire silver and gold a two-headed eagle gules.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A two-headed demi-eagle gules holding in each beak a crosslet fitchy gold.

Legend: William Tailer Esqr. Coll. of the Second / Regiment of foot at the Taking of ye / Gourment of Portroyall. After Leftent / Gournor of ye Prouine of Mas. & On of ye Counsell 1711.

Notes: The field gold and gules, the eagle not tinctured; the crosslets not tinctured (W). The field gules and gold, the eagle silver; the crosslets silver (CC).

Whitmore identifies this man as the son of William and Rebecca (Stoughton) Taylor and says that he used these arms on his seal; and that he died in 1732. His seal is to be seen on a document preserved by the Bostonian Society whereon his name is spelled Tailer, and this is the spelling in his signature, a facsimile of which is to be found in the Memorial History of Boston, volume 2.

This coat of arms appears to be a variant, intentional or not, of the coat given by Burke under the name of Tatler; Per saltire silver and gules a two-headed eagle - - - ; crest, A two-headed demi-eagle - - - holding in each beak a crosslet fitchy - - - .

27. (27.) (Omitted.)

CUTTING.

Arms: Azure two swords in saltire silver the pomels and hilts gold and a chief silver charged with three lions azure.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

No crest.

Legend: James Cutting of Barbados / Marchant 1712.

Notes: Dr. Buck contributes this note: “? Cupper, Couper, Cooper, Cowper. Lions gules. Promptuarium Armorum 41b.”

These arms have not been found in the usual reference books; the nearest approach seems to be the coat of Couper of London: Azure a saltire silver and a chief gold charged with three lions gules (Edmondson). The appropriateness of the swords as given in the Gore Roll to both names, Cutting and Couper, suggests the possibility that Edmondson may have been describing a small seal in which the crossed swords looked like a saltire.

28. (28.) (21.)

STODDARD. EVANCE.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Sable three stars within a border silver. *Femme*: Silver a fesse between three fleurs-de-lys sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An arm embowed and erect in a sleeve gules the cuff gold, the hand proper grasping a gilly-flower gules the stalk and leaves vert.

Legend: Elizabeth Wife of Simion Stodard Esq. / of Boston Marchant 1712 / Stodard & Euance.

Notes: This painting is reproduced in Figure 2.

Whitmore inadvertently describes the fesse in the femme's arms as a chevron; it is a fesse in the Child copy (see Fig. 3). He offers no identification of either individual, but his notes on Simeon and Elizabeth Stoddard as given in the Gore Roll under No. 32 will be found copied in extenso. Is it possible that the painter made an error in the name and arms of the wife? Or did Simeon Stoddard marry two wives both named Elizabeth? Or are we dealing with two Simeon Stoddards?

The Stoddard arms are those of George Stoddard, grocer (Promptuarium Armorum 55b). They are also the arms of

Stoddard of co. Suffolk, but the crest is not the same (Edmondson); see also No. 71.

The arms of the femme are given under the name of John Evance of the City of London, Esq. (Guillim, ed. 1679) and under Evans of London and of Oswaldestre, Shropshire, with this crest: An arm embowed and erect vested gules cuffed or holding in the hand a pink (or gillyflower) proper stalked and leaved vert (Edmondson).

29. (29.) (22.)

DYER.

Arms: Silver a bend azure cotised sable on the bend three crescents gold.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: A cubit arm in armor proper the gauntlet grasping a dagger erect silver the pomel and hilt gold.

Legend: Gilles Dyre Esqr. Coll. of the / Liue gard to his Exi. Joseph Dudley / Esqr. of ye Prouinc & Sheearf of ye / Comt - - of Suffolk 1713. (The word which is intended for County is irregular and hard to decipher.)

Notes: According to Whitmore the cotises are azure, but they are sable in the Child copy as well as in the Gore Roll. Giles Dyer died 12 August, 1713 (W), so this painting was probably made for a "funeral scutcheon."

Mr. Howard M. Chapin, Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has called attention to a deed in the library of that Society; it is dated 1660, signed by Richard Morris and his wife Mary, and witnessed by William Dyer and William Brenton; following the signature of Mary Morris is an armorial seal showing: On a bend cotised three crescents. The question naturally arises whether this was the seal of the witness William Dyer. Mr. Chapin (see Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, XXIII, 2, p. 53, April 1930) cites as well a power of attorney (Mass. Archives, CXXIX, 163) executed by Mary Dyer in 1688, the seal on which shows two coats impaled of which the first

is On a bend cotised three crescents (the impaled arms being A dance between three molets).

The arms given in the Gore Roll under Dyre, although apparently in use by those of the name in the colony since 1660, are not found under Dyer or its variants in the usual books of reference; they bear a close resemblance to the arms of Rever or Rider (Silver a bend azure cotised sable on the bend three crescents *silver*), of Cressy, or of Rowley (Silver on a bend cotised sable three crescents gold); a variant under the last name is Gold on a bend cotised sable three crescents silver (Papworth).

30. (30.) (23.)

BRATTLE.

Arms: Gules a chevron engrailed gold between three battle-axes erect silver garnished gold.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: An arm embowed in armor the gauntlet grasping a battle-axe all silver garnished gold.

Legend: Thomas Brattell Esqr. Tresuror to/ Harfred Colledg: and Fellow of ye / Royall Society at Boston in ye / Conty of Suffolk - - 1713.

Notes: He was the son of Thomas Brattle of Charlestown, who died in 1683, the wealthiest man probably in the Colony, says Savage (W). Whitmore fails to mention that the chevron is engrailed.

This Thomas Brattle's seal shows the engrailed chevron, but no crest (Heraldic Journal, III, 42).

For a discussion of the arms see under No. 9.

31. (31.) (24.)

SARGENT.

Arms: Silver a chevron between three dolphins sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A bird (hawk?) with wings raised silver.

Legend: Peter Sargent Esqr. One of his / Maj's Counsell for the Prouince / of Masechuset 1714.

Notes: He was from London. 1667, and died *s. p.* 1714 (W).

For a discussion of the arms see No. 13.

The crest appears to bear no relation to the arms; perhaps at this date the Sargents used no crest, for in the Sargent-Spencer coat (No. 13) the Spencer crest was used, and in the Sargent-Shrimpton coat (No. 5) the crest has not been identified. Certainly by about 1770, as, for example, in the case of the Sargent book-plate signed by Revere and certain silver made for the family by Revere, the crest was a dolphin; Burke gives for the crest A dolphin embowed sable between two wings silver.

32. (32.) (25.)

STODDARD. ROBERTS.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Sable three stars within a border silver. *Femme*: Party silver and gules a lion sable.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A stag's head erased party per fess silver and gules.

Legend: Elizabeth Wife of Simion / Stodard of Boston Esqr. 1714 / Stodard & Robarts.

Notes: In the Child copy the stars are gold.

Whitmore, referring back to No. 28 as well, says: "These impalements are difficult of explanation. Simeon was son of Anthony Stoddard, and married 1st Mary - - -, who died 1708. He married 2d, May, 1709, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, who died in April 1713. (He married) Third, in May 1715, Mehitable (Minot), widow of Peter Sargent. His second wife, the widow Shrimpton, was the daughter of the widow Elizabeth Roberts of London." This coat displays the femme's arms impaled and her crest, which are to be found in the Promptuarium Armorum. They are the arms of Roberts of Shropshire, Leicestershire, Gloucestershire and Ireland; crest: An antelope's (or a stag's) head erased, per fess *gold* and gules (Edmondson).

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THE CHURCH AT SEMPRINGHAM, ENGLAND

Roger Williams wrote "yet possibly Master Cotton may call to minde, that the discusser (riding with himself and one other of precious memorie (Master Hooker) to and from Sempringham) presented his Arguments from Scripture" (Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody, p. 12).

From photograph obtained for the Society by the late Walter F. Angell

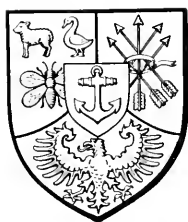
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Miguel Cortereal: The First European to Enter Narragansett Bay*

By EDMUND B. DELABARRE

It was not without hesitation that I was persuaded to submit this paper to critical consideration. This was not because I lacked faith in the soundness of its main conclusions. The real difficulty has been that, dealing as it does with a period of history concerning which the discoverable facts are few and scattered, it has been necessary to rely partially upon possibilities in place of certainties. Yet I have found the study of these possibilities a fascinating pursuit, and they seem so significant to me that I have hope that there may be general agreement that they should not be left unrecorded.

On the other hand, we are not to be confronted with speculative possibilities only. The unquestionable data are enough to establish the central fact indicated in the title of this paper. If that be granted, then it renders highly prob-

*Read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, February 17, 1936.

able most, if not all, of the other possibilities which are developed, and thus gives us a welcome glimpse into many interesting details of the early history of this region. Instead of being left with only a scant vision into its condition in 1524, vague rumors of intervening and unrecorded contacts in the interval, then a number of recorded explorations after 1600, and the knowledge which followed the landing of the Pilgrims at Cape Cod and Plymouth in 1620, we now gain in addition a number of somewhat troubled but fairly clear further insights into this earlier period.

In this important anniversary year of our goodly Plantations, it is surely fitting that we should look anew into the question as to who among Europeans was the first to enter Narragansett Bay and to see the shores of Rhode Island. For a long time it was widely believed that the Northmen were clearly entitled to this distinction. From the very first, however, this claim was disputed. No more than about half of the disputants ever accepted the proposition, and it has become increasingly sure that there is no actual proof that the Northmen ever came so far south as New England. Naturally, so long as there is disagreement among eminent scholars, the probabilities favor the shorter distances for their voyages and hence the more northerly latitudes for their landfalls.

If the Northmen are to be excluded from consideration, it has been commonly assumed that Giovanni da Verrazano, in 1524, was the first known European who saw our shores. Probably even before him, however, and certainly during the rest of the sixteenth century after him, considerable numbers of fishermen and traders made unrecorded voyages along the New England coasts.¹ Among numerous other evidences of this, Verrazano himself saw "many plates

¹See E. B. Delabarre, "Dighton Rock," 1928, p. 181; C. McL. Andrews, "The Colonial Period of American History," 1935, chap. 1; C. C. Willoughby, "Antiquities of the New England Indians," 1935, pp. 230-242.

of wrought copper" among the Indians at Newport,² which Mr. Willoughby says "must have been obtained from previous explorers of whom we have no definite account; for although an occasional implement and a few beads wrought from native copper have been found, nothing in the way of metal plates has been recovered in New England which was not made of European copper or brass. Many objects of these foreign metals have been taken from graves belonging to the sixteenth century." The famous Fall River "skeleton in armor," of course, came from one such Indian grave. It is not at all unlikely that the previous explorer who supplied the metal reported by Verrazano may have been the one for whose visit here we are about to survey the evidence.

Ever since the first indication of its possibility came to my notice in 1918, I have been defending the thesis that Miguel Cortereal of Portugal, at some time between 1502 and 1511, is the one to whom can be accorded most reasonably the honor of having been the first European in this vicinity. For reasons which will appear shortly, I have come recently to regard the year 1502 as the most probable date of his arrival. There is no direct documentary evidence to which we can appeal as a ground for this belief. Its credibility rests upon a number of other grounds, some sure and some debatable when taken separately, but all together forming a strong body of facts pointing in the one direction. There is nothing inherently improbable about any of the included features, and the less sure ones gain strength by association with the others. Together they weave into a harmonious and attractive story which connects otherwise

²All known sources (see Note No. 10, below) speak here of "*molte lamine (or lame)*" of wrought copper. Some translators render this "several pieces," probably under the impression that New England Indians would not have possessed much copper and that such as they had would not be in the form of plates. Hakluyt, however, whom Willoughby follows, and E. H. Hall, translator of the most recently discovered and most reliable version, give Verrazano's meaning correctly when they speak of "many plates."

scattered items and gives them more detail, meaning and importance. It is a story which grows in detail and persuasiveness through the repeated appearance of fresh bits of evidence in its favor. Some such new considerations have developed quite recently. They must be placed in their appropriate setting by giving first a brief review of the series of happenings, and the evidence for them, as these have been made known in my earlier writings.

We know as an historical fact that in 1501 Gaspar Cortereal explored Labrador and Newfoundland. In September the ships separated. Gaspar probably sailed southwards for further exploration, and the others returned home. In the following year, since Gaspar Cortereal had not come back, his brother Miguel set out with three ships in search of him. On reaching Newfoundland, probably in June, they separated, appointing a rendezvous for the 20th of August. The other ships met there, and after waiting vainly for some time for Miguel, returned to Portugal. Here the historical record ends, for nothing further was ever learned about the fate of the two brothers."

We follow Miguel farther by aid of such new evidence as I have gathered. We may assume that he sailed at once to the south, knowing that his brother had taken that direction. For reasons which follow, we may assume also that, probably in that same year, 1502, his search carried him to Narragansett Bay and thence up the Taunton Great River as far as Assonet Neck. Something of what happened there is related in a tradition which was found current among the Indians of that place by John Danforth in 1680 and by Edward A. Kendall in 1807. I connect this tradition with Cortereal, because it surely relates incidents of the first contact of the local Indians with Europeans, and there are other reasons for believing that this was on the occasion of Cortereal's arrival. If so, then he anchored near the rock which has since then become famous under the name

²Edgar Prestage, "The Portuguese Pioneers," 1933, pp. 272-276.

"Dighton Rock," and which has given rise to so much controversy for more than 250 years. At that time, however, it probably had as yet no inscriptions upon it. Here, according to the tradition, he took Indians into his ship as hostages, and sent men ashore for water. These men were attacked and slain by the natives, very likely because the latter were frightened and angered by the seizure of the hostages. During the conflict firearms were used by men on the ship, the hostages escaped, and the Indian sachem was killed.

For some reason Cortereal settled there among the natives. They were naturally friendly people, "kind and gentle," as Verrazano found them a few years later. After the heat of misunderstanding and conflict was over, Cortereal might readily have gained their confidence. The possession of firearms was an advantage. The other wonderful possessions and proficiencies of the strangers must have caused them to be looked upon as beings of a superior order. Why they interrupted their voyage is not sure. It may have been because of loss of men, or wreckage of the ship, or illness or injuries received, or lateness of the season. Kendall found rumors of a wrecked ship, and of white men passing a winter there long ago, and these rumors may possibly supply a bare outline of further incidents connected with this event, and, as he suggests, explain the reason for the names "White Spring" and "White Man's Brook" which he found attached to a neighboring stream.

Very naturally, having decided to remain here for a time at least, Cortereal promptly made himself sachem of the natives in place of the one who was slain. We shall see reason to believe that he associated with himself a native assistant in government, so that thereafter this tribe, unlike any other around it, was ruled by "two kings" down to the time when the Pilgrims came. We shall find reason also to believe that the strangers found favor with the Indian maidens and contributed to the later population of the tribe. Cortereal himself was still there as late as 1511. But he, and all his companions, either were dead or had gone on

elsewhere by 1524, for otherwise they would certainly have joined Verrazano during his fifteen days' stay in Newport Harbor in that year, and seized this opportunity to return home.

What has been related thus far of events subsequent to Cortereal's known disappearance on the coast of Newfoundland in 1502 is largely surmise, supported by a number of strongly indicative facts. The assumed incidents are accepted as pertinent to our narrative because taken thus they illumine it as a whole, and it gives significance to them. Now we arrive at a fresh item of positive evidence, justifying some features of those surmises. In 1511 Miguel Cortereal cut his name and the date on Dighton Rock. It is only recently that this fact has been discovered, thanks to improved methods of photography. His reason for doing this, I conjecture, was the hope that he might thus attract the attention of some passing explorer and so get taken home. If we ask why he waited so long before making the record and did it so far inland, we can only conjecture that he preferred to maintain his own residence on Assonet Neck and to keep men on the outer coasts on the lookout for possible passing ships; and that only in 1511 did it occur to him to carve these lines, both because thus he would have an additional means of attracting attention, and, if no rescuer came, he would be leaving a record which would endure after his death and reveal his fate. Besides name and date, he engraved also in Latin the statement that he was Dux or sachem of the local Indians. To these records he added the coat-of-arms of the Portuguese King: a shield concentrically within another shield (that is, technically, a "bordered shield"), containing a "five-spot" design which the Portuguese call *quinas* (pronounced keen-as). Just as



THE "QUINAS" AS
INSCRIBED ON
DIGHTON ROCK.
5 BY 7½ INCHES.

our emblem is the "Star-spangled Banner," so that of Portugal is known as the "Quinas." If Cortereal's object in making his inscription was what I have suggested, then most certainly he would also have planted a flag near the rock, to attract attention when the rock was covered by the tide, and that flag would undoubtedly have borne the quinas.

Some conservative historians and archaeologists are reluctant to accept my reading of the Dighton Rock record. In the latest summary of my researches, in the *Journal of American History* for 1932, I believe that I have proved its authenticity practically beyond question. Still, since there are doubters, as well as because of the intrinsic interest of the additional items to which I appeal in support of it, I have sought for as many as possible of such supporting considerations. Aside from those which have been introduced above, I have called attention in earlier writings to the following favoring arguments. (1) The style of letters and numerals used in the record is characteristic of the period. There is abundant and increasing evidence of this fact. (2) The Wampanoags were a superior race, a fact which might well be accounted for by early white influence and admixture of white blood. It was Wampanoags whom Verrazano found at Newport "most civilized in customs" and with "two kings beautiful in form and stature," for this tribe then owned the Island of Aquidneck; and their intelligence and fine character while under the rule of Massasoit is well known. Verrazano was greatly impressed by them and "formed a great friendship with them;" whereas the nearest other Indians whom he met he speaks of as rude, barbarous and unfriendly. (3) That their custom of having two kings, and the names of some of them in Colonial times, may also be traceable to Cortereal's influence, is another suggestion which I have made before. This is one of the ideas which is about to be developed more fully.

Thus far, I have aimed to indicate in brief outline the nature of the evidence which I had assembled up to the time

when my latest publication upon this subject was issued. Three things in it are wholly or nearly sure: the fact of the voyages and of the disappearance of the two brothers; the presence of Miguel Cortereal's name on Dighton Rock; the probability that the Indian tradition derives from the incidents of his arrival there. However sure it may actually be, this reading of the worn and not easily decipherable Dighton Rock inscription is not by any means entirely clear and is not readily accepted yet by many persons whose opinion is influential. For this reason, although I am now fully convinced of its correctness, I continue to search for fresh items of supporting evidence.

Very recently I have made acquaintance with a new study which increases the probability that Miguel Cortereal may well have explored as far as Narragansett Bay in 1502. In the *Revue Hispanique* for 1903 (vol. X, pp. 485-593), H. P. Biggar has an article on the voyages of the Cabots and of the Corte-Reals. It was the custom of these early explorers to map, as well as they could, the coasts which they discovered, and to give names to all the prominent features. Often it is possible to determine the date of their presence at a particular place, because not infrequently they gave to it the name of the saint whose day it was. Early cartographers gained much of their information about these coasts and names, among other sources, from the masters of the ships which returned from the two Cortereal expeditions of 1501 and 1502. Studying these early maps, Biggar has worked out the itinerary of these two voyages up to the time when, in each case, the accompanying ships started the return home without their leader. What is of interest to us is that, according to him, Gaspar in 1501 made his landfall in Labrador and sailed southward along the coasts as far as Conception Bay in Newfoundland. There he sent home the other two ships, but himself "resolved to continue his exploration of the coast further towards the south," because "he wished to make clear if this really was a mainland and also to find out its connection with the islands discovered by

Columbus near the equator." In the following year, Miguel's vessels separated at the harbor of St. John's for the sake of more thorough exploration. Miguel himself, knowing his brother's intention which naturally he had learned from the ships which returned the year before, would surely have taken the southerly course and penetrated as far as the season permitted.

An earlier historian of the Cortereal voyages, Henry Harisse, had assumed that Gaspar made his landfall in Newfoundland, explored northward, and was finally lost on the Labrador coast or beyond. In such case, however, Miguel would have searched to the north, not south, and it would be difficult to account for his presence in this region. Biggar's opposite interpretation of Gaspar's actual course and intentions is accepted by a number of recent historians, of whom Edgar Prestage, in "The Portuguese Pioneers," and John B. Brebner, in "The Explorers of North America," are examples. If Gaspar's known plan was to find out the connection between the lands discovered by him and "the islands discovered by Columbus," we can see good reason for Miguel's extension of his vain search as far as Narragansett Bay; and if we assume that he suffered shipwreck or other untoward accident there, besides the serious loss of a considerable number of his men, we would have full explanation of his failure to return to Portugal.

In what follows we are to consider two sets of newly developed ideas which may have real value in support of the Cortereal history as I have developed it, and add something to it. One set rests firmly upon an observation made by Verrazano, but proceeds to draw certain inferences that may be questionable. The other set rests upon speculations regarding the affinities, derivations, and meanings of certain Indian names and titles, and here we are on very uncertain ground. Both are advanced, therefore, not as established fact but as interesting possibilities. If the ultimate decision of those who truly know about these matters should prove hostile to their acceptability, then nothing will

be lost except a hope that they might have been significant. Their withdrawal will not in any way weaken the force of our other lines of evidence. On the other hand, if they are valid in whole or in part, then they add interesting detail and corroboration to the rest of our new chapter in the early history of this region.

The derivation and meaning of Indian names is often a difficult problem, and a perilous one for the amateur to meddle with. Even experts, while sometimes venturing to suggest possible meanings, do so in many cases hesitantly and without agreement among themselves. Under these circumstances, even the amateur's suggestions may have some chance of having hit upon the correct solution. My own knowledge of Indian languages extends very little beyond what this limited study has brought me. For sources, I have looked very little beyond the familiar "Key Into the Language of America," by Roger Williams, the "Indian Grammar Begun," by John Eliot, and the "Natick Dictionary," compiled by J. H. Trumbull and issued as Bulletin 25 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. This superficial study of the early sources applying particularly to this region has led to certain tentative conclusions which appear to my exceedingly restricted knowledge to be at least permissible. I have no hesitation in acknowledging that I have submitted them to the expert judgment of W. B. Cabot of Boston and Dr. Frank G. Speck of the University of Pennsylvania, both of whom find much to criticise. Nevertheless, I still think that they are promising enough to be worth placing on record, and so I do this with cheerful readiness to acquiesce in any fate which may await them if there is any way in which the questions at issue can be positively settled.

Nevertheless, for a number of reasons, there would appear to be little prospect of a decisive conclusion adverse to the suggestions which we are about to submit. Students of Indian dialects as they are spoken now may arrive at opinions which would not hold so surely of the languages as they

were spoken in 1500 or in the early 17th century. Of the languages in 1500 we know nothing positively, except that they can not have been very different from their form when recorded later. Of the dialects spoken in this region in the earliest Colonial times we know only what has been given, with considerable orthographic uncertainty, in such sources as were mentioned above. How did the speech of the Wampanoags differ from that of their neighbors? Not much, of course. Yet Roger Williams remarked, of the Indians with whom he came in contact, that "their Dialects doe exceedingly differ." So far as I have discovered, no one ever recorded the Wampanoag peculiarities of speech, not even the Rev. Samuel Danforth of Taunton, whose "Indian Vocabulary" was founded, apparently, solely upon Eliot's Bible in the Natick dialect. My conclusion is that within narrow limits, using such clues as we have, violating no surely established facts, we are left free to speculate about the etymology and correct orthography of Wampanoag terms as used about 1500 or in Colonial times, and to attach value to our speculations in so far as they co-ordinate wide ranges of fact and offer lucid and probable explanations of otherwise puzzling matters.

The following Table and Notes will help in understanding some of the deductions which follow.

sa	chem	1	sa	chem
saun	chem	2	chepas	sô tam
son	k squa	3	tah	soo tam
sa	kim au	4	ketas	soo t
	keen omp	5	Massa	soi t
Ousame	kin	6		
Wosame	quin	7		
Quade	quin a	8		

NOTES—(a) It is suggested that the syllables in the second column on the left and the second column on the right, are equivalent forms of the same word or meaning; that is, *sa* = *son* = *soi*, etc. Similarly, in the third column on each side, *chem* = *k* = *kin* = *quin* = *t* = *tam*, etc. Such equivalence is not implied in the other columns.

(b) On the left side of the Table, 2 is a variant of 1 used, among others, by John Danforth in 1680 as a Wampanoag form of the word. 3 is one of many variants meaning "squaw sachem." 4 is a Delaware equivalent of *sagamore*; although in form of a verb ("he is a chief"), Trumbull, in his notes to Williams' "Key," calls it a form of the same word as "sachem." In 5, the *-omp* is used in compounds with the meaning "man"; the whole means "a brave, a captain, a leader." 6 and 7 are two among many different spellings of one name. 8 is another name.

(c) On the right side of the Table, 2 is given by Williams (p. 194) as meaning "dead sachim." 3 and 4 both mean "king"; the *tah*, it is suggested, may imply "lifted up," hence "prominent, great"; the *ketas* is probably equivalent to *kehste*, "great," or even to *kehste-mas*, "great great," the *m* being dropped out as in the similar case of *kehst(m)anit*, discussed on a later page. So both 3 and 4 seem to mean "a very great sachem."

(d) "Their language is exceeding copious, and they have five or six words sometimes for one thing" (Williams, in "Directions" prefacing the "Key.")

(e) They have "a curious care of Euphonic" (Eliot, p. 252), leading to many interchanges of vowels and consonants.

(f) They take "delight" in using abbreviations or contractions in the compounding of words (Eliot, pp. 252, 254, 261).

(g) The English transcription of Indian words has been always exceedingly variable and unreliable. For instance, Sidney Rider, in his "Lands of Rhode Island" (1904, pp. 206ff), says that there are not fewer than sixty-five different forms of writing the name "Notaquoncanet."

We may now examine our first set of conclusions, a considerable part of whose justification rests upon what has been given in these foregoing Table and Notes.

1. There were at least four Wampanoag chiefs in early Colonial days whose names ended in the syllable *quin* (or *quina*): Osamequin, Quadequina, Tuspaquin, and Sassaquin. That its *qu* had, sometimes at least, the sound of *k* seems evident from the fact that "Osamequin" was spelled often with terminal *-kin*. Moreover, when followed by the word *squate*, the *-chem* of *sachem* was abbreviated into *k* alone, much as *squate* itself often became *squa*, *sq*, or *s*.⁴ These are striking examples of that "delight" in abbrevia-

⁴A dozen or more variants of this word are on record. Some of them are as follows: *Sun-k-squate*, *sun-ck-squa*, *saun-ck-squa*, *sun-ki-sq*, *son-ku-sq*, *son-k-sq*, *saun-k-sq*.

tion to which our Notes referred. This *k*, therefore, seems to form a connecting link between *-chem* and *-quin*, as the left-hand section of our Table indicates. This is the ground for my suggestion that, in compounds, the syllable *quin* or *kin* (equivalent to *-chem*) may have had a meaning by itself, and been used to designate a "chief." Parenthetically we might remark that, if *saun-quin* was one of the allowable combinations, this would not differ greatly in sound from *sahn-quhn*; and this reflection would give some support to my interpretation of the inscription on the Mount Hope rock as reading in part, in Cherokee-Wampanoag variants, *mus-sahn-quhn*, "Chief Sachem."⁵

2. The *Quade-* (or *Korde*) part of "Quadequina" is not very different in sound from *Corte*, nor this from *kehte*. The latter means "great." *Quade-kin* (*Korde-keen*) might thus mean "great chief." This title may well have been applied first to Cortereal, when he made himself Dux of the Indians. It would have been the easiest meaningful term to apply to him, since it suggests his name, origin, and office. When he told them that he was Cortereal, a "Quinas" man, and set up his "Quinas" flag, and carved the "Quinas" on the rock, they would not have understood the "Real" part and perhaps, as was true of some Indian tribes, could not pronounce it.⁶ The rest of it would be plain to them, if I have analyzed the word correctly. He was *Corte-quinas*, *Kehte-keen-omp*, a "great leader." Dr. Speck raises the objection that both *kehte* and *kin* mean "large," and would not combine into a single term. I have in mind, however, the common expedient of conjoining words of similar meaning for growing emphasis. Germans delight in piling up successions of superlatives, like "Aller

⁵See these Collections, 1920, XIII. 1-28; or E. B. Delabarre, "Dighton Rock," 1928, Chap. XI.

⁶The tribes in this region (Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Naticks) had no words including the sounds of *l* or of *r*. Except for four words in use by a tribe living near New Haven, the *Natick Dictionary* lists no words beginning with either of these two letters.

höchst haupt- or ober-" something or other; we speak, humorously, of "heap big chief;" and our Table suggests that Indians may have followed a similar practice, using various forms and combinations of *tah*, *keh**te* or *keh**che*, *mas*, *son*, and *kin*, each perhaps implying something of greatness, to designate in few or many syllables a "great great great man." We can do the same kind of thing, if we wish, with similar variation in equivalent terms, as in speaking of "a great big supremely high exalted chief potentate," or anything of the sort. We do it only in derision or in playful exaggeration. The Germans do it seriously. The Indians may have done it in the latter spirit, combining few syllables at a time but being able to vary them widely, as our own Note *d* remarked and as our examples seem to show. Also, it seems to me at least barely possible that, even if the combination to which Speck objects may not have been an entirely natural one for Indians to make, yet it may have been the nearest they could come to understanding "Corte-Quinas." Thus he may have become for them a *keh**te*-*kin*, or *Quadequinas*, a "great Chief."

One further objection might be raised by one who knows that *keh**te* was applicable as a rule to inanimate objects only, while another forme, *keh**che*, was used for animate beings. But there was at least one exception. They did use *keh**te* in the word *keh**tanit*, the "Great Spirit, the Lord God." It seems to have been used also in *ketassoot*, "a very great king." So it might have been appropriate in *keh**te*-*kin*, implying "a great god-like chief," just as Cortereal must have seemed to them to be.⁷

3. The name Osamequin—spelled in a dozen different

⁷According to an Indian tradition recorded by the Rev. John Heckewelder about 1801, the Indians of Manhattan island, when they first saw Europeans, "took every white man they saw for a Mannitto, yet inferior and attendant to the *supreme Manitto*,"—the latter being the leader of the expedition (New York Historical Society Collections, 1841, 2d ser., vol. 1, p. 71). The same impression must have been made at Assonet Neck, after the fighting was over.

ways—is usually translated “Yellow Feather.” If there is any chance that my interpretation of *-quin* is right, then we must seek another meaning for this name. Wosamekin is probably the most nearly correct spelling. Mr. Cabot suggests to me that the first part may be “Wussaume-,” and the whole mean “a very great chief.” Consulting the Natick Dictionary, I find another possibility. “Wohsumae” means “bright, shining, light-giving.” “Wohsumae-kin” may be the “brilliant” or “shining” chief—a sort of Indian Lohengrin. We shall see that there might be in this an implication of a “white chief,” a chief of the “white-man’s tribe.” Whichever derivation may be accepted, this earlier name of the man known to us most familiarly as Massasoit, however it may be spelled, seems to mean either “great chief,” or “white chief,” and to be a title rather than a personal name.

4. The second part of our Table aims to establish the identity of *soi-* in “Massasoit” with *sa-* in *sachem*, and of *-t* in the former with *-chem* in the latter. Here again Dr. Speck disagrees, saying that the *soo* of two of the connecting words in the Table cannot be identical with *sa* and *soi*. The *-sôtam* of Roger Williams seems so convincing an intermediate link that I leave it for consideration. If it does establish the connection, then with *massa* taking its regular meaning of “great,” Massasoit means “great chief” or “Chief Sachem.” This is the meaning usually accepted for it (for example, in the “Handbook of American Indians,” Bulletin 30 of the Bureau of American Ethnology). So far as I know, however, this suggested identity of its *-soit* with *sachem* has not been pointed out previously. As usual, this interpretation is not the only possible one. Dr. Speck says that much depends upon vowel stress, and the name could mean “he who is first (of all).” In either case, it seems clear that it was a title rather than a personal name, and is one of the many combinations which mean essentially “Chief Sachem.”

5. The Wampanoags had two kings, I conjecture, be-

cause originally Cortereal needed a native assistant. The custom continued after his death, which occurred probably before Verrazano met two Wampanoag kings at Newport, "one about forty years old, the other about 24." I suggest that at first they called their two rulers by the titles Kehte-keenas or Kehte-keen, "great god-like chief," (later written Quadequina), and Wohsumae-keen, "white chief" or "brilliant chief," or Wussaume-keen, "very great chief"; and that these titles were transmitted through succeeding generations. It has been objected that, as Roger Williams noted ("Key," p. 194): "They abhorre to mention the dead by name, and therefore if any man beare the name of the dead he changeth his name." But the words in question are not names really, but titles, and hence would have been transmissible. So Dermer in 1619 found at Namasket two chiefs of the tribe, Quade-kin and Wosame-kin; and easily mishearing the last syllable, called them "kings." In Europe it was a frequent custom to speak of native chiefs as kings or emperors,⁸ and this was doubtless why Verrazano did it; but in Dermer's case the reason just given seems at least an added one. At about this time the dual kingship seems to have been abandoned. Wosamekin apparently assumed sole rule, and changed his title to Massasoit. It may be that later again he admitted his son Mooanam or Wamsutta to co-rule with himself.⁹ The Narragansetts appear to have copied this custom of having two rulers in one instance, noted by Roger Williams in 1643 ("Key," p. 132). After Massasoit's death, Wamsutta (Alexander) and Philip were again, one after the other, sole rulers or "kings."

⁸Many examples are noted on pages 25 to 74 in "Some Indian Events of New England," by Allan Forbes; State Street Trust Company, Boston, 1934.

⁹A. G. Weeks, "Massasoit," 1919, p. 132. One is tempted to wonder whether it may not be possible that *Wamsutta*, through such influences as were referred to in our Notes *d*, *e* and *f*, could be equivalent to Wampisoo-tam, "White Chief."

In this first set of newly developed considerations we have tried to show that a good case can be made out for regarding the three words "Quadequina," "Wosamekin," and "Massasoit" as titles rather than as personal names; as practically equivalent to one another in essential meaning ("great chief"); as not improbably conveying some implication of Cortereal's presence and leadership; and, if these things are true, as giving a plausible explanation of the reason why this one tribe was ruled by two kings for about a hundred years.

From these dubious but intriguing excursions into etymology, this attempt to read history by analysis of individual names, we pass now to a new set of considerations. These have the advantage of starting off, at least, with a definite but puzzling historical fact. Although we proceed to further deductions, yet these seem to be fairly well-justified inferences from that fact.

1. The Wampanoags were actually, in part, a white people. We have early and positive evidence of this, the significance of which seems to have been always overlooked because not understood. Listen to Verrazano: "This is the most beautiful people and the most civilized in customs that we have found in this navigation. They excel us in size; they are of a bronze color, some inclining more to whiteness, others to tawny color."¹⁰

¹⁰Verrazano's report to Francis I of France seems to have been written possibly in Latin and has never been found in its original form. Three versions of it in nearly contemporary Italian translation are known. The most recently discovered and reliable of them, the "Cellere Codex," was first published in 1909. It was republished, both in Italian original (edited by Prof. Alessandro Bacchiani) and in English translation (by E. H. Hall), with an introduction and full comparisons with the other versions, in the 15th Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1910, pages 135-220. Our quotation is from this source, page 190.

The three versions of this passage differ somewhat. "Handsome in their costumes" instead of "most civilized in customs," and "of a very fair complexion" instead of "of a bronze color," are the most important differences. All three agree, however, in the statement of most interest to

Their "fair complexion" does not imply that they were blonds. Verrazano says specifically that they had black hair and sharp black eyes. They were white men in the same sense that dark South-European races are white men. No other New England tribe has ever been described in this manner. How could they be "white"? The fact certainly suggests, almost proves, that there was a rich harvest of goodly youths resulting from the domestic tastes of this Portuguese group who passed a winter or more among these people some 22 years before Verrazano's visit in 1524. In the light of Verrazano's testimony, Cortereal's name on Dighton Rock, doubted by some critics, becomes more nearly certain, and attests that it was his party and not some other one of which we have no such evidence as we have for him, that was responsible for the "whiteness" of some of the Wampanoags, and for the copper (or brass) plates seen in their possession. Within another three or four generations this whiteness seems to have been bred out, for no one in Colonial times remarked upon their difference in complexion from other Indians.

2. In the light of Verrazano's description it seems reasonable that the name WAMPANOAG may well mean "White People," and derive from Cortereal's chieftainship. They were ruled by a white "Dux," as he himself asserts, and soon some of them also were white men. Trumbull's derivation of this tribal name¹¹ appears to be widely accepted: from *wampan-ohke*, "Eastlanders," or

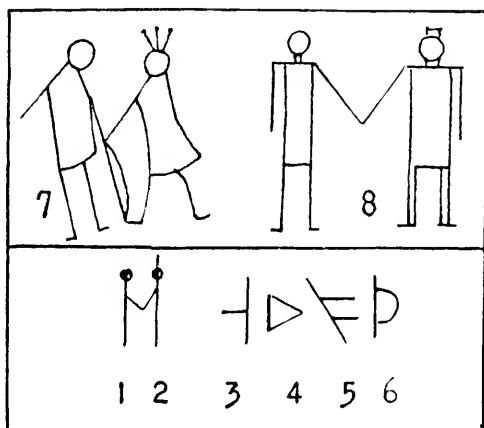
us; "some inclining more to whiteness (*bianchezza*)."¹¹ This implies a whiteness like that of Verrazano's own men; for *bianchezza* is the term used to describe it in both cases. The Indians at two other places farther south showed great astonishment at the *bianchezza* of the skin of these Europeans; some of the Wampanoags inclined to a like *bianchezza*. Verrazano was evidently much interested in this matter of skin-color, and no other Indians, south or north of Newport, impressed him as having a like whiteness, although some elsewhere were lighter than others.

¹¹In *Natick Dictionary*, p. 250; and in his notes to Roger Williams' "Key," Narragansett Club edition, p. 6.

“Eastern People.” Dr. Speck advocates a similar interpretation. But I venture to suggest that in spite of the widespread application of this term, or one of similar form and meaning to various eastern tribes (Wapanachki or Abenaki of Delaware and Maine), it may not be the correct reason for the naming of the Wampanoags. There is an alternative derivation, closer in sound to the word as we know it. *Wampi* or *wompi* means “white”; and *-nâuog* is the combining form for “people” used several times by Roger Williams (“Key, pp. 52, 59, 60). The Wampi-nâuog are the “white people,”—some of them white in fact, and once ruled by a white chief.

3. The existence on Assonet Neck of a “White Spring” and a “White Man’s Brook,” so named because of these early incidents, becomes somewhat more significant if these interpretations are correct, and gives a small degree of added strength to them.

4. Very little weight can be given to a new possibility that I am about to suggest. But it is a possibility, and one interesting enough to be placed on record in this connection. To make it clear, a small Figure is inserted below. Some years ago I described a bannerstone found in Warren, bearing four incised characters which seem to suggest that the



Wampanoags were beginning to develop an ideographic system of writing at about the period of King Philip's chieftainship. A definite reading of these characters was hesitantly suggested.¹² I can now add a few small hints which help to corroborate that reading. There is a petroglyph preserved at the restored old Aptuxet Trading Post of the early Plymouth settlers, at Bourne on Cape Cod.¹³ Its pictographs are so obscured as to be almost completely illegible. But the characters numbered 1, 2 in our Figure are fairly clear. They rather obviously mean "a white man and an Indian shaking hands." Although much simpler, they are not very different in essence from the rendering of a similar idea in two other cases: on the well-known William Penn wampum belt, and in case of the two human figures carved on Dighton Rock at the extreme left-hand end.¹⁴

The pictographs on the Bourne stone were carved probably sometime after 1658, and therefore at about the period of the bannerstone. The characters on the latter are shown as Nos. 3 to 6 in our Figure. The designs on Dighton Rock and on the Penn belt appear in the same Figure as Nos. 7 and 8. These have been drawn free-hand from designs which in the original are not entirely clear and unambiguous in minor details, and so, in these reproductions, they may be defective in some respects. But the main idea in each is correctly conveyed. Apparently feathers are used to identify the Indian on Dighton Rock and on the Bourne stone, and a hat and trousers to indicate a European on the Penn belt. The figures of the latter are in bead-work, solidly blocked in; but for convenience we show them only in out-

¹²These Collections, 1919, vol. 12, p. 96.

¹³New Bedford Standard-Times, March 17, 1935, Section 4, page 1; Old-Time New England, 1936, XXVI, 110-112.

¹⁴I assume that the Indian pictographs on Dighton Rock were made at various times between about 1600 and 1675. The date of the Penn belt is supposed to be 1682; see *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penn.*, vol. 3, p. 207, and *Second Annual Report, Bureau of Amer. Ethnology* (for 1880-1881), p. 253.

line. On Dighton Rock, the pictures are so worn and obscure that they were never seen correctly until my flashlight photographs revealed them. But there is no question now that they were cut about as I have represented them, although their worn condition makes it uncertain whether the European was drawn with hat or other distinguishing marks.

In the two cases last mentioned (Dighton and Penn) we have examples of the stage of complete pictography. The Bourne characters here copied are greatly simplified pictographs expressing a similar thought. It is evident that a little further simplification might develop them into ideographs, in which the original pictorial resemblance to the objects portrayed is entirely lost. Such abbreviated symbolism was not wholly foreign to Indian practice in some places. It is a well-known feature of many designs occurring on their baskets, blankets, and pottery.

Assuming that this occurred, and that our interpretation of the word Wampanoag as meaning "white people" is correct, we have a fairly secure basis for a reasonable interpretation of the ideographs of the bannerstone. A short straight line might readily have been the simplified sign adopted to designate "man." The same idea is expressed in almost that simple manner on the Bourne stone. If so, then the addition of an emphasizing side-mark against it, as in No. 3, might mean "chief-man, sachem." Two such lines, placed now horizontally and connected by a projecting diagonal, as in No. 5, might mean "a connected group of men, a tribe or people." Character 6 is much like Philip's ordinary signature. In the light of all we know about this ceremonial stone, which we have reason to believe was Philip's own, these are fairly natural assumptions. Together, they rather surely indicate that the remaining character, No. 4, must have been an ideograph for "white." It would not have been inappropriate to represent this idea by a blank space marked off by bordering lines. On birch-bark or paper, which may have been used in developing

ideographs, it would be white. On these assumptions, the inscription would read "Chief Sachem of the Wampanâuog, Philip;" that is: "Philip, Sachem of the White People." This speculation seems to me to contribute some small degree of support to my other arguments. It is not in the least essential to them, and anyone who prefers to dismiss it as too fanciful should not let it affect his judgment of the more convincing evidence that has been presented. If it has no other value, it at least gives some few suggestions concerning the possible evolution of an ideographic system.

That Miguel Cortereal came to this vicinity in or about 1502, and, because of some untoward circumstance which prevented his return to Portugal, made himself ruler of the Wampanoag Indians, is proved indubitably by his known history and by the presence of his name and message on Dighton Rock. Some incidents connected with his arrival here are almost certainly revealed through an old Indian tradition. A number of additional reasons for accepting these statements as historical facts have been given in my earlier writings. To them I am now adding a group of new considerations. One is the indication given by Biggar of the reason for Cortereal's far search to the south, and the resulting probability that he arrived here in 1502 rather than in 1511, as I had previously assumed. A second is Willoughby's assertion that Verrazano's observation of metal plates among the Indians is a proof that some other explorer had been here before him. A third has been an examination of the degree to which certain Indian names or titles can be taken as indicative of Cortereal's former leadership and as explanatory of the dual kingship. And a fourth has been the development of the probability that the Wampanoags had an infusion of white blood which can have derived only from the members of Cortereal's expedition.

Among all these considerations there is a considerable and satisfying nucleus of solid facts. Around them we have gathered a number of other scattered facts which, taken

alone by themselves, would have little significance or interest. By aid of certain inferences, we have sought to give them their simplest explanation and reasonable connectedness. Even though some of the inferences may be questionable and perhaps some of them may have to be abandoned in the light of better knowledge, still a great many of them, if not all, are certainly permissible and in some cases unavoidable. Together, fact and justifiable inference fitting into a harmonious structure, they add a new chapter of absorbing interest to the pre-Colonial history of the Wampanoags, and prove that Miguel Cortereal and his companions were the earliest known Europeans who came into Narragansett Bay and explored the coasts of Rhode Island.

Notes

A collection of 123 Indian arrow points and spear points found on the west bank of the Kickamuit River in Warren about 1870 have been bequeathed to the Society by the late Jonathan Barney of Barrington.

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society: Mrs. Walter I. Sweet, Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding and Miss Muriel McFee.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

Judge Sewall's Gifts in the Narragansett Country by Caroline Hazard is a pamphlet of 23 pages.

Life and Times of Judah Touro by David C. Adelman is a pamphlet of 13 pages.

An article on the *Mawdsley House* by Maud L. Stevens appears in the July issue of the Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society.

Early Land Holders of Watch Hill, by Reginald F. Peck is a booklet of 27 pages with two plats.

A map of *Western Warwick, The Pawtuxet Valley of R. I.*, drawn by Charles A. Keller, has been printed by the *Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times*.

Variations in Five Copies of Roger Williams's *Key into the Language of America*

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

The list of variations shown below are typographical in character and are without significance. They suggest nothing except that Gregory Dexter was sometimes careless in his printing and that somebody, maybe Roger Williams himself, was standing by as the sheets were being printed and insisting upon the press being stopped and corrections made in the forms. As the errors discovered by this last-minute reading were not flagrant, the incorrect sheets were preserved and were used, without discrimination between them and the corrected sheets, in making up the book. So far as established to the contrary by the existence of these variations we may say that the whole edition of copies made up of correct or of incorrect sheets, or of correct and incorrect sheets mingled, was issued simultaneously. These "points," to use the lingo of the bibliographer of modern books, do not establish a sequence of issues of the book. Because of the importance of the treatise, however, and of everything, indeed, that came from the hand of its author, it is considered worth while to record them in our COLLECTIONS. The Church *Catalogue* says of the *Key* that "It is the first book of a philological character, in the aboriginal languages north of Mexico, with the exception of Father Sagard's Huron dictionary and a short vocabulary in Wood's *New England Prospect*, in which he may have been assisted by Williams." The five copies examined are the three in the John Carter Brown Library (listed as *a*, *b*, and *c*), one in the library of the late Tracy W. McGregor, of Detroit (listed as *M*), and the one in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library (listed as *R*). A wider or a more

detailed examination would probably show additional variations of the same sort.

COPY	PAGE 12 LINE 20	PAGE 21 CATCHWORD	PAGE 92 CATCHWORD	PAGE 92 LINE 18
<i>a</i>	Is the water coo	Chap	Sepûo?	Rivelet
<i>b</i>	Is the wa t er coo	Cha	Sepûo?	Rivulet
<i>c</i>	Is the water coole?	Chap	Sepûo?	Rivulet
M	Is the water coo	Chap	Sepûo?	Rivulet
R	Is the wa t er coo	Chap	Sepûo?	Rivulet

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

(Continued from page 96)

33. (33.) (26.)

RICHARDS.

Arms: Silver four lozenges (not conjoined) in fess gules between two bars sable.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

No crest.

Legend: Capt. Thomas Richards of / Boston in ye Conty of Suffo' / 1714.

Notes: Whitmore says that this Capt. Thomas Richards was probably the son of James Richards of Hartford and nephew of the John Richards whose arms are shown in No. 10 of the Gore Roll; that he died in December 1714; and that the tomb of James Richards in Hartford is said to show these arms.

Edmondson assigns these arms to Richards of East Bagborough in Somersetshire, but describes no crest.

Thomas Richards and his wife Welthian emigrated to Boston in 1630 on the ship "Mary and John"; Welthian Richards sealed her will in 1679 with an armorial seal showing these arms but no crest (Heraldic Journal, II, 7).

34. (34.) (27).

ADDINGTON. NORTON.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Party ermine and counter-ermine a chevron counterchanged between three fleurs-de-lys and charged with four lozenges all counterchanged in sable and silver. *Femme*: Gules a fret silver over all a bend vairy gold and gules.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A wild-cat statant ermine, full-faced.

Legend: Jsack Addington Esqr. Seceterey of ye / Prouince of ye Mas'. Judg of Probit for / ye Cont. of Suffolk. Justice of ye Pece & / Onof his Maj'. Counsell / Addington & Norton. 1715.

Notes: In the Child copy azure replaces silver on fleurs-de-lys and lozenges, giving a peculiar appearance to the arms, but as Whitmore omits their tinctures this probably represents an addition subsequent to 1865. He identifies Isaac Addington's second wife as Elizabeth, widow of John Wainwright and daughter of William Norton, the brother of the Rev. John Norton, of the Nortons of Sharpenhow in Bedfordshire.

The Addington arms appear in the Promptuarium Armorum assigned to T. Addinton of London, skinner. Edmondson assigns them to Addington of Devon, the fleurs-de-lys and the lozenges, as well as the chevron, being counterchanged in ermine and counter-ermine, a feature which was probably omitted in the Gore Roll painting because of its small size. Edmondson gives for the crest of this family: "A leopard *sejant* gardant argent *pellety sable*." Our beast is certainly statant and ermine; whether it be meant for a leopard would be hard to say, for, like the beast forming the Harvey crest (No. 19) its tail is too short for a leopard's or even for a domestic cat's, although too long for a wild cat's.

The Norton arms are found in Edmondson for Norton of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, their crest being: A griffin *sejant* proper, the wings gules, the

beak and fore-legs gold; it might be hard to define the "proper" coloring for a griffin. A tankard made by John Edwards (who died in 1746) and owned by the First Church in Quincy, Massachusetts, shows the Norton arms with a crest of a wivern; a wivern, with his tail curling down behind, might easily be confused with a griffin sejant. The Norton arms are found on the will of John Norton in 1663 (*Heraldic Journal*, II, 177). The Norton pedigree is printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, XIII, 25, and notes on it in the *Heraldic Journal*, II, 1-5.

35. (35.) (28.)

- COOK. LEVERETT.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Gold a chevron checky gold and azure between three cinquefoils azure *Femme*: Silver a chevron between three running leverets sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A human skull proper.

Legend: Elizabeth Wife of Elisha / Cook of Boston Esqr. 1715 (or 1717) / Cook & Leuiritt.

Notes: The date was apparently originally written 1717 and a figure 5 was then attached to the 7 without covering it; as the preceding and the following coats are both dated 1715 it seems probable that 1715 is the intended date here.

Whitmore identifies Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Cook, as the daughter of Governor John Leverett.

The skull that serves as a crest no doubt signifies mortuary use for the painting, for the Cook crest appears in No. 36 and the Leverett crest is known to be a running leveret as shown on the gravestone of Governor Leverett's grandson John Leverett, President of Harvard College, who died in 1724 (*Heraldic Journal*, I, 29). There are but two instances of arms surmounted by a skull in the Gore Roll, Nos. 8 and 35, and in each case the Leverett arms are shown, once as baron and once as femme.

For the Cook arms see No. 36; for the Leverett arms see No. 8.

36. (36.) (29.)

COOK.

Arms: Gold a chevron checky gold and azure between three cinquefoils azure.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A unicorn's head gold with wings azure.

Legend: Elisha Cook of Boston Esq. / On of his Maj's. Counsell of / ye prouince of Masechus -- (undecipherable) 1715.

Notes: Whitmore says: Elisha Cook was son of Richard of Boston, said to have come from Gloucestershire; he died October, 1715. Dr. Buck suggests Essex as the place of origin, the arms of Cook of Gidden Hall, Essex, being Gold a chevron checky azure and *gules* between three cinquefoils azure. Edmondson gives for Cooke of Essex Gold a chevron checky *gules* and azure between three cinquefoils *gules*; crest: A unicorn's head gold with two wings endorsed azure. Burke (1847) gives for Cooke, no locality cited: Gold a chevron checky *silver* and *gules* between three cinquefoils azure; this is omitted in the 1884 edition.

37. (37.) (30.)

BELCHIER.

Arms: Gold three pales *gules* and a chief vair.

Wreath: Gold, *gules*.

Crest: A greyhound's head erased ermine with a collar *gules*, the edges and ring gold.

Legend: Adrew Belchier Esqr. Comesery / Generall of the Prouince of ye Mass^{ts}. and One of his Maj's Counsell 1717.

Notes: Whitmore identifies this individual as the son of Andrew Belcher the immigrant of 1639 and the father of Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts; he died in October 1717. These arms are on the will of Andrew Belcher, 1717 (Suffolk Wills, Heraldic Journal, II, 177).

These arms are found assigned to William Belcher of

Gillsborough, Northants., in the *Promptuarium Armorum*. Guillim (ed. 1632) substantiates this and adds the crest: A greyhound's head erased ermine, his ears azure, collared gules garnished gold; the head in the Gore Roll does not have blue ears, nor is this feature mentioned by Edmondson, who gives the same arms and crest for Belcher of Staffordshire and places Gillsborough in Nottinghamshire instead of Northamptonshire.

38. (38.) (31.)

LEMON.

Arms: Azure a fess between three dolphins silver on the fess an annulet (gules) for difference.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: In a nest vert under a lemon-tree in fruit proper a pelican feeding her young gold the blood gules.

Legend: Joseph Lemon of Charloston / in the county of Midelsex / 1717.

Notes: These arms are given in the *Promptuarium Armorum*.

In the Child copy, and consequently in Whitmore's description, the lemon-tree in the crest is omitted.

The immigrant ancestor was Joseph Lemmon who died in 1709, mentioning in his will (1707) his mother, Mary Jenkins, and his brother, Robert Lemmon, cooper, both of Dorchester, co. Dorset; his seal shows a fess between three dolphins, but the fess appears to be engrailed and hatched to represent vert; the crest is a wolf's head erased. His grandson, Jonathan Lemmon, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lemmon, died at the age of fifteen months and is buried in Charlestown under a stone with the family arms, resembling the Gore Roll painting, except that the annulet is in chief instead of on the fess, and the tree is omitted from the crest (W., *Heraldic Journal*, I, 48).

Whitmore is describing a very small seal, and whether or not the apparent engrailing of the fess is significant would depend on the fineness of the cutting. Presumably the

hatching is not intended to represent vert, but merely to set off the fess from the field.

Edmondson cites these arms under the family name; there are, it is true, minor differences according to the position of the dolphins: "haurient" for Leman or Lemmon of North Hall, Hertfordshire, of London and of co. Suffolk; "naiant embowed," with the crest shown in the Gore Roll, for Leman, granted 1615; and "embowed" with the same crest but lacking the tree for Lemon or Lemmon.

The Visitation of London, 1633-1635, gives for William Leman of Northaw, co. Hartford (obviously identical with Edmondson's later "North Hall"), living in 1633: Azure a fess between three dolphins embowed silver, in chief an annulet for difference; crest: In a lemon-tree leaved vert fructed gold a pelican gold in her nest - - - feeding her young - - - ; descended from the family of Lemman of Norfolk. Note that the pelican is in the tree, not under it as in the Gore Roll.

39. (39.) (32.)

CALEWELL. MUN.

Arms: Two coats impaled:

Baron: Quartered:

1. Gules a narrow pale battled and counter-battled silver, over all three lion's paws erased barwise in pale silver.
2. Sable three fleurs-de-lys gold.
- 3 and 4. Silver a ship under full sail sable. Over all a narrow pale ermine.

Femme: Per chevron counter-flowered sable and gold in chief three roundles and in base a tower counterchanged.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A cubit arm in armor proper the bare hand grasping a lion's paw erased gules.

Legend: Gorg Calewell of London. / Marchant Now of Boston ye Cont Suff / Calewell & Mune 1717.

Notes: In the Child copy the names are spelled Cald-

well and Mane and the painting is such a hodge-podge that Whitmore's description is worthless.

The arms attributed to Calewell are certainly most unusual, especially in the feature of the identity of the third and fourth quarters; the arms of various branches of the Caldwell family are quite different, and the arms shown in the Gore Roll have not been identified in a search through the Visitation of London 1633-1635, Guillim (1632, 1660, 1664, 1724), Kent, Edmondson and Burke.

The impaled arms are those of Mun, occurring in the Promptuarium Armorum, and the crest belongs to this coat. The Visitation of London 1633-1635 records "a patent granted to John Mun of Hackney in the County of Middlesex by William Harvy Clarenceux a^o 1562, 4. of Elizabeth" consisting of these arms and this crest with the minor exceptions that in the crest the hand is gauntleted and the lion's paw has golden claws.

40. (40.) (33.)

HUTCHINSON.

Arms: Party gules and azure a lion silver in an orle of (ten) crosslets gold.

Crest: In a coronet gold a cockatrice azure, the comb, beak, wattles and the barb on the tail gules.

Legend: Elisha Hutchinson Esqr. Coll^r. of ye first / Rigament of Foot in ye Count. of Suffolk Capt. / of Castel William Chef Justice of ye Corte / of Commonples in ye Cont. Suff. On of ye Counsell / 1717.

Notes: Ordinarily the cockatrice in the painting would be described as vert, and the sinister side of the shield is scarcely bluer, but comparison with the known vert of the lemon-tree in the Lemon arms on the same page and of the mound in the Winthrop arms and the trees in the Hurst arms on the following page lead to the conclusion that azure was the original color. In the Child copy the cockatrice is vert, and the sinister side of the shield, originally "argent" (W.) is now silvered over.

Whitmore identifies Elisha Hutchinson as the son of Edward Hutchinson of Boston in Lincolnshire and of Boston in New England, and states that he died in December, 1717.

In the *Promptuarium Armorum* it is stated that these arms were granted to Edward Hutchinson of Wickham, Yorkshire, in 1581.

Edmondson records these arms, with varying numbers of crosslets, under Hutchinson of Yorkshire and of Willoughby on the Woud and Owthorp in Nottinghamshire, the last-mentioned branch bearing the beast full-faced; for the second branch he gives the crest: Out of a ducal coronet gold a cockatrice with wings endorsed azure, beaked, combed and wattled gules.

The American family was distinct from the Yorkshire family whose arms they used; in 1634 Thomas Hutchinson of Lincolnshire, a cousin of the immigrant Samuel Hutchinson of Rhode Island, applied to the College of Arms, presenting a pedigree and claiming arms, but the claim was "respited for proof" (*Heraldic Journal*, II 171). Although it is stated in the *Complete Peerage* edited by Vicary Gibbs that Hawkins, Ulster, granted to the Baroness Donoughmore, who was descended from the Hutchinson family of Boston, the arms of Hutchinson quartered with those of Hely and Nixon, an officer of the College of Arms writes (1927) that there is no specific grant or confirmation to the Donoughmore family in Ulster's Office.

Samuel Hutchinson, an early settler of Rhode Island and the brother of William Hutchinson, used the arms on his seal in 1667 (see *Suffolk Probate* 453 and *Heraldic Journal*, II, 183). The ancestry of Samuel and William Hutchinson has been traced with proof from the Hutchinsons of Alford in Lincolnshire in the person of John Hutchinson, mayor of Lincoln (see *New England Hist. Gen. Register*, October 1866, and Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*).

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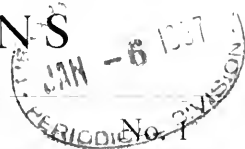
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PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXX

JANUARY, 1937



INDIAN FISH WEIR AT ANTHONY, R. I.

There are several of these stone structures in the river west of Anthony, R. I. They are believed to have been built as fish weirs by the Indians. Now they are only visible when the water in the mill pond has been lowered.

Photographed by Ward E. Smith

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE
HISTORICAL



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SOCIETY

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No. 1

NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President* GILBERT A. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions
of contributors.

Records of Narragansett Weather
1797 to 1802

With Additional Notes from Newport to 1804

By CAROLINE HAZARD

Some years ago, when working over the Diary of Thomas B. Hazard — Nailer Tom — I called the attention of the Weather Bureau in Washington to his important record. Beginning midsummer's day — June 21, 1778 — for over sixty years Nailer Tom kept a record of the weather, ending it in November 1840. Rain, snow, hail, are all recorded; the direction of the wind is given daily. Frost and heat are mentioned, but the Weather Authorities could not avail themselves of all this data because Nailer Tom had no thermometer.

Fahrenheit first used mercury as a measure of temperature in 1720, but the general use of his invention did not come till much later. It is therefore of great interest that a book has been found with actual figures recorded by the new instrument beginning March 1st, 1797, dated Charleston, S. C., No. 111 Trade St. The record was made in a

paper bound blank book 12 x 7½ inches, carefully ruled in ink at the left-hand side into five columns, and lightly ruled in pencil across the page. The first column is headed by the name of the month, the day follows below, and then the time of day according to a ship's watch, 8, 12, 4, 8, with the record under each. Thus the first record reads:

"March 1, 50, 49, 52, 51½. N.E. Cloudy and stormy. Damp unpleasant," written in a clerkly hand when penmanship was still an art. The entries continue to April 4, when the thermometer is recorded at 72, 74½ and 76, with no eight o'clock record. Wind was S.S.E. and S.W. "very dry." Page two has a change of handwriting, and is headed South Kingstown, Rhode Island 1797, "June 23-66.66. 66.65-E. Rain all day," and continues in the same hand for many pages. That handwriting I had seen; one might say it was founded on clerkly lines, but with a good deal more freedom. November the sixteenth the thermometer stood at 34 - 36 - 39 - 32, hard frost, and the seventeenth, there was snow most of the day, with the thermometer at 30 for three readings, and not higher than 32 all day. Nailer Tom records snow that day, too.

If the hand writing was that of the man I surmised surely he would mention his father's death. So I turned to August 1798. There it was: "So. Kingstown, August 26, 80, 84, 89, 77. S.W. clear, very warm. Father Hazard died this evening at 8 o'clock."

For the 27th and 28th there are no entries. On the 30th they begin again. Nailer Tom gives a little more detail:

"1/26th. I went to meeting. Dined at Thomas Hazard's and drank tea.

2/27 Thomas Hazard died about 7 o'clock last evening. I helpt lay him out and George Kinyon and I watched with him.

3/28 I carried my wife to the burial of Thomas Hazard."

Thomas Hazard was son of Robt. as he liked to sign himself, called College Tom. So the record is made by

Rowland Hazard, his third son, born in 1764. It is started in Charleston, where he was a merchant, by Isaac Peace, his father-in-law, whose name appears in the back of the book, and continued in South Kingstown.

The heat of the summer of 1798 continued through September. The fifteenth the thermometer touched 80 at the noon reading and 82 and 83 the next two days, with wind from the south-west. "The grass almost parched up, and the wells and springs mostly dry." But the 21st, with the thermometer at 76 - 78 - 77 - 76, came rain with thunder and lightning, and the 25th the wind changed to north-east bringing rain. "Very chilly" is the comment on a temperature of 62. "The wind all round the compass — small showers," came on the 28th, so the drought was broken.

Heavy frost was early that year with thick ice on the 30th of October, though the recorded temperature is 44 - 46 for the day, and a good deal of snow fell that night and most of the 31st. November had rain, hail and snow, and December began with very severe cold. Christmas Day had 25, 28, 27 recorded for the four observations; snow had fallen the day before, but "Thick chilly air" is the comment.

The New Year of 1799 opened with a temperature of 32° all day, and was cloudy with snow in the evening. Fifteen and a half is the lowest temperature recorded for the month. "Extreem cold" is the comment. On the 6th 15½ - 18 - 16 was the range. On the 12th with rain 50 is the highest. That came also on the 15th, with a north-west wind. "Clear and very pleasant."

The old proverb "When the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen" seems to have been true that year, for February was colder than January. "Extreem cold" is again recorded on the 23rd with the glass reading 20, 23, 24, 23. January had eleven days with a temperature at or below freezing at eight o'clock. February, a shorter month, had 14. Cold continued into March, which on the 5th registered 11, 12, 20, 16 with a north-west wind

and "Extreem cold" again, with snow on the 13th, 14th and 15th.

There is a break from March 16th to April 16th, when the thermometer touched 65, "Clear and very pleasant." May that year of 1799 brought a heavy rain storm which lasted into June, and the 6th to 9th of June have no recorded temperatures, but two days of very wet weather. One wonders if these two days were the yearly meeting days in Newport, to which the family usually went, but on the 7th Nailer Tom "carried home Rowland Hazard's wife. She drank tea here." So it was only the recorder who was away.

July had a very warm week with the temperature from the 13th to the 20th from 73° to 80° at every reading and ended with the last day and the first of August at 80° at eight o'clock in the morning. In September comes the first entry of outside affairs since the mention of College Tom's death. The 18th only the evening temperature is taken, at 70°. "Cloudy, Received I. P's letter dated 31st August." This was Isaac Peace, father-in-law to Rowland Hazard, who is mentioned in May as having written to Mary, his daughter.

The new Century 1800 began with a north-west wind "Clear and pleasant," and the thermometer from 37° to 40°, with 36° for the evening reading. The 16th it touched 50°, "remarkable warm." But the 26th was below freezing all day, and the last days of the month had morning temperatures of 18°, 16°, and 23°.

The first days of February had freezing temperatures and from the 10th to the 18th the morning reading was below 32°, once as low as 21°.

Then comes a break, of two years, and the more clerkly hand of the first page begins again after a ruled line:

"Tower Hill, 1802. So. Kingston Narraganset I. Peace arrived at Newport 10th Ins. from N. York.

August 1802, 19 - 73. Overcast fair. I. P. came here from the Ferry this morning."

It was a warm August. A drop from 80° to 70° on the 28th is noted. "This fall of the mercury took place in a quarter of an hour."

Isaac Peace does not confine himself to the state of the weather, but records the state of his health which was often poor, and his journeys to Newport.

September 11. "I. P. went to Newport. 29th Sept. I. P. came to Tower Hill from Ditto." In October it was "cool and very pleasant," with a temperature about sixty, but "Mind uneasie, very unwell." He rode ten miles "but was dizzy." A little later he records "Sciatica, full of trouble, some pain," and the 28th "sent trunk to the ferry" and 25th "I. P. went to Newport, much indisposed."

This is evidently Isaac Peace who speaks of himself in the third person, the father of Mary Peace Hazard, wife of Rowland. He was not an old man then, only sixty-four, and he lived to be eighty — sixteen years longer — but there is something pathetic in the brief records, put down in his beautiful handwriting, with the four times a day temperature, and the phases of the moon noted. His daughter Rebecca came with him and went back to Tower Hill for a few days. A little later — "Mary and Becky came from Tower Hill to New Port," and after a week "Mary (Mrs. Hazard) returned to Tower Hill."

December temperatures in Newport were mild in 1802; only four days are recorded as below freezing at the early reading. But the 17th made up for it with 7½° 10° 18° and 12° recorded. "Stormy wind. Extreem cold" is the comment, though that same day, "Rowland carried the mare over," to Tower Hill that would be. The 24th "Rebecca sailed for Charleston in Ship Octavia, Capt. Reynolds." Capt. Bigby arrived from Charleston. "Received Segars from Capt. Bigby but no letter."

Morning temperatures during January 1803 were mild in general, with twelve days below freezing, and only 3 days below twenty. The lowest reading is 14° 18° 24° 22°. "Clear and cold. Wrote to Becky this day by Burdick."

The ships are recorded. The "Brigg Algerona" sailed in mild and serene weather the 27th by which he wrote to his daughter. Rowland (his son-in-law) came to Newport on his way to New Bedford, and stopped each way. Thomas Hazard, his older brother, was living there, who was called "Bedford Tom."

February was colder, and with temperatures under freezing all day the recorder caught cold, and some days of illness and dizziness with "high fever" followed.

On the 14th there is an interesting note. The morning temperature is recorded at 38° but 30° out doors "when I exposed the thermometer ten minutes, which is 20 degrees variation in a few hours, for last night it was rather uncomfortably warm." Fifty is recorded for the last two readings of the 13th. The whole page is headed "Within doors."

Letters came by ship — one from Joseph, his son, on February 24th of July 27th, presumably from England. The Earl via Providence on the 9th brought a Charleston letter of January 27th. The Brig Concord sailed on the 21st, but put back and sailed the next day. The 26th "began a letter to Becky intended for the Hermes." Such were the difficulties of correspondence.

March opened more cheerfully, "very little complaint this day," though it was cold. Two temperatures are given again, 13° and 10° "within doors," but early in the month he walked out and caught cold and was very unwell again. Later he records, "head better but feverish," and once when the thermometer touched 52° "Washed head in Rum and Brandy, very unwell." But the next day he was still very unwell."

All of April in spite of spring weather and a spring snow storm he continued unwell. The Algerona sailed, the Concord arrived with letters. The Hermes brought furniture, and on the 22nd, with the thermometer touching 60° there was "Fire in Church Lane" and instead of sending a letter by a ship, on the 30th "wrote to Becky by Post."

May had a cold storm with "Frost and ice this morning,"

on the 7th though 41° is the lowest temperature recorded with a north-east wind and full moon. But every day he had fever and was very unwell. So on the 12th "I. P. sailed for New York this morning, Sloop 2 Sisters, John East master." The next day "in Sound at anchor at Hell-gate. Fever all night." The fourteenth "Arrived this morning at New York, better." The records continue regularly in New York, with pleasant weather, and each day he is better. On the 22nd "Fire — Bread Company's Building. Burnt, some lives lost and wounded in Vesey street at Fire." The last day of the month records the temperature up to 4 p. m. "Manhattan Water 58° per thermometer at No. 319 Pearl Street," and sailed June 1st." Arrived at New Port about 1 o'clock this morning" is the entry for June 3rd, three days of sailing, at least, during which they had variable winds and a thunder storm. The records continued, with the sign for "better" for two days, then F. again which means fever, "a bad night, very unwell." The seventh of June, "Rowland and Mary came for the annual festival" which would be yearly meeting probably, and two days later the records cease. The last one is only the noon temperature at 73° , "Warm, very unwell."

But this is not the end for after an interval of six months in December 1803 the record is resumed by another hand. Isaac Peace began it. Rowland Hazard continued it. This third hand which runs from December 1803 to June 1804 from Newport "wrote my Father" on the 16th, and January 3rd "received a letter from my Father of Dec. 23" which was about the time a letter from Charleston would take. So I conclude that Rebecca, Isaac Peace's daughter, took up the record. The page is headed New Port, and the weather is cold, with some snow with morning temperature about freezing, but rising to 40° on the 17th, and falling to 14° on the 21st. Early in January 1804 she "wrote to Brother," that would be Joseph Peace, and the same day "began French, M. Carpentier Decrox."

The record goes on in the same hand through the spring,

with only the weather noted, till March 26 "Moved to the Point." April and May continue, and June begins. On the 18th "I. P. arrived from New York" entered in his own handwriting, and the entries are fuller. The weather was generally "Fair and pleasant." June twenty-fifth 1804, "Rowland and Mary went to Narragansett." So it is fair to conclude Rebecca had spent the winter with them in Newport.

In July comes an interesting entry. The 16th, only a morning temperature of 70° is recorded. "Sailed for Providence with Rowland and Mary." The next day "Went to Smithfield with Rowland and Mary to place Isaac and Thomas at school there. Returned to Providence" and "Arrived at Newport from Providence" the eighteenth. Isaac Peace Hazard was born in 1794, so he would be ten years old, and Thomas was three years younger, later known as Shepherd Tom.

The 26th of July "Went to Providence with Joseph, Becky, etc." and spent several days there. Joseph went to Boston. "Very warm days at Providence," is the entry for several days though the thermometer was not with him evidently.

August 2, 1804. "I. P. arrived at New Port from Providence." The entries continue till August 15, 68° 72° 74° with no eight o'clock figure, and this is the end.

The blank book is not more than half full, and after the manner of the time has been used beginning at both ends. I. PEACE is written in large letters two inches high at one end, across a sheet containing the heads of his will which are crossed out, and on the next page is a full statement of property including Bank stock, United States certificates, houses and lands in Trenton, New Jersey, divided into three parts, one each for Joseph Peace, Mary Peace Hazard, and Rebecca Peace. This memorandum is dated NewPort, R. I. December 11, 1802, and signed Isaac Peace.

Then, also in the manner of the times, follow some useful Receipts: For sore throat, To make good soft soap, Cure

for Cancer, are the first three; to make spruce beer, and to cure the Dropsy, which seems simple enough, to drink a solution of cream of tartar in the prescribed strength, follow. But the cure for Dysentery is unusual. "Cut a sheet of paper into slips, boil in a pint and a half of milk to a pint to be taken at twice, recommended by Dr. Maryatt.

"Dr. Maryatt says 'I was called to a Lady who had been seized with the most dreadful Dysentery I ever saw, in a quarter of an hour after taking the boiled Paper was well.'

"Vide Maryatt's Art of Healing."

Paper was much more substantial in those days as the survival of the old book proves, but its curative effects are new. An example of its preservative powers is before us, for not only is the state of the weather recorded, but hints are given of commerce, of the ships which sailed Narragansett waters, and family life is revealed in the record of a grandfather going with his two oldest grandsons to place them at school, and in the constant letters he wrote to his youngest daughter.

Life was much the same as in our own day, and the study of an old book of dry figures and brief sentences gives us an illuminating glimpse into the past.

William Dyer, a Rhode Island Dissenter — From Lincoln or Somerset?

By WILLIAM ALLAN DYER

For generations the ancestry of William Dyre, the first General Recorder of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and that of his wife, Mary Dyre, the Quaker martyr, has been sought in vain.

Many years ago an attempt to discover it was made by Professor Louis Dyer of Harvard University, when he was at Oxford, England. He made some investigations, drew

certain conclusions and sent them to "Somerset Notes and Queries," a publication in England. Afterwards they were reprinted in a pamphlet which was given some circulation. As a study of this pamphlet led to doubt as to the accuracy of his findings, a careful analysis was made and the papers sent to Mr. Richard Holworthy, London, England, an antiquary of high repute and a member of the firm of Holworthy and Shilton. Through their efforts, we believe that the immediate ancestry of William Dyre has finally been established beyond a doubt.

It is here given, for the first time, as a contribution to the Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of Rhode Island, through the Rhode Island Historical Society.

* * * * *

Before telling the story, it will be helpful and perhaps illuminating to give a brief history of William and Mary Dyre, starting from their arrival in New England.

The first reference to William Dyre is in the records of the Town of Boston in Massachusetts Bay Colony, showing him to have been a resident there in December 1635. He was made a freeman at Boston, March 3, 1635/6.

William Dyre and his wife united with the church in Boston, of which the Rev. John Wilson was pastor, in 1635. It was this same Rev. Wilson who reviled Mary Dyre when she went to execution June 1, 1660. The church records give the baptism of their first-born son, Samuel Dyre, on December 20, 1635.

At a Boston Town Meeting held the 23rd of the 11th month, 1635, William Dyre was chosen Clerk of a special commission. The eleventh month at that time was January, hence the date would be January 23, 1636, according to present day reckoning. At this meeting it was:

"agreed yt, for ye raysing of a new Worke of fortification upon ye Fort Hill, about yt which is there alreddy begune, the whole town would bestowe fourteene dayes worke a man. For this end, Mr. Deputie (Bellingham), Mr. Harry Vane, Mr. John Winthrop, senr., Mr. William Coddington, Mr. John

Winthrop, junr., Captain John Underhill and Mr. William Brenton are authorized as Commissioners."

They were directed to "sett downe how many dayes worke would be equall for each man to doe, and what money such should contribute beside their worke as were of greater abilities and had fewer servants, that therewith provision of tooles and other necessaryes might bee made, and some recompence given to such of ye poorer sort as should be found to bee overburdened with their fourteene dayes worke; and Mr. John Coogan is chosen Treasurer, and *Mr. William Dyer, Clarke*, for ye furtherance of this worke."

Two years later, when William Dyre was one of the nineteen persons who signed on March 7th, 1637/8, the compact for the settlement of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, he was again chosen Clerk. Again, when he and others signed an agreement for the settlement of Newport on Rhode Island, he was chosen Clerk. And when, in 1647, the government of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay was set up under the first charter, William Dyre was chosen General Recorder of the Colony.

* * * * *

It is to be agreed that William and Mary Dyre arrived at Boston prior to December, 1635. They probably came either in the latter part of 1634 or early in 1635, for we know now, from other sources and evidence, that he was in London in 1634.

This is further borne out by the allotment of land shown on the Boston records of December 14, 1635, and January 8, 1637/8. At a meeting on the latter date, it was recorded that "whereas att a Generall Meeting the 14th of the 10th month (December) 1635, it was by generall Consent agreed upon for the laying out of great Allotments unto the *then Inhabitants*, the same are now brought in." Among these "great allotments" were those of Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point, within the town of Boston, on the north and northeast side of the harbor.

"Mr. William Dyar" received 42 acres, "bounded on the North with Mr. Glover, on the East with the Beach,

on the South with Mr. Cole, and on the West with the highway."

(See rough sketch showing relatively the position of these allotments adjacent to that of "Mr. William Dyer.")

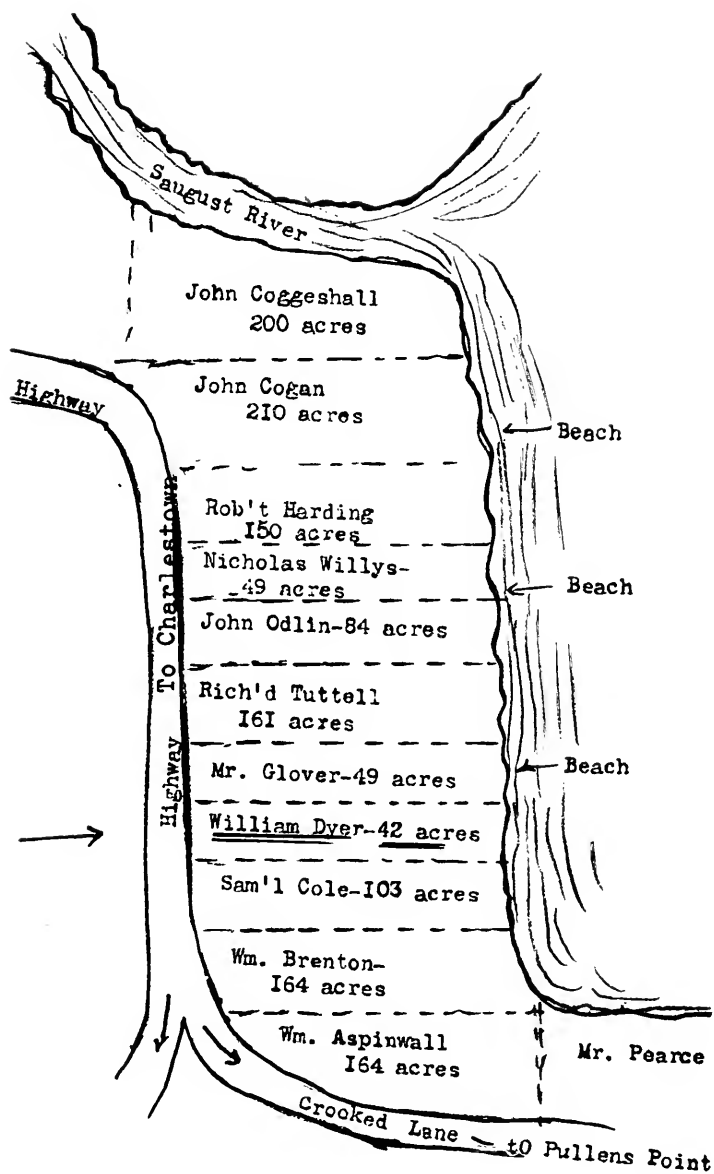
THE "GREAT ALLOTMENT" OF LANDS AT RUMNEY MARSH AND
PULLENS POINT IN THE TOWN OF BOSTON, MASS., 1635-7

Note: This sketch is an imperfect one—not intended to be accurate except as to showing the relative position of the various lots and their owners, as indicated in the Boston Records. It is shown here for the purpose of indicating the land of William Dyer and that of his neighbors. Rumney Marsh and Pullens Point were part of what later became the town of Chelsea, and were north and north-east of the town proper of Boston, though at the time included in the boundaries of Boston.

The Great Allotments at Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point were made to:

Imprymis, Mr. Henry Vane, Esq.	200 acres
Mr. John Winthrop, the Elder	150 "
James Penn	50 "
Mr. John Newgate	112 "
*Mr. John Sanford	100 "
Thomas Marshall	70 "
Thomas Matson	28 "
Benjamin Gillam	28 "
John Gallopp	49 "
Mr. Robte Keaine	314 "
*Mr. John Coggeshall	200 "
Mr. John Cogan	210 "
*Mr. Robte Harding	100 "
Nicholls Willys	40 "
John Odlin	84 "
Mr. Richard Tuttell	161 "
Mr. Glover	49 "
* <i>Mr. William Dyar</i>	42 "
Mr. Samuel Cole	103 "
*Mr. William Brenton	164 "
* Mr. William Aspinwall	164 "

(Those starred * are found later in Rhode Island or connected with its history.)



As Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point were apportioned to the dwellers in Boston for farm lands, good water communication with that town was essential. This probably explains William Dyre's part-ownership in a Dock in Boston. Eight of the fourteen owners of the Dock were land holders at Rumney Marsh across the harbor. This Dock was conveyed on March 25, 1639, to Richard Parker, merchant.

William Dyer's "house-plot" was in the vicinity of what is now Summer Street in the present business district of the City. This is proven by the Town of Boston Records under date of 19th of 12th month (February), 1637/8.

Evidently William Dyre did not hold his Rumney Marsh land long. Chamberlain, in his history of Chelsea, says, that when on September 23, 1639, Elizabeth Glover, widow, sold the 49 acres allotted to her husband, they abutted on the lands of Samuel Cole, towards the South. Thus Cole must have acquired the Dyre allotment, which, on January 8, 1637/8, was Glover's southern boundary.

* * * * *

By the time the bounds of the Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point allotments were finally described and recorded, January 8, 1637/8, the religious controversy in Boston had reached its climax. Mr. John Wheelwright was called into Court for opinions expressed in a sermon preached on a special day of Fast, and was adjudged guilty of sedition and also of contempt. The Governor, Henry Vane, and a few others protested against the decision of the Court. The Church of Boston tendered a petition in behalf of Mr. Wheelwright. Seeing he had so many and such strong friends, the Court concluded to suspend sentence until the next Court. In the end, after a delay of some months, he was sentenced to banishment from the jurisdiction of Boston.

Drake, in his History of Boston, says that Mr. Wheelwright's followers persisted in their opinions and the Court

decided to proceed against the persons who had signed the petition in his favor. Singly, and in groups, they were called before the Court. William Dyre was summoned with three other of the "principal stirring men." Dyre had little to say for himself, the account says. William Coddington was a member of this Court, which may explain in part the antipathy shown later by William Dyre toward Coddington, when they were settled on Rhode Island.

William Dyre signed the petition on March 15, 1637/8, as a result of which he was disfranchised eight months later — on November 15, 1637. Five days still later, on November 20, 1637, by order of the General Court, he and fifty or more others of the petitioners were disarmed "because the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England."

Among those disfranchised and disarmed, were the following who fled to Rhode Island:

William Hutchinson	William Baulstone
William Aspinwall	William Freeborne
<i>William Dyre</i>	Henry Bull
John Sanford	John Walker
Samuel Wilbore	Mr. Clarke
Thomas Savage	John Coggeshall
Edward Hutchinson	Philip Sherman
Richard Carder	Edward Hutchinson, Jr.
John Porter	

"All were ordered to deliver their arms at Mr. Keayne's house in Boston, before the 30th of November, under penalty of £10 for every default; guns, pistols, swords, powder, shot and match; and they were forbidden to buy or borrow."

* * * * *

The so-called Antinomian movement led by Ann Hutchinson and Mr. Wheelwright and the teaching and preaching of Roger Williams had stirred the Colony.

Mary Dyre, ever more active in religious matters than her husband — certainly more militant than he — had not

been a mere onlooker in these controversies. She had warmly espoused the cause of Wheelwright and his sister-in-law, Ann (Marbury) Hutchinson, and we shrewdly opine that William Dyre at this period was greatly influenced by his wife. It was Governor Winthrop who said that when Ann Hutchinson was cast out of the Church, "Mrs. Dyre walked out with her, in the presence of the whole congregation."

A brave, or a bold thing to do, as one looks at it. A showing of colors, or an impetuous act — depending upon the point of view.

Mrs. Cornelia Joy Dyer in her book, "Some Records of the Dyer Family," says of Marie Dire (as she herself spelled her name): "Her apparent character and vigorous expression of the same, no doubt caused her to be looked upon as a formidable opponent of the orthodox Puritans."

This may the more readily explain why she was so quickly arrested in 1657, when she returned from England, as a Friend or "Quaker."

* * *

In 1636—three hundred years ago—came the banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts Bay and the settlement of Rhode Island!

Later, upon the banishment of Ann Hutchinson and Wheelwright and the disfranchisement and disarming of their adherents, William Dyre joined eighteen others in the settlement of the Island of Acquidneck—the "Island of Peace"—afterwards named Rhode Island. This settlement was at Pocasset, later called Portsmouth. The location was recommended by Roger Williams and he was instrumental in securing the title to it for the settlers, from the Indians.

The deed for the purchase of the Islands of Acquidneck, Canonicut, etc., from the Indians was made to William Coddington, John Clarke and their associates, and bears the date of March 24, 1636/7. It was witnessed by Roger Williams and Randall Holden.

The consideration given for its purchase was:

10 fathoms of Wampumpeage & 1 broadcloth coat	to Miantonomi
5 fathoms of Wampumpeage & 1 coat	to Washahansett
5 fathoms of Wampumpeage	to Wanimemtoni
2 fathoms of Wampumpeage & 23 coats &	} to Miantonomi & Canonicus
13 ditto for Indians	
& 2 turkeys	

The Portsmouth Compact was drawn up by the signers before leaving Providence, whither they had gone after leaving Massachusetts Bay, and was signed March 7, 1637/8.

It reads as follows:

"The 7th day of the first month (March) 1637/8:—We, whose names are underwritten doe here solemnly, in the presence of JEHOVAH, incorporate ourselves into a Body Politick, and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His, given in his Holy Word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

"Exodus XXIV, 3-4; 2nd Chron. XI, 3-4; 2nd Kings XI, 17."

The signers were:

William Coddington	Edward Hutchinson	William Baulstone
William Aspinwall	Philip Sherman	John Sanford
Richard Carder	John Coggeshall	Wm. Freeborne
Randall Holden	John Walker	Wm. Hutchinson
<i>William Dyer</i>	Henry Bull	John Porter
Rev. John Clarke	Thomas Savage	Edward Hutchinson, Jr.
Samuel Wilbore		

Callender speaks of these settlers as "largely Antinomians and adherents of Ann Hutchinson, who were called 'Puritans of the highest form.' Their opponents in Massachusetts Bay called the Antinomian doctrine 'Calvinism run to seed'." Perhaps the phraseology of their civil Compact justifies the remark.

Later came a disagreement and the settlement of Newport by a few of these men. In this, William Dyer took part. Here follows the Newport Compact:

"It is agreed by us whose hands are underwritten, to propagate a Plantation in the midst of the Island or elsewhere; and doe engage ourselves to bear equal charges, answerable to our

strength and estate, in common. And that our determination shall be by major voice of Judges and Elders, the Judge to have a double vote."

Signed:

William Coddington, Judge	Henry Bull	
Nicholas Easton	Jeremy Clarke	
William Brenton	John Coggeshall	
John Clarke	<i>William Dyre</i>	Elders
Thomas Hazard	Clerk	

This settlement, called Newport, became and was for many years, the leading one on the Island. Later, it and Portsmouth were combined, though still separate Towns. The titles, Judge and Elders, were abolished and the chief officers were called Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants.

In 1648, William Dyre was called "Lieutenant."

In 1653, he was named "Captain" "to go against the Dutch *by sea*."

* * * * *

While suppositions as to the ancestry of William Dyre have appeared in print from time to time, the only real attempt to discover it was that made about 1899 by Professor Louis Dyer of Harvard University while he was at Oxford. His findings were given in "Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries," an English publication, and were afterward reprinted as a pamphlet under the title, "WILLIAM DYER, A SOMERSET ROYALIST IN NEW ENGLAND."

This passed current since that time as the only written statement with any evidence attached and supporting. In it he made these assertions:

1. That William Dyer was a Somersetshire man according to tradition in the family.

2. That in the course of several years, he had "looked up facts and dates about a very large number of Englishmen who lived at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries and bore the name of William Dyer, and the only one with whom it is possible to identify the Rhode Island Colonist is the William Dyer, entered in

the 'Visitation of Somersetshire of 1623' among the Dyers of Sharpham Park, as eldest son of George Dyer and Dorothy Shirley of Bratton St. Maur (Seymour), near Wincanton, and a great-nephew of the distinguished Elizabethan Judge, Sir James Dyer." Then Professor Dyer went on to say that "There is no mention of this American Colonist, William Dyer, in English documents other than Colonial, unless we identify him with the William Dyer above" who was 36 years of age in 1623, according to this "Visitation of Somersetshire" of that year.

3. While he speaks vaguely of a possibility that William Dyer had had some sea-faring experience in his earliest manhood, he states, "we find him at the age of 40 or thereabouts (1627) in London as a 'Milliner in the New Exchange' " and adds, "There is no trace of him on the records at Haberdasher's Hall, but something might perhaps be found in the records of the Mercers Company," which latter he did not examine. Further, he says, "He may perfectly well have been a seafaring man enrolled as a member of a London Guild."

4. That he was a "Milliner in the New Exchange," he says, "we depend upon the statements to that effect by no less a person than Gov. John Winthrop." The first, made in October, 1637, is in a document found among the Conway papers at the Public Record Office, London (Colonial Papers IX-74) signed by John Winthrop, in which he refers to William and Mary Dyer in the following words: "One Mary Dyer, wife of William Dyer, sometime milliner in the New Exchange, London, *being both young and very comely persons.*" The second statement of Winthrop's, is that from his Diary, under date of 1st month (March) 1638 in his account of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson being cast out of the Church at Boston, and Mary Dyer of her own will joining and following her. Winthrop refers to her as "The wife of one William Dyer, a milliner in the New Exchange" and adds, "For Mrs. Dyer going forth with her, a stranger asked what *young woman* it was?"

5. The other statement which Professor Dyer stressed was that "it is well attested that the Dyers in Somersetshire were on the losing side in the struggle between Charles I and the Roundheads. Accordingly, the falling fortunes of his people might be assigned as William Dyer's reason for migrating to Massachusetts Bay."

* * * * *

Analyzing Professor Dyer's article:

If William Dyre of Rhode Island were the William Dyer of the "Visitation of Somersetshire of 1623," he would have been born in 1587 and been 48 years of age in 1635 when his first child, Samuel, was baptized in Boston. Presumably, Mary, his wife, was about his age. If so, she would have been beyond the age of child-bearing after 1635. Yet they had six more children, born respectively in 1637, 1640, 1642, 1643/4, 1647, and the last, Charles, born in 1650, when his father would have been 63 years old. Moreover, he would have been 75 when his youngest child, Elizabeth, by his second wife, Catherine, was born; and he would have been 90 in 1677 when he died—which he was not.

The second premise made by Professor Dyer that came under doubt, was that which indicated that William Dyre was a Royalist. On August 30, 1659, when his wife was held incommunicado in prison in Boston, William Dyre wrote a pathetic letter to the Massachusetts authorities, complaining bitterly of their treatment of his wife. It is found in the Chamberlain Collection in the Boston Public Library, and was published in the *Nation*, May 29, 1902, through the offices of Mr. Worthington C. Ford.

William Dyre writes:

"Having received some letters from my wife, I am given to understand of her commitment to close prison. . . .

"Though wet to the skin, she was thrust into a room wherein was nothing to sit or lie upon but dust. Had your dog been wet,

you would have afforded it a chimney corner to dry itself, or had your hogs been penned in a sty, you would have afforded them some dry straw, or else you would have wanted mercy to your beast, but alas, Christians now with you are used worse than hogs or dogs. . . .

"Even the worst of men, the Bishops themselves, denied not the visitation and relief of friends to their wants *which I, myself, have oft experienced by visiting Mr. Prine, Mr. Smart and other eminent (. . .) when he was commanded close in the Tower. I had resort once or twice a week and never fetched before authority to ask me whereof I came to the Tower or King's Bench or Gate House. . . .*

"Hath not people in America the same liberty as beasts and birds have to pass the land or air without examination? . . . It is not to be forgotten the former cruelties you used towards her when she came from England, having been tossed at sea all winter, but a little refreshment that had by cross winds at Barbadoes, yet as soon as come into Harbour shut up in prison and there kept . . . for no transgression at all, only that Mr. Bellingham then as now, said she was a Quaker. . . .

"Where your law or rule to keep a man's wife from him seven or eight weeks and a mother from her children, in a capacity of a close prison, which admits of no baylement? . . . "

"so saith

"her husband
W. Dyre"

"Newport, this 30th August, 1659

"To ye Court of Assistants now assembled at Boston this 6th September, 1659."

This was endorsed: "To ye Court of Assistants, delivered into ye Court by his wife, Mary Dyre, 7th. 7th mo. 59." (Sept. 7, 1659)

NOTE: The word left blank (. . .) is so stained in the original letter that it is not legible.

While this letter is interesting from many angles, the principal purpose in quoting from it here, is to show that William Dyre, while in London, between the midsummer of 1633 and the end of the year 1634, visited Prynne, Smart and other dissenters in the Tower of London and prison. Prynne was a dissenting Barrister who had had his ears cut off, been put in the Stock in St. Paul's Churchyard and been imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1633/4

because of his pamphlet, "Histrio-Mastrix," a treatise against the stage plays, which was regarded as an aspersion upon Queen Henrietta.

McGregor, in his "History of Great Britain," characterizes him as "a man who carried ideas of Puritanism so far as to denounce the most harmless amusements with the most ridiculous prejudice."

How, therefore, could a man who was a sympathizer with Puritan dissenters, going to the length of visiting them in the Tower of London — a dissenter himself, as shown in New England and having already indicated it before going from London — be considered a Royalist with all the name implied at that time?

Convinced, then, that the ancestry of William Dyre was still undiscovered, and having secured all the data possible in this country, we determined to have a search made in England. Through the interest of Mr. G. Andrews Moriarty of Bristol, R. I., himself a genealogist of note, we were assured that the key to possible success was an entry in the Lay Subsidy Rolls in the Public Record Office in London — mention of which was made in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 61 (1907).

The Lay Subsidy Rolls were examined and in an assessment for the poll tax of members of the Fishmongers Guild, the following entry was found:

"August 19, 1641—William Dyer, Millyner, now in New England."

A search of the records of the Fishmongers Guild was made, and the following information found:

"Dier, William, son of William Dier, yoman of Kerkbie in the Co. of Lincoln, apprenticed 20.6.1625 for nine years (to date from Mids(summer) 1624) to Walter Blackborne, fishmonger."

The next step was to find which Kirkby in Lincolnshire it was from which William Dyre came. There are six Kirkbys in Lincolnshire, viz: Kirkby on Bain, Kirkby cum Osgoodby, Kirkby Green, Kirkby Underwood, East Kirkby and Kirkby Laythorpe.

The records of each were examined. Nothing was found in the first five of these, through a search of the Parish Registers.

The Parish Registers of Kirkby Laythorpe are in existence only from the year 1660, consequently the Bishop's Transcripts were relied upon and searched. These were found for the years 1590 to 1615, and here was discovered the entry desired, giving the date of the baptism of William Dyre; that of his brother, Nicholas (older); that of his sister, Margaret (younger); the Transcript being signed on Ladyday 1610 by the father, William Dyer, Churchwarden (the one who had apprenticed his son, William—William of Rhode Island—in 1623, to Walter Blackborne, fishmonger).

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS
KIRKBY LAYTHORPE, COUNTY LINCOLN

1590 TO 1615

- 1606/7 Nicholas Dyer, the sonn of Will'm was baptised Februarie the XIX
- 1609 *William Dyer*, the son of William Dyer was baptized the XIXth of September
- 1610 Ladyday. William Dyer, churchwarden signs the transcript.
- 1610 Margrett Dyer, the daughter of Will'm Dyer was baptized September the XXIjth
- 1611 Missing.

This shows that William Dyer, identified as William Dyre, the Colonist of Rhode Island, was baptized at Kirkby Laythorpe, County Lincoln, England, on September 19th, 1609, and that his father was William Dyer, Churchwarden.

A further search was made and is now continuing, though as yet without avail, to discover the ancestry of William Dyer, the father of William of Rhode Island.

We have gone so far as to satisfy ourselves that he was not of a Lincolnshire family. The rather strong possibility is that he was the William Dyer, son of John Dyer, the younger, and his second wife, Jane Ernley (Byfleet) of the "Visitation of Somersetshire of 1623"—a younger brother of George Dyer of Bratton-St. Maur (Seymour) mentioned in Professor Dyer's pamphlet. If so, he was a nephew of Sir James Dyer, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Queen Elizabeth's time, whose will was made in 1581. We are by no means sure of this, though a study of the habitat of the Dyers of England points strongly to Somersetshire.

The discovery of the baptismal record of William Dyre clears up many points. The date, September 19, 1609, is consistent with Governor Winthrop's characterization of him as "young" in 1637, when he was about 28 years of age. It confirms our opinion that the age of his wife, Mary, was not far from his, though likely a bit younger. It gives us some data from which to proceed to ascertain his further ancestry.

A reading of the history of the London Companies or Guilds, leaves no doubt of the meaning of the word, Milliner, attached to William Dyre's name. A Milliner was one who sold small wares and he was so styled because he imported goods chiefly from Milan in Italy. The trade of Milliner was a branch of the Haberdasher's trade. The Milliners imported such articles as "pouches, broches, agglets, spurs, capes, glasses, French and Spanish gloves, French cloth of frizard (Frieze), daggers, swords, knives, Flanders-dyed kersies, Spanish girdles, dials, tables, etc." Ditchfield in his book, "The Story of the City Companies," says that the Milliner often became a wealthy and important person.

The privilege of becoming a member in one of the London Companies was obtained in three ways: "by patrimony, apprenticeship and redemption." Apparently William Dyre became a member by the second method.

That he was in the Fishmongers Company, though a Milliner, is explained by the fact that the right of membership was also hereditary. "All lineal descendants of a freeman had a right to become freemen. Hence, in course of time all the freemen may in no way be connected with the trade which the name of the fraternity bears."

The apprentices of the Fishmongers Company were kept very strictly and the rules stated that "vicious and unruly apprentices, and using dice, cards, or any such games, or haunting, resorting to taverns, or for other misbehaving" should be punished.

Walter Blackborne, to whom William Dyre was apprenticed, though a member of the Fishmongers Company probably had no connection with the fishing industry. He, too, was doubtless a Milliner, if it were he who was in Boston in 1638 to 1640. It seems positive it was he, for the Boston man was styled "shopkeeper" in one legal document and "Walter Blackborne of London, Haberdasher," in another. When he was about to sail for old England, he gave his wife, Elizabeth, a power of attorney, dated 22 of 1st month (March) 1640/1, to dispose of his property in New England and to receive money owing him. Some months later she sold his dwelling house and "shop new built," payment to be made to Walter Blackborne in London. She evidently returned to England afterward. The will of "Walter Blackborne of London, Fishmonger" was proved at London, 30th December, 1657, by Elizabeth Blackborne, the relict. He expressed in his will the desire to be buried in the "north Isle of Michael in Crooked Lane." The Fishmongers Company, ever careful to discharge their religious obligations, had built in 1499, a chapel in the Parish Church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane.

The discovery of the apprenticeship record of William Dyre establishes his marriage to Mary as occurring probably in or near London, between midsummer of 1633 and March 1635. We had hoped that her parentage might have been found in time to give it with that of William Dyre at

this most appropriate time — the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Rhode Island.

Her history, after her arrival in New England, is well known and has been the subject of innumerable treatises, but back of that time it is shrouded in mystery.

There is a fascinating story of her birth and early history, which, if true, will be a real contribution to Rhode Island, as well as Massachusetts history — but that is another matter.

We are glad on our part, even at this late day, to have made this little contribution to Rhode Island history and its Tercentenary, through the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The writer wishes to say that in this research and investigation, the late Henry B. Bradford of Wilmington, Delaware, a graduate of Yale College and himself a direct descendant of William and Mary Dyre of Rhode Island; and Miss Theresa E. Dyer of Brookline, Massachusetts, have had quite as large a part as he himself, and much of the success of our joint efforts is due to them, especially to Miss Dyer.

For himself, it has been a labor of pride, since he is descended himself from several of the original settlers of Portsmouth and Newport, and his wife is a direct descendant of Roger Williams and many of his associates in the Providence and Warwick settlements.

Marriage Records, Westerly, 1724-1729

Communicated by SUSAN STANTON BRAYTON

Joseph Clarke (1642/3-1726/7) was the town clerk of Westerly, R. I., from the incorporation of the town in 1669 until 1700. He copied the town records—at least in part—for his own convenience, in a book yet extant. The pages which he did not fill were used by his descendants for various purposes.

The material here quoted is found on a single sheet of paper, whose pages are numbered 15 and 16. This sheet is pinned into the above mentioned book. The entries were made evidently by the same person and at the same time. The signature of "Samuell Clark" is in a different hand. It is probable that these records were copied from an earlier and original manuscript.

Samuel Clarke (1672-1769) was the son of Joseph Clarke. He probably lived in what is now Richmond, north of the Pawcatuck, and east of Beaver River, on land deeded to him in 1717, by his father, who had acquired it in 1694.

Abstract of records with contemporary verbiage omitted.

William Fannin of Westerly and Liddia Babcock widow and Relick to Robert Babcock Late of Westerly November 1724 in Westerly.

Matthew Randel Ju^e. of Stoningtown and Goodeth Maxson, Daughter of Joseph maxson of y^e. town of Westerly 18th of November 1725.

Samuel Mott of South Kingston and Hannah York of y^e. town of Westerly 6th day of January 1725/6.

Elisha Engrom of Stoning Town and Rebeckah Babcock of y^e. town of Westerly Second Day of June 1726.

Gideon Hoxie of y^e. Town of Westerly and Elizabeth Long of the Town and Colony above sd Seventh Day of January 1726/7.

Peter Wells of South Kingston and Susanna Barker of y^e. town of Westerly Seventh Day of January 1726/7

John Saunders Junero of Westerly and Reed Pendelton of y^e. town and Colony above sd October the 31 1728.

Latham Clark of y^e. town of Westerly and Elizabeth Larkin of the Town and Colony above sd 29th Day of June 1728.

Jonathan Burdick of the Town of Westerly and Judeth Clark of y^e. Town and Colony above sd 20th Day February 1729.

Silvanas Greenman and Sarah Renyals both of South Kingstown 31 Day of October 1729.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

Ancient Paths of Pequot by William Davis Miller is a pamphlet of 16 pages with a map by Norman M. Isham, which has been issued by the Society of Colonial Wars.

A Short History of Beaver Tail Light by William Gilman Low has been issued as Bulletin Number 7 of the Jamestown Historical Society.

The Story of Pettaquamscutt by Mary Kenyon Huling of Lafayette, R. I., has been published as a pamphlet of 27 pages with a map.

Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island. A History of the Fabric by Norman Morrison Isham is an illustrated volume of 111 pages published by the Merrymount Press, Boston.

The Story of the Jews of Newport by Morris A. Gutstein is an illustrated volume of 393 pages.

A new edition of Roger Williams' *A Key into the Language of America* has been published by the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Tercentenary Committee, Inc.

An article by Canon A. A. Luce on *Two Sermons by Bishop Berkeley* appeared in the September 1936 issue of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, page 128)

41. (41.) (34.)

WINTHROP.

Arms: Silver three chevrons gules a lion sable.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: On a mount vert a running hare proper.

Legend: Waight Winthrop Esqr. Major gene'll. / of the prouince of ye Masechusets, Chef / Justce of ye Cort of Asize and One / of his Maj's. Counsell . . . 1717.

Notes: Below the shield appears the Winthrop motto: *Spes Vincit Thronum*; and beside the sinister side of the shield is written 2^d; both are in ink and appear to be contemporary with the rest of the work. A puzzling circumstance is the fact that although Whitmore mentions the inclusion of the motto no trace of it appears in the Child copy; possibly Mr. Child remembered it and spoke of it to Mr. Whitmore. The other notation might be taken to indicate the fact that this is the second occurrence of the Winthrop arms alone in the Gore Roll, the first being in No. 1; they are impaled in the case of No. 10. It can not, I hope, indicate the price paid for the painting—twopence!

Whitmore identifies Wait-Still Winthrop, who died in November 1717, as the son of Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut and the grandson of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, hence the nephew of Dean Winthrop whose arms appear in No. 1.

42. (42.) (35.)

PAIGE.

Arms: Silver a bend sable charged with three eagles silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A demi-eagle silver.

Legend: Nicolas Paige of Rumny Marsh. / Coll^r. of ye Second Rigament of Foot / in ye County of Suffolk. 1717.

Notes: Child, owing to an accidental spot which he mistook for the dot over an i, misread the place as "Running Marsh," and Whitmore corrected it to Rumney Marsh (the modern Chelsea), evidently from his knowledge of the locality. He states that Nicholas Paige came from Plymouth, Devonshire, in 1665, married Anne, widow of Edward Lane and niece of Governor Joseph Dudley, and died late in 1717. Traces of metallic copper paint are to be

seen on the bend in the Child copy, as in the case of the somewhat similar Brown arms, No. 44.

Edmund Page of London, haberdasher, living in 1633, grandson of Edmund Page of Pype Place in Shorne, bore a quartered coat attested by Mr. Francis Thine, Lancaster Herald, of which the Page quarter was: Silver on a bend sable three doves (not eagles) silver beaked and legged gules; crest: A demi-griffin issuant ermine the beak and legs gold (Visitation of London 1633-1635).

The same arms and crest, except that the demi-griffin has the beak and legs gules, is given for Page of Kent (Edmondson).

Page or Paige of Devon bore: Silver a bend *between* three eagles sable; crest: An eagle ermine (Burke). Possibly this was the coat intended, and the painter confused it with the similar Brown coat, No. 44, which is on the same page.

43. (43.) (36.)

HURST.

Arms: Silver a star of 16 rays gules.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: On a mount a hurst of three trees vert.

Legend: John Hust Esqr. of Salem / in ye County of Essex Marchant / 1717.

Notes: These are the arms of Hurst of Sterford, Hertfordshire, whose crest was "In a wood proper the sun or"; Hurst of Barrowby, Lincolnshire, bore the same except with twelve rays; and Hurst of Sabridgeworth, Hertfordshire, bore the crest of the Sterford line and the arms differenced with a crescent (Edmondson); Burke calls the last family Hurse. In the Child copy it is given as Huse.

44. (44.) (37.)

BROWN.

Arms: Silver a bend double-cotised sable on the bend three eagles silver, a crescent (gules) for difference.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An eagle silver, the legs and tongue gules.

Legend: Capt. John Brown of Salem in / County of Essex. Marchant / 1718.

Notes: When Whitmore described it the illustration in the Child copy had evidently not been painted; it is now: (Metallic) silver a bend (metallic) copper double cotised orange-red on the bend three eagles gray shaded with darker gray, a crescent gules for difference; truly a remarkable coat, and one which invites a question as to how much Child knew about heraldry.

Dr. Buck suggests that the family is Browne of Lancashire; they bore exactly this coat (without the crescent for difference), and the same crest except that the eagle was charged on the wings with two bars sable (Edmondson). The latter feature, not found in this instance, appears on the crest of Samuel Brown, No. 57.

When Whitmore described the Child copy in 1865 he had not identified this John Brown, but in his "Elements of Heraldry" in 1866 he states that he was the grandson of William Brown, who was the son of Francis Brown of Brandon, co. Suffolk.

The Brown arms and crest, excepting that the bend is single- instead of double-cotised, are engraved on a silver tankard made by John Coney of Boston (1655-1722), said to have been originally owned by one Mary Brown who came from Salem about 1700, and now owned by a collector near Boston.

Perley's History of Salem I 366 speaks of William Brown, the son of Francis Brown of Brundish, co. Suffolk, as "the most important settler" in Salem in the year 1637, and says: "He was born in England, March 1, 1608. . . . He was a merchant, became a judge and statesman and probably the richest man in Salem in the early days. . . . He died Jan. 20, 1687/8. He had eleven children." A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, 20 July 1931, says that his eldest son, William Brown, born 1639, died 1715/16, had twelve children. Whitmore has identified

Capt. John Brown (Gore Roll No. 44) as the grandson of William Brown the immigrant, and Samuel Brown (Gore Roll No. 57) as the son of William and the grandson of the immigrant William Brown, so Captain John and Samuel were either brothers or first cousins; the fact that Samuel bore the undifferenced arms (No. 57) and that Capt. John differenced with a crescent suggests that they were respectively the first and the second son of William, son of William the immigrant.

These arms appear on the gravestone in Salem of William Brown, Esq., who died in 1687 (*Heraldic Journal*, II, 23).

45. (45.) (38.)

WYBORN.

Arms: Sable a fess between three swans silver, beaks and legs gules.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A dragon's head azure (? vert) the tongue, teeth, lips, spur on the nose and inside of the ear gules.

Legend: Danill Wibond of Boston / Capt. of Murrens on bord his / Maj Ship Chestor : 1717.

Notes: Whitmore says "Sable, a fess (gold ?) between three swans argent, membered gules"; apparently the fess in the Child copy was blank (it is now silvered over) and he suspected that it should be gold. In the Gore Roll it is unpainted, therefore intended for silver. Whitmore identifies the arms as those of Wyborn, co. Kent.

Edmondson gives for Wyborne of Suffolk and Kent: Sable a fess gold between three swans (another, coots) silver membered gules, and mentions no crest; Burke repeats Edmondson for these two branches and adds the arms of Wyborn of Hawkwell Place, co. Kent, who quarter these arms with those of Sidley and bear this crest: A swan as in the arms. This leaves the dragon-head crest shown in the Gore Roll unexplained.

FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of ...
dollars.”*

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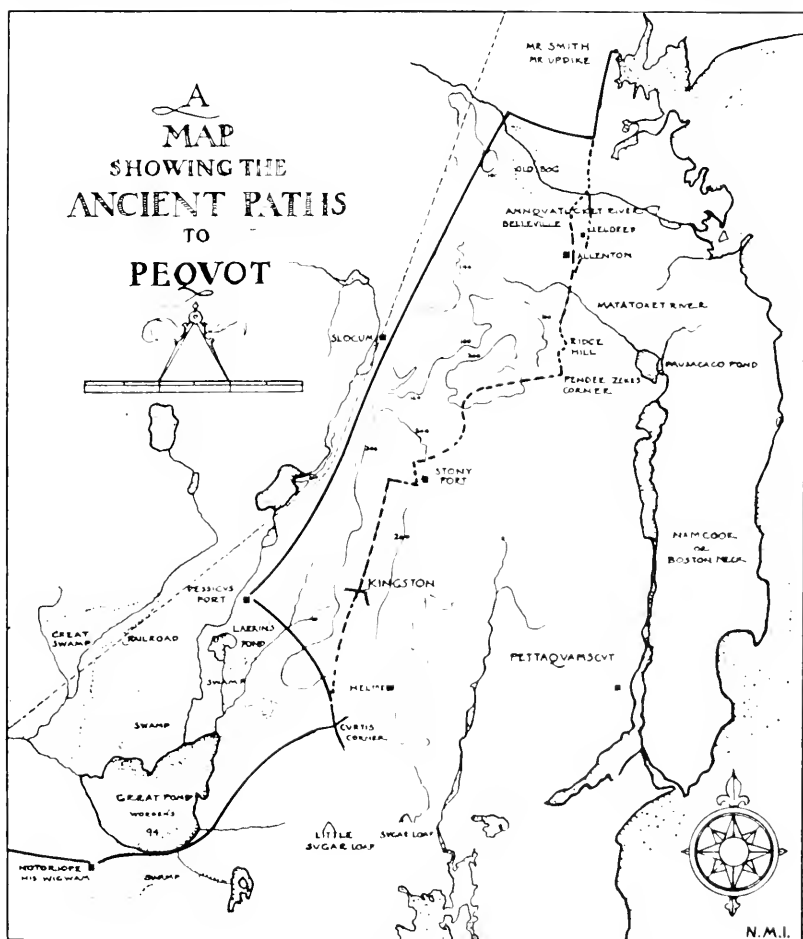
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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXX

APRIL, 1937

No. 2



THE PATHS

THE EARLIER PATH IS SOLID BLACK — THE LATER PATH IS DOTTED
EACH DIVISION ON THE SCALE INDICATES A MILE — THE LIGHTEST LINES SHOW CONTOURS

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RHODE
HISTORICAL



ISLAND
SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXX

APRIL, 1937

No. 2

NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

ROBERT T. DOWNS, *Treasurer*
HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Yankee Doodle*

By R. W. G. VAIL

We now have in our collection of broadside ballads what well may be the earliest version of the words of Yankee Doodle. When Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music of the Library of Congress, published his: *Report on "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "America," "Yankee Doodle"* in 1909, the earliest text of the famous old song which he was able to find was one which could not have been printed earlier than 1775. Our broadside version of the song, with eighteen verses and a chorus, must be earlier than 1775 and was probably written to celebrate one of the campaigns against the French in Canada in the seventeen forties or fifties, and may perhaps have been printed as late as the seventeen sixties. It has no imprint or date but its two woodcuts and other printer's ornaments would seem to date it well before the Revolution.

Of its eighteen verses, nine appear with many changes in

*Extract from the Report of the Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society for October 1936.

the first Revolutionary version of the song, while there are six verses of the latter, including the references to Washington, which are not in the earlier version, and there are nine of this earlier version not in the form published about 1775.

This colonial version of Yankee Doodle is a broadside measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches. It is printed in two columns with a row of printer's ornaments down the middle and two woodcuts above, neither of which has any bearing on the song. One represents the head of a Medusa-like woman with a dragon in her arms, another in her hair and a supernatural bird flying to attack one of the dragons. The other woodcut represents a hunter with a gun, riding on the back of a greyhound. They are evidently stock woodcuts previously used in some unknown chapbook. Below the woodcuts appears the caption title: *Yankee Song*. The ballad came from the collection of the Reverend Sidney Dean, a well-known Rhode Island minister, and, since it was with a number of similar pieces, most of them having been printed in Warren or some other Rhode Island town, it is quite possible that this piece also came from an early Rhode Island press.

The first three verses of the song are given below and it will be noticed that the second verse, with its reference to the campaign in Canada, fixes the date long before the Revolution. The third verse, with variations, appears as the first verse of the Revolutionary version, the name "Goodwin" of the earlier version being changed to "Gooding" in the later editions in order to make the word rhyme with "pudding."

The song begins:

There is a man in our town,
I'll tell you his condition,
He sold his Oxen and his Cows
To buy him a commission.



YANKEE SONG.

THERE is a man in our town,
I'll tell you his condition,
He sold his Oxen and his Cows
To buy this *newfangled*

CHORUS.

*Cock-sh! with your hair off,
Cart wheel from round you,
Old fiery dragon carry you off,
And mortar will pound you.*

When a commission he got
He prov'd to be a smart
He durst not go to Canada
For fear of being smart.

But farther and farther down to camp
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there were the men and boys
As thick as the mud upon him.

And there they had a little keg,
Which was made of leather,
Which was shot with little clubs
That were made of leather.

There I saw a swamping gun
As big as a log of maple,
Put upon two little wheels
A load for Father's cattle.

Every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder,
It made a noise like Father's gun
And rung a nation louder.

I went so high to get a peep
I saw the under-pinning—
Father went as high again,
I thought the duce was in him.

Brother Si he grew so bold
I thought he would have cock'd it,
He hook't around the other side
And hang by *his* pocket.

There they had another thing,
Father call'd a mortar;
It look'd like mother's porrage pot,
It held a pail of water.

I saw a man a talking there
You might heard to the barn fir,
Hallooing and felding too—
The deal of one would

There he kept a riding round
Upon a spanking Stallion,
And all the people standing round
A thousand or a million.

He had a ribbon on his hat,
It looked nation fine fir!
I wanted it most ducedly
To give to my Jemima.

My Jemima's very sick,
I'm sure there's something ail'd
She us'd to eat 'r supper
But now her stomach fails

Brother Si is gone to town
With a load of shingles,
And if he can't have lasses for't
He will have a nation

For brother Jo is come to town,
He's gon't to nock them all off,
He plays upon a swamping fiddle
As big as Father's hog trough.

Husking time is coming on
They all begin to laugh fir—
Father is a coming home
To kill the heiler calf fir.

Lesson time is now at hand,
We're going to uncle Chace's,
There'll be some a drinking round
And some a lapping lasses.

Now husking time is over
They have a duced frolic,
There'll be some a ducking for't
The but will have the nation

CHORUS.

*Corn folks twist your
Cart wheel from round you,
Old fiery dragon carry you off,
And mortar will pound you.*

When a commission he had got
He prov'd to be a coward,
He durst not go to Canada
For fear of being devoured.

But father and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as Hastypudding.

Then follow six verses, variants of which appear in the Revolutionary version. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth verses of the original were largely rewritten and the name of "Captain Washington" inserted in the Revolutionary version in place of the description of the anonymous drill master of the earlier form of the song. The last six verses of the older song have nothing to do with the visit to camp, though they are very interesting. The curious original chorus is entirely different from that of any later version of the song. It is as follows:

Corn stalks twist your hair off,
Cart-wheel frolic round you,
Old fiery dragon carry you off,
And mortar pessel pound you.

The earliest Revolutionary version of the song was probably rewritten and improved by Edward Bangs, to whose authorship the entire text has been erroneously attributed. His version was probably inspired by a visit to the patriot camp at Cambridge in 1775. It was first published, so far as we know, in a broadside entitled: "The Farmer and his Son's return from a visit to the Camp." Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach owns the only recorded copy. It was promptly reprinted by the same printer, probably in Boston, with a few unimportant improvements in phraseology and punctuation, with the title: "The Yankey's return from Camp." Of this edition, our library has the only known copy.

The song was popular in broadside form until after the

War of 1812, several editions being in our library, but in none of them is the song called Yankee Doodle. The tune Yankee Doodle, which has always been used with these words, dates back to the time of Cromwell and was used with other words to ridicule the Cavalier officer, Prince Rupert of the Palatinate, a brave and skillful general, though something of a fop in his personal appearance. He was particularly feared and hated by the Roundheads and the following well known verse was written by them in ridicule of their most feared enemy:

Yankee Doodle came to town,
Riding on a pony;
Stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it macaroni.

Sonneck states that this verse was written in ridicule of Cromwell but Katherine Elwes Thomas' *The real personages of Mother Goose*, 1930, p. 259-270, correctly states that the original Yankee Doodle was Prince Rupert. For a fuller discussion of the many versions of the song, see Sonneck's *Report*, mentioned at the beginning of this note.

The Ancient Paths to Pequot¹

By WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

It has been the popular belief that the Ancient Path to Pequot followed the route of the present Post Road from Westerly to Providence. For some years prior to the discovery of the depositions considered in this article, evidences had occurred that threw a growing shadow of

¹Originally published by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and presented at the General Court of the Society, held in Providence, June 1936. It is herewith republished, with additional notes, by the courteous permission of the Governor and the Council of the Rhode Island Society.

doubt upon this belief. The Pettaquamscutt Purchasers laid out roadways for the benefit of their own divisions of land and for those which they allotted to others. This would appear to have been true of the lots along the shore from Wakefield to the present South Kingstown-Charlestown line, the west line of the Purchase, at the head of which lots the present Post Road runs; and also in the case of the "Town Lots" on the eastern slope of Tower Hill. In the latter case the western bound of these lots is almost invariably given as "by the Road at the Head of the Lots" but never "by the Ancient Path to Pequot." This latter bound is not used until we near the Annaquatucket River. These facts, which at first aroused interest, later led to a conviction that the Pequot Path was not the basic route of the Post Road south of this river. Added to this there came to the mind of the writer a statement made by James N. Arnold that the old Indian paths were to the westward of the Post Road. Therefore the depositions came not as an upsetting surprise but rather as confirmation of a personal conclusion.

It is probably safe to say that we shall never know the exact route followed by those ancient Indian paths that crossed the Narragansett country to the lands of the Pequots.² Speculation and tradition have guided us in diverse ways, leading us to believe that this road or that was laid out by the early settlers on those deep worn tracks used for many generations by the Indians. Such speculations and traditions have been accepted in the absence of any early evidence and it was not until a few years ago that Edward H. West discovered depositions in the Portsmouth Records which bring us nearer to the truth, without, however, eliminating completely the element of speculation; although

²Fortunately this statement may, it is believed, now be modified. That careful antiquarian and field worker in the early lore of the South County, Albert E. Lownes, states that he has traced an ancient path from the eastern shores of Worden's Pond to Stony Fort. From the evidence he has presented it would appear that it is certain that at last one of the Indian paths had been verified.

they greatly reduce its ratio. From these depositions and from the clues they furnish the following description of the approximate routes of the Pequot paths is presented.

The first, and by far the most important evidence, is presented in the deposition of Wait Winthrop:

"Wait Winthrop, aged 73 years, Testifyeth that the old Road or Path he hath many times Travelled in his Younger Time in Company with several other Travellers between Pequitt (Now New London) and Boston Through the Nareganset Country was by the great Pond from thence over the Long Hill or High Land above Rouse Helme his later Dwelling and from said high Land aSlant to the lower part of the Great Plain leaving ye bare Hills below the Plain which was then called Sugar Loaf Hills a great Way to ye Eastward the Country being mostly clear so that we could se a long way before as we crossed the said Plain in a Direct Course as it seemed to me untill we passed the Brook that runs down East ward and in the Same Direct bears the Path or Road led us near the Plain Field below where Mr Updike now lives and this was accounted the Pequit Road or Path and I never knew or heard of any other until many years after we went by the Stone fort and so by old Mr. Eldredges House and so by the Taun House to Maj Smiths now Mr. Updikes which way is far east ward of the old Road Which Leads Directly from the Great Plain to the Field abovesaid and which Path I believe is not so worn out but it may yet be seen to pass the Brook far to the Westward of ye sd Tan House³

Wait Winthrop

Boston of the Massachusetts March 8th 1719

The foregoing affidavit being of his own hand Writing

³The "Taun House" or "Tan House" is without doubt that of William Bently. He was a currier, was in the Narragansett Country in 1679 and in April 1705 "had liberty granted by town to set up a house, convenient for the carrying on of his currying trade." J. O. Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of R. I.*, p. 19. (see note 6)

was distinctly read to me by the Said Wait Winthrop Esq. and then was Signed & Swan by me

Samuell Sewell J P"

Winthrop unfortunately does not give the route of the path from New London, nor does he designate at what point it crossed the Pawcatuck River into the Narragansett Country. However, there is in the Rhode Island Historical Society a sketch plat,⁴ together with a descriptive letter, relative to the path from New London to a point about three miles northeasterly of Westerly. The path crossed the Pawcatuck at "Pawcatuck Ford," a few hundred yards from where the present bridge in Westerly stands, and then bore northerly to the house of Harmon Garret, alias Wequashcooke. It is to be regretted that the plat stops at this point for it would be of value to have known the approximate route to Worden's Pond. It was evidently by this path that, in the year 1645, John Winthrop, Jr., travelled, and made the following notes in his diary:

"(November) 29 Saturday. Fair Wether, the wind Northerly & a little Ely toward night. We lodged at Notoriope his Wigwa, neere the great pond, the water runs hence into Pacatucke. We were come about 20 miles from Minaboge where we ly. Saw Wequashcooke only as we passed his house."

The "great Pond" mentioned by both the Winthrops is, of course, the Worden's Pond of today and from which the Pawcatuck River flows. About a mile south of the pond, in a sandy, pine grown plain, with a small pond of fresh water adjacent, is the probable site of "Notoriope his Wigwa," for even to this day can there be found evidences of an Indian settlement of considerable size. Old inhabitants state that it was a winter camp of the Indians.⁵

⁴Rhode Island Maps, vol. 26, p. 20.

⁵Mr. Lownes has found evidences of camp sites on the east shore of Worden's Pond and thereby presents another possible location for "Notoriope his Wigwa." Search has failed to reveal just who Notoriope was and what was his position in the Narragansett hierarchy.

"The great Pond" having, therefore, been identified as Worden's, the next land mark mentioned by Wait Winthrop must be considered. "From thence over the Long Hill or High Land above Rouse Helme his later Dwelling." By examining a map of South Kingstown it can well be understood why this swing was made to the eastward. The great swamp spread to the northwest and northerly of the Great Pond and was impassible save when frozen in the cold of winter. It is fortunate that "his later dwelling" is added to the name of Rouse Helme for his earlier holdings were several miles to the eastward. The Pettaquamscutt Purchasers granted to Rouse Helme two lots of land, one a "Town Lott" of twenty acres on the eastern slope of Tower Hill and also two hundred and fifty acres situated just east of what is now known as Curtis Corners. The "Town Lott" Helme sold to Thomas Hazard in 1696. In 1692 Samuel Sewell confirmed the deed of the two hundred and fifty acres to Helme stating in the deed "on which he (Helme) now liveth" . . . In his will Helme gives to his son Rouse the western portion of this land "and all Housing and Orchards . . ." Therefore "Rouse Helme his later Dwelling" can be definitely placed.

Curtis Corners, as mentioned above, is at the beginning of the rise of "the Long Hill or High Land" that is that long, high ridge on which the village of Kingston is situated. However, somewhat south of that village, it would appear that the path turned down the slope to the westward. Winthrop states that the path went "aSlant" down the hill, that is in a north westerly direction, made necessary to avoid swampy ground. At a point northeast of Larkin's Pond this path must have reached "the lower part of the Great Plain," known even today as the Plains, probably nearby, and passing an Indian fort which was situated east of the Chipuxet on the Ministerial Road just south of the road to West Kingston. It is interesting to conjecture whether or not this was Pesicus Fort mentioned by John Winthrop, Jr., in his diary:

“(1645 *November*) 30 We came to the trading-house at Coco, Mr. Wilcox house, where were 2 English yt traded for ye Duch Govr, John Piggest & John ————— Mr Williams man. I stepped over a trap just in ye path right agt Pesicus fort & saw it not before I was over it, my man calling to me of it as I stepped over it. George ye Indian was over before me &c.”

It would seem quite possible that the fort by the Chipuxet was Pesicus Fort. It was obviously, from Winthrop's diary, between Worden's Pond and Richard Smith's trading house. It would not appear to be Stony Fort, for we have Wait Winthrop's word that the path by that fort was not known until later and, as the old Queen was a contemporary of Pesicus, it would not apply to Queens Fort, which fort, moreover, would not seem to have been situated on either of the Pequot Paths.

From this fort the lands of the “Great Plain” extend to the northward almost to the Ten Rod Road. The path, in all probability, kept to the eastward of the Chipuxet and the two ponds through which it flows, Thirty Acre and Hundred Acre by name, and followed, approximately, the course of the present railroad tracks, keeping to the eastward of them, until it reached Slocum, where the level lands spread out at the northerly end of the Kingston ridge. Incidentally it should be noted that the hills “called Sugar Loaf Hills” were left “a great Way to ye Eastward.” If this refers to Sugar Loaf Hill situated south west of Wakefield and to Little Sugar Loaf Hill near Tuckertown, which it apparently does, it would at once eliminate the possibility of the Post Road through Wakefield of having been the Pequot Path.

From Slocum the course of the path has again been open to discussion, the suggestion having been made that it might have run by the way of Indian Corner to Allenton. Winthrop disposes of this possibility in the following words: “we crossed the said Plain in a Direct Course as it seemed to me untill we passed the Brook that runs down East

ward . . .” If the path had gone by Indian Corner he would have not gone in a direct course. Reference to the map will show this, and it will also show that the path, as traced on it, follows very nearly a direct course until the Annaquatucket River is crossed. This river was well known in the seventeenth century and is the largest river between Hunts River and the Pettaquamscut. If the course of the path as given may be assumed to be approximately correct, it would be the only brook (Palmer calls it “Brook or River”) flowing in an easterly direction that would cross the path.

After crossing the brook Winthrop states that “in the same Direction bears the Path or Road led us near the Plain Field below where Mr. Updike now lives. . . .” Referring again to the map it is to be noted that once the Annaquatucket River is crossed if the path turned to the eastward it would follow very nearly that section of the Ten Rod Road between Wickford Junction and Collation Corners, and would lead a traveller down below Updike’s, who at the date of the deposition was in possession of Richard Smith’s house at Cocumscussuc. It has been suggested that the path went further north and turned eastward on Stony Lane. If this had been the case, Winthrop would have come out *above* Updikes and not *below*, as he stated.

The deposition of Nehemiah Palmer upholds Winthrop’s testimony, save in the slight difference as to the course of the path after the Annaquatucket had been crossed. This deposition is printed here for comparison with Winthrop’s. It is to be noted that Palmer travelled the path about 1656 and that further he refers to Updike’s as “Maj Smiths trading House now Lodowick Updikes . . .”

“Nehemiah Palmer Sen. aged seventy nine Years or thereabouts now living in Stonington in his Majesties Colony of Conecticut testifyeth and sayeth that about Sixty years ago I traveled the Road betwixt Rehoboth and Pequit often times an the Road I used to Travel on went by the great Pond sid and from there over the long Hill above is

where Rouse (*Helme*) of or herby dweleth and over the lower edge of the Great Plain and so over the Brook or River and so on a direct Course to Maj Smiths trading House now Lodowick Updikes and the Road went above where Mr. Eldredge dwelt a considerable distance (off) of the Road that has been Troden since as I know of, and that there was no English Inhabitants after we came from Warwick to Paucatuck River excepting Mr. Smiths Trading House as I know of.

25 Jan. 1716."

Much confusion has been caused by several depositions which indicated that the Pequot Path would seem to have been situated east of the Post Road through Allenton and Belleville. The following depositions of John Eldred, Senior, and the statement of Thomas Eldred, Senior, point to the fact that Eldred had land bound *west* by the Country Road (the present Post Road) and *east* by the "Antiant Pequot Path."

"John Eldred Senr of Kingstown to Loving friend Samuel Holway Quitclaim all my right I have unto a certain tract of land which the sd Holway hath now within fence, lying and being in Kingstown between the Country Rhod now in use and the Antiant Pequit Path and is bounded on the East upon sd Pequit Path on the West upon the sd Country Rhod On the South upon William Bentlys fence on the North upon a Rhod that Leads to Joseph Smiths Mill

19 Nov. 1716."

"The Deposition of John Eldred Senr of Kingstown in the Collony of Rhode Island &c: Being an Antient Inhabitant And Engaged according to Law testifieth and Sayeth That ye Antient Pequet path or Road yt lead to New London went to ye Eastward of his fathers house, and so Extended Northward to ye River Called or known by ye Name of Annoquetuckett River And so Extending still Northward, to the Eastward of A track of land where

Benjamin Bently" Now lives on, and so still further still
 Extending Northward to ye Eastward of that tract of land
 now In Controversy Between Capt. James Updike of Sd
 town and Daniel Updike of Newport Both of ye Aforesd
 Collony, and Saml Boone Of ye Sd Kingstown in ye Aforesd
 Collony, And further this Deponant Sayeth Not.

Tanken Upon Engagement this 31st day of August 1722

William Spencer Justice

Before me in Kingstown

In presence of James Updike

Thomas Eldred Sen. Being an Antient In habitant of ye Sd
 town testyfyeth to ye truth of ye Above written ye Day
 and Year Above Sd In ye Presence of Capt James Updike

Before me William Spencer Justice"

This can now be explained by two facts. First, the statement of Wait Winthrop in the latter portion of his deposition that he "... never knew or heard of any other until many years after we went by the Stone fort and so by old Mr. Eldredges house and so by the Taun Home to Maj. Smiths now Mr. Updikes ...". Second, it has been determined that there existed a now abandoned road to the east of the Post Road between Allenton and Belleville, which was probably the route of the Stony Fort Path, and between these roads lay Eldred's land, thereby explaining his bounds as he gave them.

Now as to this later path "by the Stone Fort." The situation of Stone or Stony Fort is indicated on the map and is substantiated by an early deed. It would appear to have been a fort of some importance and from the domestic implements found in its immediate vicinity and from the

"Benjamin Bently was the son of the William Bently (see note 3). He was also a currier. John Eldred's deed and deposition place for us the position of the Tan House especially when compared with the deposition of Wait Winthrop. In other words it was situated just north of the Annaquatucket River on the easterly side of the present Post Road.

large quantity of chips found, and to be found, a short distance to the northward, it may be believed to have been the center of an Indian settlement of considerable size. Winthrop does not give further details regarding the beginning of this path than by "Stone Fort" but it may be presumed that it was a branch of the older trail leaving that trail on the "Long Hill" where it bore to the westward and down "a Slant to the lower part of the Great Plain. . . ." If this be correct the later trail would then follow, more or less, the Old South Road to Kingston Village, cross the main street at the well and follow the North Road to its end, then bearing eastward to Stone Fort and then Northward. Whether it then followed the present road to Slocum and then by the road to Allenton by Indian Corner or whether it bore eastward after passing the Fort and so by the Platform to Pender Zekes Corner and down Ridge Hill along the original line of the Post Road cannot be determined, but it is believed the latter course was taken, which was followed by the road, laid out in 1702, from the Westerly line to the East Greenwich line. (E. R. Potter, *Early History of Narragansett*, second edition, p. 223.)⁷

Through the mists of antiquity, therefore, we can discern these ancient paths, not clearly and accurately as to every bend and turn perhaps, but distinctly enough so that their general course may be determined. It is to be hoped that further depositions, further land evidence, may come to light that will present facts that will fill the gaps in the evidence at hand but until such documents are presented and verified, "further this Deponant Sayeth not."

⁷In *Rhode Island Land Evidence*, vol. II, 145, a deed from Kachanaquant to the Pettaquamscut Purchasers dated February 25, 1661, mentions another path to Pequot, which is described as "the second Indian path that goes to Pequot." (Also quoted by E. R. Potter, *Early History of Narragansett*, second edition, p. 276). From the contextual descriptions of known places in the deed, this path would appear to have passed to the north and west of the Great Swamp. It has been noted that Indian forts were located on the paths in other instances and it is therefore interesting

to find in the *New Topographical Survey, Southern Rhode Island*, Everts & Richards, Philadelphia, 1895, the record of an old Indian fort situated just east of the Usquepaug River and a little south of the present South County Trail. It is about two and one-half miles west by north from the site of the Swamp Fight Monument. If the surmise is correct that this Second Path ran to the north and west of the Great Swamp it might have conceivably passed this fort. It may therefore be said that the path described by Wait Winthrop was the First Path, the one above mentioned the Second and that the Stony Fort path was but a later branch of the First. However, this Second Path has yet to be determined and until more evidence is produced its route must remain conjectural.

Privateer Roby, 1757

Communicated by FREDERICK S. PECK

(Several documents relating to the privateer Roby were printed in the Rhode Island Historical Society COLLECTIONS, July 1936.

The following document, the original of which is in Mr. Peck's library, relates to the same vessel.—*Editor*)

Articles of Agreement this Eleventh Day of November in the 3rd year of his Majesty's Reign George the Second King of Great Britain Anno Domini 1757 — By and Between Jonathan Viall of Warren in the County of Bristol in the Colony of Rhode Island Cooper on the one part and Samuel Barns of Warren aforesd on the other part Witnesseth that the said Jonathan Viall for and in Consideration of fifty pounds old Tenor of Rhode Island to be paid to him or his heirs in Twenty days after the Return of the Sloop Robe a Private man of War now lying in Warren Harbour and out ward Bound on a cruse against his Majesty's enemy which Said Sum of fifty pounds aforesaid is to be paid in the Time aforesaid by the above named Samuel Barns or his heirs who is hereby to have hold possess and enjoy the one Quarter part of one Single Share or proportion of the Said Jonathan Viall in each and every Prize which the said Jonathan Shall be entitled to During his Cruse on Board Said Sloop without any Act or molestation of the Said Jonathan or any under him and in Case the

Said Sloop Robe Shall return from her Cruse without taking any prize notwithstanding. the Said Samuel Barns Shall by no means with hold the Said fifty Pounds by Shall and will pay the Same at the Time above mention to the Said Jonathan or to his heirs according to the true intend and meaning of these Presents In Witness whereof the Two parties have hereunto set their hands & seals the day above written

In presence of us Jonathan Viall (Seal)

John Rogers Richmond

Joseph Viall (Seal)

Ruth Viall

November 14. 1757.

Then Received of Samuel Barns ye full Sum of fifty pound in full

Received pr me

Jonathan Viall

Joseph Viall

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

Rhode Island Boundaries 1636-1936 by John Hutchins Cady is a 31 page book with six full page maps. (Rhode Island State Planning Board.)

An illustrated article on *William Claggett of Newport, Clockmaker* appears in the January 1937 issue of *Old Time New England*.

The New England Quarterly for December 1936 contains an article on *Margaret Fuller and the British Reviewers* by Frances M. Barbour.

Wickford and Its Old Houses by Hunter C. White is an illustrated pamphlet of 35 pages, published by The Main Street Association of Wickford.

The English Ancestry of Anne Marbury Hutchinson and Katherine Marbury Scott by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., was published in 1936 by the Magee Press, Philadelphia.

Old Westerle, Rhode Island. Rhode Island's Jubilee Year, by George B. Utter, with drawings by Milo R. Clarke,

is a booklet of 55 pages, issued by the Westerly Chamber of Commerce.

Several Purchases of the Lands West of Wickford is the December 1936 publication of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island.

The Transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts for April 1934 contains an article on John Maylem of Newport, Poet and Warrior, by Lawrence C. Wroth.

Lexical Notes from Rhode Island Town Records by Claude M. Simpson, Jr., appears in *Dialect Notes*. It deals with Rhode Island usage of English words differing from recorded usage.

A History of Greene and Vicinity 1845-1929, by Squire G. Wood, has been published as a booklet of 101 pages. (Greene Public Library, Greene, R. I.)

Susan Braley Franklin's *Historical Sketch of Second Baptist Church, Newport, Rhode Island*, has been printed as a pamphlet of 21 pages.

The Records of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rhode Island is volume 3 of the *American Legal Records*, published by the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C., 1936.

The Lower Blackstone River Valley. History of Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln and Cumberland, is an illustrated book of 169 pages prepared by Hon. Roscoe M. Dexter, chairman of the Lower Blackstone Valley District, Tercentenary Jubilee Celebration.

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mr. Charles W. Farnham	Mrs. Charles P. Bennis
Mrs. Charles E. Dudley	Mr. Devere Allen
Mr. Charles P. Bennis	Dr. Walter I. Sweet
Mrs. Lilla I. Conant	Mr. Frederic N. Beede
Mr. Walter Knight Sturges	

Rhode Island Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1936

RECEIPTS

Annual Dues	\$2,335.00
Dividends and Interest	3,544.51
Rental of Rooms	100.00
State Appropriation	1,625.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,604.51
Expenditures exceed income	239.89
	<hr/>
	\$7,844.40

EXPENDITURES

Binding	\$ 90.21
Books	256.93
Electric Light and Gas	58.42
Lectures	126.88
Expense	103.83
Grounds and Building	167.50
Heating	700.00
Publication	538.66
Salaries	5,580.00
Supplies	145.09
Telephone	62.25
Water	8.00
Newspaper	6.63
	<hr/>
	\$7,844.40

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS

Grounds and Building \$ 25,000.00
 Investments:

BONDS

\$3,000. Central Mfg. District \$3,000.00
 4,000. Dominion of Canada, 5s, 1952 4,003.91
 4,000. 61 Broadway Bldg., 1st Mtge., 5½s,
 1950 4,000.00
 4,000. Minnesota Power & Light Co., 1st 5s,
 1955 3,930.00
 2,000. Ohio Power Co., 1st & Ref. 5s, 1952 1,974.00
 1,000. Indianapolis Power & Light, 1st 5s,
 1957 994.50
 1,000. Texas Power & Light, 1st Ref. 5s, 1956 1,021.25
 1,000. Pennsylvania Railroad, Deb. 4½s, 1970 922.50
 1,000. Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., 1st
 5s, 1940 1,005.42
 5,000. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 4½s, 1960 5,225.00
 3,000. Western Mass. Com., 3¼s, 1946 3,086.25
 3,000. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., 3¼s,
 1946 3,131.25

STOCKS

54 shs. New York Central Railroad Co. \$3,654.62
 30 shs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. 2,112.50
 7 shs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 235.39
 125 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 7,638.35
 40 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co., Pfd. 3,900.00
 70 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 6,591.72
 350 shs. Providence Gas Co. 5,755.68
 15 shs. Providence National Bank }
 15 shs. Providence Nat'l Corp. Trust Ctf. } 1,513.62
 45 shs. Blackstone Canal National Bank 1,050.00
 52 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Com. 6,247.85
 45 shs. Public Service of N. J., 5s, Cum. Pfd. 4,317.63
 22 shs. Continental Can 1,446.02
 40 shs. Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y. 2,615.00
 2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. 706.00
 Savings Account 2,000.00

Cash on hand

82,078.46

4,522.87

\$111,601.33

LIABILITIES

Equipment Fund\$ 25,000.00

Permanent Endowment Fund:

Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000.00	
Henry J. Steere	10,000.00	
James H. Bugbee	6,000.00	
Charles H. Smith	5,000.00	
William H. Potter	3,000.00	
Charles W. Parsons	4,000.00	
Esek A. Jillson	2,000.00	
John Wilson Smith	1,000.00	
William G. Weld	1,000.00	
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000.00	
Charles H. Atwood	1,000.00	
Edwin P. Anthony	4,000.00	
John F. Street	1,000.00	
George L. Shepley	5,000.00	
Franklin Lyceum Memorial	734.52	
	<hr/>	56,734.52

Publication Fund:

Robert P. Brown	\$ 2,000.00	
Ira P. Peck	1,000.00	
William Gammell	1,000.00	
Albert J. Jones	1,000.00	
William Ely	1,000.00	
Julia Bullock	500.00	
Charles H. Smith	100.00	
	<hr/>	6,600.00
Life Membership		5,600.00
Book Fund		3,012.41
Reserve Fund		760.88
Revolving Publication Fund		242.45
Surplus		12,538.15
Surplus Income Account		1,112.92
		<hr/>
		\$111,601.33

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1936

 RECEIPTS

Reserve Fund	\$ 7.00
Revolving Publication	26.50
Savings Account	2,595.86
Shell Union Oil Corp.	2,040.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Co.	4,200.00
Narragansett Electric Co.	2,040.00
Koppers Gas & Coke Co.	2,050.00
Providence National Corp.	264.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,223.36
Balance January 1, 1936	5,110.08
	<hr/>
	\$18,333.44

PAYMENTS

Reserve	\$ 30.25
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	5,225.00
Continental Can	129.74
Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,615.00
Western Mass. Com.	3,086.25
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	3,131.25
Guaranty Trust of N. Y.	706.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,923.49
Balance December 31, 1936	3,409.95
	<hr/>
	\$18,333.44

G. A. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer.

The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXX, page 32)

46. (46.) (39.)

HUTCHINSON.

Arms: Party gules and azure a lion silver in an orle of (eight) crosslets gold a label silver for difference.

Crest: In a coronet gold a cockatrice azure, comb, beak, wattles and barb on the tail gules.

Legend: Eliakim Hutchinson Esqr. / On of his Maj. Counsell for ye / Prouince of ye Masechuset 1718.

Notes: As in the case of No. 40 the crest and the sinister side of the shield are really green, but no doubt intended for azure.

Although there are ten crosslets in the arms in No. 40, this coat, charged with a label, shows but eight, four on each side below the label.

Whitmore says that Eliakim Hutchinson was the son of Richard Hutchinson of London and the cousin of Edward Hutchinson.

For notes on the arms see No. 40.

The next nine coats, Nos. 47-55 inclusive, as well as Nos. 59 and 61, appear to have been taken from the manuscript Chute pedigree believed to have been brought to this country by the immigrant Lionel Chute of Ipswich; Whitmore calls attention to this and refers to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIII, 123, where this interesting document is copied. It is still preserved in the Chute family.

47. (47.) (Omitted.)

BARKER.

Arms: Per fess nebuly azure (? vert) and sable three martlets gold, a canton ermine.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: A sitting bear silver.

Legend: Robart Barker of Ipswich / in ye Comt. of Suffolk Gr Britton / 1718.

Notes: These arms are found in the Promptuarium as well as in the Chute Manuscript. They appear to be a variant of the arms of Barker of Grimston-hall, co. Suffolk: Per fess nebuly *gold* and *azure* three martlets *counter-changed*; Barker of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, bore exactly the arms shown in the Gore Roll (azure, not vert) and two crests, (1) (apparently earlier) A sitting bear gold with a collar sable, and (2) (evidently modern) A sitting greyhound silver with a collar and ring to which is attached a line gold which he holds from him with his dexter foot (Edmondson).

48. (48.) (Omitted.)

LUCAS.

Arms: Silver a fess between six annulets gules.

Crest: From a coronet gold a demi-dragon gules.

Legend: Sr. Thomas Lucas of Colchester, / Gr Britton 1718.

Notes: These arms are from the Chute Manuscript, and a Sir Thomas Lucas is found in the Promptuarium Armorum.

Edmondson gives these arms for Lucas of Colchester in Essex and of co. Suffolk, with two crests: (1) From a coronet gold a demi-*griffin* with wings expanded gules, and (2) From a coronet gold a dragon's *head* gules.

49. (49.) (Omitted.)

CHUTE. BRETON.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Gules three swords barwise silver pomels and hilts gold. *Femme*: Quarterly per fess indented silver and gules in the first quarter a molet sable.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A demi-talbot silver, the tongue gules, with a collar and ring to which is fastened a coiled line gold held in his dexter paw.

Legend: John Bretton of Tollingham. / in Norfolk Gr Britton 1718 / Jnpaled On ye Dexter Side with Choute / Choute & Bretton.

Notes: Chowte is found in the Promptuarium Armorum and the Breton arms are from the Chute Manuscript.

The Chute arms are those of Chute of the Vine in Hampshire and of cos. Somerset and Kent (Edmondson). Challoner Chute of the Middle Temple, Counsellor of the Law, living in 1634 (Burke says that either he or his son of the same name was Speaker of Richard Cromwell's House of Commons), the great-grandson of Anthony Chute of co. Kent, bore: the same arms with the addition of an orle of molets gold (Visitation of London 1633-1635).

The Breton arms are those of Breton of Wichingham, co. Norfolk; the Breton crest is given as A demi-talbot *gules eared gold*, collared and lined gold, holding in his *feet* the line coiled up (Edmondson).

50. (50.) (Omitted.)

WOOD.

Arms: Sable a bend silver on the bend three fleur-de-lys sable, a crescent (gold) for difference.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A wolf's head erased proper with a collar and ring gold the edges of the collar gules.

Legend: John Wood of west Cuthon in ye / Yocksheir Gr. Britton 1718.

Notes: These arms are found in the Promptuarium Armorum 18b and in the Chute Manuscript.

The arms are those of Wood of Staffordshire and of West Cutton and Thorpe in Yorkshire; the crest is given as: A wolf's head erased sable collared and ringed gold; granted 6 May 1578 (Edmondson).

In early heraldry the collar would mark the head as that of a dog (alaunt, or wolf-hound) as opposed to that of a wolf, but at such a late date as 1578 such a distinction would have been lost.

51. (51.) (Omitted.)

STOURTON.

Arms: Sable a bend gold between six fountains.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: A demi-friar proper habited in brown holding in his right hand a scourge with three lashes proper at the end of each a five-pointed rowel gules.

Legend: Edward Sturtton Esqr. / Gr. Britton 1718.

Notes: These arms occur in the Promptuarium Armorum 102b and in the Chute Manuscript.

In the Child copy the "fountains" are made silver, thus losing the significance of the coat which alludes to the fact that the river Stour rises from six heads, three each within and without the park pale of Lord Stourton.

The arms are those of Sturton of Sturton in Nottinghamshire and of Ourmengen in Dorsetshire; the crest of the latter line is: A demi-friar habited in russet girt gold, in his right hand a whip of three lashes and in his left a cross (Edmondson). Burke gives the same crest for Lord Stourton. The cross in the friar's left hand is not shown in the Gore Roll, nor does it appear in Fairbairn.

52. (52.) (Omitted.)

CHICHESTER.

Arms: Checky gold and gules a chief vair.

Wreath: Gules, gold.

Crest: A bird with wings elevated proper (brown with a little white on the wings) beak and legs gules holding in his bill a serpent proper (green above, white below).

Legend: Robart Chichester of Raly in / ye Con. of Deuen in Gret Britton / 1718.

Notes: These arms are from the Chute Manuscript and are found in the Promptuarium Armorum.

Whitmore blazons the chief vairy gold and gules but in the Child copy it is gold and silver.

The arms and crest are those of Chichester of Melbury Osmond, co. Dorset, and of Raleigh, co. Devon (Edmondson). The bird should be a stork or a heron, but the illustration in the Gore Roll shows a bird of indeterminate species with an only moderately long bill, and the coloring makes it doubtful that the artist had a stork or heron in mind.

53. (61.) (Omitted.)

MANSALE.

Arms: Silver a chevron between three maunches sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An eagle's head gold the beak and tongue gules.

Legend: John Mansale of the city / of Bristol Marchant: G. Brit / 1719.

Notes: These arms are found in the Promptuarium Armorum 11a, and in the Chute Manuscript.

The arms are those of Mansel or Maunsell of various places in Wales and Ireland (Berry, Burke) and one line of Mansell bore the same design in reversed tinctures (Edmondson); the crest shown in the Gore Roll has not been identified through the usual books of reference.

54. (62.) (45.)

CHUTE.

Arms: Gules powdered with molets gold three swords barwise silver the pomels and hilts gold the first and third with points to the sinister and the other to the dexter, on a canton per fess silver and vert (? azure) a leopard gold.

Wreath: Silver, gules:

Crest: A cubit arm in armor the naked hand proper grasping a broken sword silver the pomel and hilt gold.

Legend: Thomas Chute of Marble / head in ye County of Essex 1719.

Notes: The Promptuarium Armorum 90a shows this coat and mentions Philip Chowte or Chewte of Horneley Apledore in Kent, standard-bearer to Henry VIII, who received this canton as an augmentation. To be correct it should be per fess silver and vert, the Tudor livery colors, charged with a leopard from the royal arms, and as a matter of fact the painting in the Gore Roll shows the lower part green; but the change that has taken place in the blue pigment throughout most of the book leaves one in doubt as to the original color. The augmentation was granted to Philip Chewte for his services at the siege of Boulogne; the augmented arms are apparently incorrectly assigned to Thomas Chute of Marblehead, for Burke says that the line of Philip Chewte became extinct in 1721, which was the date of death of Sir George Chute, bart., M. P. for Winchelsea, and Thomas Chute does not seem to have belonged to this line.

Whitmore quotes the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIII, 123, for a transcript of the Chute Manuscript Pedigree which is believed to have been brought to America by the immigrant Lionel Chute of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and says: "it is stated that Lionel Chute of Ipswich was son of Anthony Chute, and the descendant of Alexander Chute of Taunton, co. Somerset, A. D. 1268. Lionel's son James married an Epes of Ipswich, and had a son Thomas, born in 1692, the one here men-

tioned." William E. Chute in the Chute Genealogy says that he was born in Byfield-Newbury in 1690, moved to Marblehead, and later to Windham, Maine. On the other hand, William Goold, writing on Thomas Chute the First Settler of Windham, Maine, in 1882, says that Thomas Chute of Windham was born in London in 1690, emigrated to Marblehead before 1725 and kept a public house there.

Apparently the elder line of Chute, which became Chute of The Vine, extinct in 1776, used the simple coat as shown in No. 49; this line descends from Anthony, the brother of Philip Chute the standard-bearer, and is consequently not entitled to the augmentation; this Anthony had two sons, (1) Arthur Chute of Wrentam, co. Suffolk, the ancestor of the line of Chute of The Vine which bore the simple coat except that Challoner Chute, father or son, added an orle of molets gold, a difference which does not seem to have been perpetuated; and (2) Lyonell Chute who died in 1592, the father of Lionel Chute who came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634.

If Thomas Chute of Marblehead belonged to this line from Lionel of Ipswich, as is supposed, he should apparently have used the simple red shield with three swords (see No. 49); but if he was born in London, as stated by Goold, he must have belonged to a different branch, and in that case might have been entitled to the augmented coat which is given him in the Gore Roll.

55. (55.) (Omitted.)

BARKELEY.

Arms: Gules a chevron between ten (6,4) crosses patty silver.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A unicorn passant gules.

Legend: Sr. John Barkley of Stratton / Jn Summorset shir G. Britton / 1719.

Notes: These arms occur in the Chute Manuscript under the name Bartley, and in the Promptuarium Armorum 6b.

They are the well known Barkeley or Berkeley arms and may be found in Edmondson and many other works.

56. (56.) (Omitted.)

WHITHORNE.

Arms: Per chevron counterflowered sable and silver in chief two escallops and in base a tower counterchanged.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: Five spears, one erect, four two and two parallel in saltire, proper.

Legend: Gorge Whithorn of Kingston / Jn ye Jsland of Jameca 1719.

Notes: These arms are in the Promptuarium Armorum 125b under the name of Whithorne.

The name is not found in Edmondson; Berry and Burke record the arms but in reversed form for Whitehorn: Per chevron flory silver and sable in chief two towers and in base an escallop all counterchanged; crest, Five spears sable the heads gold, one in pale and four in saltire. Possibly the artist confused the design with that of the somewhat similar Mun coat, No. 39.

57. (57.) (42.)

BROWN.

Arms: Silver a bend double cotised sable on the bend three eagles silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An eagle silver, charged with a bar gemel sable, beak and legs gold.

Legend: Samuëll Brown Esqr. of Salem / Justice of ye Cort of Common plee (?—written over) / Coll^r. of the first Rigament of foot / in ye County of Esix. On of his Maj Counsell.

Notes: The Child copy, colored after Whitmore had

written his description, now shows the bend and the cotises gules and the eagles on the bend gilded. Whitmore identifies this individual as the son of William and Hannah (Curwin) Brown and the grandson of William Brown of Salem who was the son of Francis Brown of Brandon, co. Suffolk. See also No. 44.

58. (58.) (43.)

BRINDESLEY.

Arms: Party sable and gold a chevron between three escallops counterchanged in a border silver charged with (eight) roundles azure.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: An escallop gules.

Legend: Francis Brindle of Newport / in ye Colloney of Roadisland Mar. / Now of Boston 1719.

Notes: The word "Mar", omitted by Child and hence by Whitmore, presumably means "Marchant". Whitmore identifies this Francis Brinley, as he writes the name, as the son of Thomas Brinley of Datchett, Buckinghamshire, and says that he was an Assistant and died in 1719.

Under the names Brindesley, Brinsley and Brindsley, Edmondson gives: Per chevron gold and sable three escallops counterchanged, which may be taken as the simplest and hence the earliest form of this coat; under Brindesley Berry gives: Party gold and sable a chevron between three escallops counterchanged, which is the reverse of the coat given in the Gore Roll but lacking the border; the arms with the border do not appear in the books consulted.

Chapin records the fact that Francis Brinley of Newport used an armorial seal in 1686 and 1688, showing these arms without a border (Rhode Island Heraldry, p. 45), and the same arms, with a lion's head erased, with a crown, for a crest, appear on his will (Heraldic Journal, II, 31).

Note that the bordered coat appears again on the death of the widow of Francis Brindesley, No. 73.

59. (59.) (Omitted.)

COLEPEPER.

Arms: Silver a bend engrailed gules.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A falcon with wings raised silver, beak and legs gules, bells gold.

Legend: Sr. Thomas Culpeper Barron / of Thornesway in ye County of / Kent: G: Britton 1719.

Notes: These arms are found in the Promptuarium Armorum and in the Chute Manuscript.

Child, before Whitmore had described his copy, colored the field azure; it is hard to see how he could have made such a blunder, for besides offending the eye of anyone practised in heraldry through its obvious contravention of the rule against placing color on color, he was making a material alteration in a well known coat, known even in America since Thomas Colepeper, second Baron Colepeper of Thoresway, became Governor of Virginia in 1675 and took office in 1680.

This coat, if painted in 1719, was reminiscent, for Sir Thomas, the second baron, died in 1688/9 and was succeeded in turn by his two brothers, the second of whom died in 1725 when the title became extinct. It is perhaps for this reason that Dr. Buck has raised the question whether the word Baron should not read Baronet.

60. (60.) (44.)

DUDLEY.

Arms: Gold a two-tailed lion azure.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A lion's head erased azure the tongue gules.

Legend: Joseph Dudly of Roxburey in ye Con / of Suffolk Esqr: Gouenar of ye prouin (?) / of ye Masechusetsbay New England / and New Hanshear 1720.

Notes: Whitmore says "This was the son of Governor

Thomas Dudley. . . . We may note that the Dudley lion was usually *vert*, instead of azure." The painting in the Gore Roll offers another of the puzzling instances where the decision as to the original color is hard to reach. The lion and the lion's head are frankly green now, but no more green than is the sinister half of the Hutchinson coat on the opposite side of the same sheet (No. 64), and they do not have the yellowish-brown tinge which is seen in objects which are known to be intended for *vert*. Nevertheless, *vert* may have been intended, and I leave the point undecided. Child when he made his copy painted the lion azure, although the edges of the figure are in places green, probably through carelessness in handling the paint over the yellow background. The tincture of the lion as used by the American family remains in doubt, for although the Dudleys, Earls of Warwick, are said to have used a lion *vert* there appears to be a conflict of testimony. The following citations show the variation in the tincture of the lion.

Dudley: Gold a lion *vert*, tail forked.

Dudley: Gold a lion *vert*.

(Edmondson, Berry, Burke.)

Dudley: John, Earl of Warwick 1547, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, K. G.; descended from the Lady Margaret, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick;

Dudley: Ambrose, Earl of Warwick 1562, K. G., died 1589;

Gold a lion azure with two tails.

(Heylyn.)

Dudley (England): Gold a lion azure, tail forked.

(d'Eschavannes.)

FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

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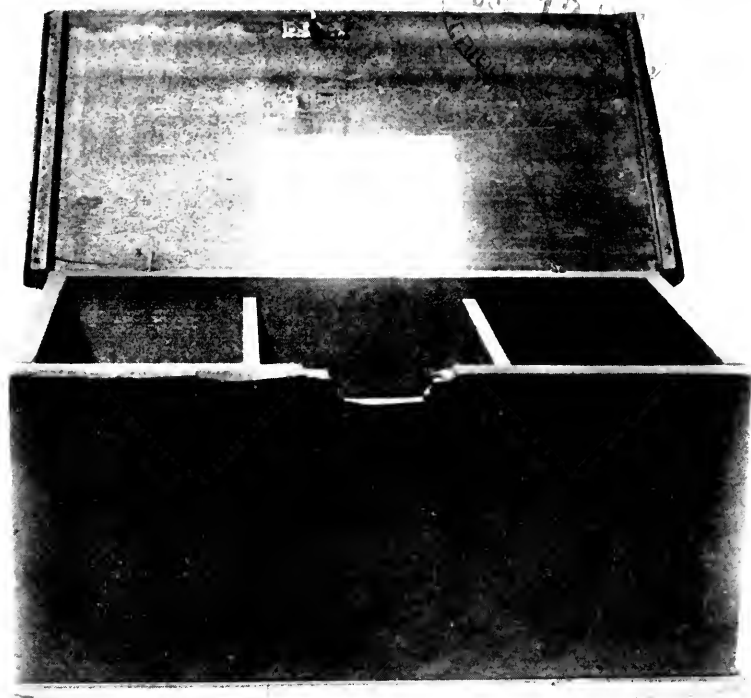
PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXX

JULY, 1937

No. 3



CHEST PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF HOPKINTON BY STEPHEN HOPKINS
IN 1757 FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ITS RECORDS.

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Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE
HISTORICAL



ISLAND
SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXX

JULY, 1937

No. 3

NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

ROBERT T. DOWNS, *Treasurer*
HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Recollections of the Mexican War

By NELSON VIALL*

From original manuscript in the library of the Society

It was my fortune to be a member of the "Providence Artillery", (now called "United Train of Artillery") in the year 1846. The movement of General Taylor from Corpus Christi, to the relief of Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, was the theme of conversation throughout the state. Meetings were called by commanders of the various military companies, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma, for the purpose of offering their services to the Government. The act passed by Congress to increase the army, by adding ten regiments, to be enlisted for the war, defined the quota of Rhode Island to be one company of infantry. Although there were four companies in process of organization, but one could be mustered into service; to Captain Joseph S. Pitman and Lieut. John S. Slocum was assigned the duty of preparing

*The author mentions that he was promoted to be a sergeant, thus showing that he was a corporal and states that John Viall was his brother.

it for the field. The second lieutenancy was subsequently filled by the appointment of John Glackin of Woonsocket. The Legislature made an appropriation, January 1847 of \$2,500, for volunteers for the Mexican War. George W. Guild was appointed first-sergeant. Frequent change was made in the grade of the non-commissioned officers, as their qualifications developed. The following is the roster after entering the Valley of Mexico:

Sergeants

1st	William H. White	of Newport, R. I.
2nd	John Viall	of Providence, R. I.
3rd	Albion C. Libby	of Maine
4th	Alpheus W. Randall	of Providence, R. I.
5th	James E. Powell	of Texas

Corporals

1st	Nelson Viall	of Providence, R. I.
2nd	George W. Guild	of Providence, R. I.
3rd	David K. Richmond	of Providence, R. I.
4th	Henry Williams	of Providence, R. I.

Musician

	George W. King	of Johnston, R. I.
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In the early spring of 1847, the company took passage on a sloop for Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., where it was perfected in drill; at this time no other company of the New England regiment (to which we were to be attached) had been organized. Orders were received to proceed to Fort Columbus, New York harbor; we returned to Providence and took the old Stonington route for New York. At Stonington we were delayed until next day, a heavy gale of wind preventing the steamer from leaving her dock. However, an incident occurred early in the evening, which made the delay more tolerable; at roll-call it was discovered that one man, private F. was absent: after diligent search he was found among the steerage passengers, in earnest conversation with a woman of about his own age; they had not met before for years, but they were now intent upon making up for lost time. His deep interest

in the girl was the only excuse he had to offer for being absent from roll-call. Lieut. Slocum was informed of his delinquency and was about to reprimand him. The soldier pleaded for the officer to hear him, "Lieut." said he, "I am strongly attached to this girl; we were engaged to be married; the fault was mine; we became separated, and for three years we have not met, until by chance I saw her among the passengers bound for New York in pursuit of work. Now I desire to fulfill my promise made then, but how to do it in my present condition I am at a loss to know, Lieut. will you advise me what to do." Lieut. Slocum, alive to the gravity of the case, conferred with Capt. Pitman, and it was decided to have a wedding; a detail was sent on shore to procure a clergyman; after much delay, and during a lull in the storm, they arrived on board the steamer. The knot having been tied, hearty cheers and congratulations were given to the pair, each man of the company no doubt feeling that an additional laundress in the company would be a great help in a sanitary point of view. A purse was made up to defray expenses, by officers and men; a balance remaining, it was invested in a set of jewelry for the bride. The Captain of the steamer kindly offered the bridal state-room, into which they were conducted at a late hour, when all retired to await the fury of the gale to expend itself.

The following day we arrived at Fort Columbus. The fort being garrisoned by a company of artillery of the regular army, all guard duty was performed by them. During the evening I procured pen, ink and paper, seated myself on the floor of the barracks, and wrote a letter home to "the girl I left behind me" and the one who subsequently became my wife. A soap box with a candle stuck upon it formed the best means for correspondence. Being located on the second floor, and my thoughts entirely absorbed, I heard nothing from below until a gruff voice from the foot of the stairs cried out, "put out that light". My reply was "all right", I had arrived just at the interesting part

of my letter, when, again I heard a loud tread upon the stairs; the door opened with a slam and the Sergeant of the guard stood before me; "I told you to put your light out; did you not hear the taps"? I assured him I had not. In my letter I had become so absorbed, that all else was oblivion to me. The Sergeant excused me, and I went to bed, with anything but the kindest of feelings for that Sergeant.

After a few days stay in Fort Columbus, the company embarked on the brig Wilson Fuller, for Brazos Santiago in Texas. Our passage was a most unpleasant one. The vessel was less than 300 tons measurement. The men being placed in the hold with but one hatchway for ventilation, and this served also as a means of getting to and from our close quarters.

April 28, 1847 we were enjoying the freedom from the ships hold on the sand hills of Brazos Santiago. On the 29th of April we marched to the mouth of the Rio Grande river, distance eight miles. The land is low and marshy on the route, and the water brackish and unfit to drink; this is true of Rio Grande City; the water consumed being taken from the river above the flow of the tide, and brought down the river and sold to consumers.

April 30th the company embarked on board steamer William M^cGee for Camp Instruction, ten miles below Matamoras. On our arrival we were attached to the 11th Infantry, Col. Ramsey commanding. Here for the first time the Company was drilled in battalion movements. A more strict discipline was exacted, and I began to feel that the Sergeant of the guard at Fort Columbus, was not the only martinet in the service. By degrees the recruit has the conceit taken out of him. It requires time to make a soldier; old militia notions must be abandoned, and the Articles of War and the Army Regulations made a basis in the duties of a soldier. The drawing of the lines of discipline at Palo Alto caused some of our men to chafe, and at last desert. Privates Inman and Slocum on the 15th



A MEXICAN BANNER CARRIED BY A REGIMENT OF
INFANTRY OF THE PROVINCE OF OAXACA IN THE
BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO, APRIL 17, 1847

In the Society's Museum

of May left the Company and were dropped from the roll. Brigadier General Cadwallader commanded the post which consisted of 2000 men of all arms.

During our stay we interchanged visits with the Mass. Volunteers Col. Caleb Cushing, who occupied Matamoras. On the 23rd of May we broke camp pursuant to orders received, to proceed to Vera Cruz. The 11th Regiment embarked on steamer Col. Hunt for Brazos Santiago,

from which place we sailed on the transport brig Meteor for Vera Cruz. A passage of seven days brought us to anchor under the lee of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Landing the command by means of surf boats was next in order. The troops were landed some two miles north of the city, on the sandy beach, which shoaled so gradually that our boats containing, say a hundred men each, could not approach within a hundred yards of the shore when the keel would touch; a line attached to an anchor previously thrown out is now made fast, and as the rolling surf permits, men jump into it and make the shore as best they can. Some losing their footing, are rolled many yards up the beach before regaining their feet to escape the next roller. We encamped on the beach within a short distance of the surf. While in this camp the men took a sea bath, daily, by companies which was of great benefit as a sanitary measure. On the morning of June 4th at two o'clock we struck our tents in obedience to orders of Gen. Cadwallader to march to the City of Puebla. Our sick were left in hospitals at Vera Cruz. Our march of nine miles to the town of Sante Fe was very fatiguing. Our bivouac for the night without a supply of water, was no doubt, the first time many of us had been brought to a realizing sense of its value, to man and beast. The hot sun began to tell upon the health of the men. Captain Pitman's health was failing; he bought a mare, with a colt some six weeks old, also an improvised saddle. He found the mare of great assistance to him. There being no supply of water found, the column moved at an early hour to Sopelota, a distance of eight miles, where water was obtained in abundance. We encamped on the bank of a beautiful river at three o'clock P. M. and in a short time our men largely availed themselves of the privilege of a bath in the river. Captain Pitman suffered much on this day's march from the effects of the sun, and during the evening showed signs of mental derangement. He recovered, however, and moved with the column the following day. As we ap-

proached Puerta National or the National Bridge, some 30 miles from Vera Cruz, the enemy's pickets of lancers were observed falling back, but watching closely our movements. As the advance of two companies of U. S. Dragoons approached within range, the Mexicans opened a sharp fire and retired to the naturally fortified heights commanding the bridge on both sides of the river. Our Mountain Howitzer Battery opened fire upon the enemy, while Colonel Ramsey directed a company of the 11th Infantry to cross the bridge and attack the heights. Captain Pitman and Lieut. Slocum both urged the Col. to send the Rhode Island Company on this duty. This he consented to do. Capt. Joseph Hooker of Gen. Cadwallader's Staff charged across the bridge with the Rhode Island Company. We met with a barricade made in the center which impeded our progress some moments. The Company was under fire for the first time, and its behavior was excellent. Clearing the barricade we crossed the bridge and charged the enemy's works on the heights, Captain Hooker followed with us until the steep hill and broken ground prevented his horse from advancing farther. Capt. Pitman led his Company bravely up the heights. At this time it was quite dark. Our fire had been reserved until we had nearly gained the heights, when the Capt. gave the command to charge battalion. Our men with a cheer gained the enemy's position to find they had fled. They being well mounted, could keep up their fire until we were near them, when all disappeared in the wooded country in the rear. Into the woods we followed some distance when a halt was made, and quite a difference of opinion existed, as to the true course back to the old fort occupied by the enemy. Lieut Slocum having located the north star, we were soon out of the thicket, and regaling ourselves on the provisions which the Mexicans were forced to leave in their hurried retreat. Cheer upon cheer was answered by the troops now crossing the bridge and occupying the town. This was done under the fire of the enemy, who had not been dislodged from

the fort approaching the bridge. They were very much demoralized by the fire from our Howitzer Battery. Our train was a large one, containing specie and clothing. This was pushed forward into park as rapidly as possible. As morning approached the enemy left the fort and retired from view. At daylight the dead were buried, and some thirty wounded were sent under an escort of dragoons to Vera Cruz. This caused a delay of two days, when we resumed the march for Puebla. The enemy had posted himself in a strong position a few miles above the National Bridge and opened fire upon the train as it approached. Their position being concealed they were able to do us much damage. Many wagons of the train were abandoned in consequence of all the animals attached to them being killed. Our casualties here were not so heavy as at the bridge. Our Company had two wounded, Private Lines whom Captain Pitman had detailed to lead his mustang, received a wound in the hand, which tore the back portion away, and permanently disabled him. After a sharp encounter with the Mexicans they were driven from their position. Our dead were hurriedly buried beside the road, the train closed up, the abandoned wagons fired, and the march resumed. Our Captain had undergone a severe strain; his mind was badly affected, and much of the time he was unfit for duty. On Lieut. John S. Slocum devolved the command of the Company during the frequent attacks of the Capt's. malady. Slocum was a born soldier; loved by all who knew him; a strict disciplinarian, with the tact to exact obedience without incurring a feeling of opposition. General Cadwallader became convinced that this mounted force of the enemy would occupy every pass and mountain top on our route to Puebla. The train extended miles on the road with a guard of four men to a wagon. It was doubled up on the road as far as practical.

On our arrival at Puerta del Reys or Kings Bridge the enemy had taken a strong position. It was determined to reduce the train in consequence of the number of animals

killed and broken down, thus being able to repel, or make an attack more successfully. Large quantities of clothing was placed in the thatched-roof houses and burned. Kings bridge is a fine structure of eight arches each of forty feet span and built of stone. One of these arches the enemy subsequently destroyed, but yankee ingenuity leveled the river bed, thus causing a uniform flow of about two feet in depth over the road bed of stone. This was used when our army evacuated the country.

As we marched into the interior the enemy would attack us at every pass in the mountains where they could find an easy means of escape when charged upon by infantry. We passed the enemy's works at Cero Gordo without annoyance and arrived at Jalapa where a halt of several days was made. The scenery of the surrounding country is very beautiful; the snow-capped mountain of Orizaba looms up in the distance, while the valleys produce a great variety of tropical fruits in abundance.

During the worst season of the year the merchant and better portion of Vera Cruz retire to Jalapa to avoid the vomito. The natives insist that this is the sight of the original Paradise. An old Spanish officer says that Jalapa was a piece of Heaven let down to earth. The argument is that Paradise must have been in the tropics, in a region elevated far above the baleful heat and malaria of the low-lands; in a climate where all plants could grow to the utmost perfection. And such is Jalapa. It was but a short march from Jalapa across the mountains to Perote passing over an elevation of 10,400 feet, the highest elevation that a stage coach had then ever reached, and from which a traveller can often times enjoy the sight of a thunder storm in the valley below, while on the mountains the sun shines in all its glory. On this short march one can see nearly all the vegetable kingdoms of the world. So accurately are the strata of vegetation adjusted to the strata of the atmosphere that they inhabit as to lead one to suppose that a gardener had laid out the fields one upon another upon

the sides of the mountain. As you go down the other side of the mountain a different world presents itself. It is a fine grain growing country, fenced in by rows of the Maguey or Century plant, which furnishes the beverage called Talque which is in common use among the natives. We soon arrived at the town of Perote noted for its robbers. To the north of the town stands the castle of San Carlos, a square fort with a moat and glacis. It is built in the best style of fortifications of the last century, and designed as a depository of silver and gold when it was not deemed prudent to send it to the coast. At one time the accumulation of silver was so great that it is said to have amounted to \$40,000,000., weighing thirteen hundred tons, or a little short of the whole silver export of two years.

Col. Ramsey encamped the 11th infantry on the plain south of the castle. Sickness had become so prevalent in our company that one half were unfit for duty. Albert Tripp a Providence man, whose wife accompanied him as a laundress, died, and was buried near the castle wall. Mrs. Tripp had the sympathy of every member of the company. She had left Providence to share the dangers and hardships of the campaign with her husband. To have him sicken and die on the march well nigh broke her heart. Mrs. Tripp remained at the castle when we resumed our march in obedience to an order that all laundresses should remain here. The fact that the women were obliged to ride on the wagons of their respective companies, exposed to the fire of the enemy almost daily, made this order necessary. Mrs. Tripp found employment with the commanding officer of the garrison of Perote. Following the death of Tripp was that of Sergeant Benj. Dawley of Newport, who was laid beside poor Tripp. It was with joy we received orders to move from this place, and with a sad parting from our sick comrades, we resumed our march to Puebla los Angelo. Here we joined the army under Gen. Winfield Scott. A month was passed in drill, company and battalion movements. We began to doubt whether

we should ever see, or join our own Regiment, the 9th New England. News was at last received that Gen. Franklin Pierce would arrive the following day. The Rhode Island Company seemed to feel very much as a child does when it is about to leave the arms of the nurse for those of its Mother. We should now be identified with officers who had a common interest. Colonel Ransom's reputation had preceded him, and Co. A. of the 9th infantry anxiously awaited the dawn of another day, when they were to march out of Puebla to meet their Regiment, not a company of which had been organized when the Rhode Island Company embarked for Mexico. It was a pleasant greeting as Colonel Ransom met Captain Pitman. Lieuts. Slocum and Glackin for the first time. We at once joined our Regiment amid cheers and congratulations from the 11th infantry, in which our men had found strong and lasting attachments. We were assigned excellent quarters in this beautiful city, where Gen. Scott was organizing the army into four divisions, and perfecting it by daily drill to advance upon the Capitol. In the early part of August 1847 the army moved by divisions out of the city, each division having its proper assignment of dragoons and light batteries. The army was in excellent condition. It met with no opposition from the enemy on its march to the Valley of Mexico. At the little town of Saint Martius, Sergeant John Viall became entirely unfit for duty with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Many of our men were affected in health in consequence of the sudden change. At Rio Frio we suffered much with cold. The ascent of the Sierra Popocatepetl though not fatiguing, called into requisition overcoats and blankets to keep comfortable. We were about 9,000 feet above the sea level, amidst the clouds. The snow-capped peak of this mountain towered up on our left 17,852 feet, over three and one half miles high. We moved on and upward through the moving volume of misty vapor to the highest point of the National Road. As we turn an angle a most enchanting sight meets the eye. The Valley

of Mexico lies before us. Cities and villages are scattered here and there, with their brown domes and glittering crosses, interspersed with beautiful lakes. Long causeways, with their tall shady trees intersect the valley in every direction. The first impulse to the beholder, is to stop and feast his eye upon the panorama before him. As this scenery came into view long and hearty cheers were given by each command. The following, from the pen of Col. William G. Mosely of our division is a truthful pen picture of this scenery, "Dark, frowning fortresses; the isolated and bleached ruins of ancient Aztec cities; bare conical hills, half concealing, half disclosing some picturesque hamlet or hacienda, with its lights and shadows. The connstellated hills of Chapultepec, with its grand border of venerable cypresses — the favorite retreat in bygone days, and final resting place of the Montezumas. And finally in the center of this gorgeous circlet of natures diadem—the richest jewel of all—sits enthroned the peerless City of Mexico; the shrine of the Aztecs; the halls of the Montezumas. Around and encircling this miniature world of Utopian beauty but actual realities, runs a lofty, smooth outline of purplish mountains, like the richly wrought frame-work of a masterpiece of art. Looking down immediately before us was seen a long, glittering serpentine pile, the advance division of the army. It seemed like some huge reptile gliding into this garden of Eden, to fascinate and destroy".

The reconnaissance of El Penon had demonstrated the fact that this strong position was impregnable, simply because we had not the men to lose in the storming, to be able to take the inner defenses of the city.

The attitude of the two opposing forces was like that of two mailclad warriors, met in the shock of battle. Eying each other with searching scrutiny; thrusting with sword or lance.

The Americans although the weaker of the two, yet more agile, bold and skillful, were the assailants, and never

in the history of war, was there more need for daring, science and promptitude. With an opposing force three times our own; behind strong central fortifications, with accurate knowledge of every foot of the country, and animated with the ardent national pride of defending their Capital, *we had to conquer, or suffer total annihilation.* We had cut loose from our base. We had no allies, the country was strange and unknown, and our supplies were limited.

On the fourteenth of August our division was at Chalco on the lake of the same name. It presented a singular maritime appearance in that elevated, mountainous region. Quite a fleet of small fishing and market boats had been seized, and hauled on shore in anticipation of their use. It was a bold and hazardous move. Every step was *terra incognita*. Many of the inhabitants fled at our approach; others kept a sullen taciturnity, or gave incorrect information. The road, blind, obscure and but seldom used, ran along the shore of the two lakes where the ground was low, marshy and subject now and then to overflow. It ran across the spurs of the Sierras that radiated into the valley. Occasionally it penetrated a defile between the abrupt shoulder of the hill and the lake, or led across a narrow causeway, flanked on either side by impracticable marsh.

Altogether it was a savage, forbidden way for an army with a siege train, and heavily laden wagons. Still it was practicable. It had been overlooked by that ubiquitous Asmodeus of Mexican warcraft, Santa Anna. The rapidity of our movements, marching and countermarching, before the eastern approaches of the city had apparently perplexed him, and made him unmindful of this the weak, vulnerable point in his armor. It was the true *coup de guerre* of the campaign, as it flanked the formidable, skillfully constructed works at El Penon and Mexicalzingo, rendering them powerless for defense, and letting down the Mexican from his self security. The reconnoissance was made with

the utmost rapidity, and secrecy, seconded by wide awake vigilance and caution, to within a few miles from the village of San Augustin on the Acapulca road. The return to headquarters the same day was equally expeditious. The route was perfectly practicable, though rough, and capable of easy defense, therefore no time was lost in the forward movement of our division the next day.

None too soon had the advance been made, for we encountered obstructions at every assailable point. Here, huge boulders detached from the rocky spurs, blocked up a narrow defile; there, a marshy tract was flooded by cutting the dykes; trees felled where they could be thrown to cause delay. But no enemy displayed; no hostile shot was fired, although Alvarez with his Pintos were supposed to be in the vicinity.

We made the flank movement with perfect success, and planted our standard on the great southern highway at San Augustin as a base of operations, and all the myrmidons of Mexico could not shake us from that base. Our sword's point had touched the weak vulnerable part in our adversary's armor, and a vigorous thrust would send it home and close the conflict."

The night of August 18th 1847 the 9th New England Regiment occupied the town of San Augustine. The enemy made a show of resistance. In our skirmish a Capt. and several men were killed, Santa Anna being present in person, withdrew falling back to Contreras.

A melancholy duty devolved upon the writer at this place. A brother, Sergeant John Viall having become helpless from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism had occupied a baggage wagon with other sick since we left Rio Frio. We removed him to the hospital in a delirious state. The long time that he had occupied the wagon, laying in one position, had chafed the skin from his back in many places. Leaving him at the hospital without even a recognition on his part, I returned to my company with a sad heart. I recall this event as the most trying to me of any during

the campaign. With rest and proper care, however, he rallied and joined his regiment.

Our Division commanded by Gen. Gideon Pillow consisted of the 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th regiments, a voltiguer or rifle regiment, a battery commanded by Capt. Magruder and a howitzer battery by Lieut. Callender. We moved early on the morning of the 19th of August, and took a position immediately in front of the enemy, who was strongly intrenched at Contreras. I will use Gen. Pillow's report here to describe the battle.

"Perceiving that the enemy was in large force on the opposite side of the valley, with heavy batteries of artillery commanding the only road through a vast plain of broken volcanic stone and lava, rent into deep chasms and fissures, effectually preventing any advance except under fire, I resolved to give him battle. For this purpose I ordered Gen. Twiggs to advance with his finely disciplined division and with one brigade to assault the enemy in front. With the other to turn his left flank and assail it in reverse. Capt. Magruder's fine field battery and Lieut. Callender's howitzer battery (both of which constitute a part of my division) were placed at the disposal of Brig. Gen. Twiggs. This officer in executing my order of attack, directed Brevet Brig. Gen. Smith to move with his brigade on the enemy's front, while Colonel Riley with his was ordered to turn his left and assail him in the rear. To sustain these movements Brig. Gen. Cadwallader was ordered to advance with his brigade and support Col. Riley, and Brig. Gen. Pierce with his command to support the column moving on the enemy's front. Under Gen. Smith this last command was soon closely engaged with the enemy, as were also the batteries of Capt. Magruder and Lieut. Callender. Col. Riley's having now crossed the vast broken up plain of lava (passing the village on the right) while in the act of turning the enemy's left, was confronted with several thousand lancers, who advanced to the charge, when a well directed fire from the brigade, twice compelled them to fall back

in disorder, under cover of their artillery. About this time Gen. Cadwallader had also crossed the plain, when some five or six thousand of the enemy were observed moving rapidly from the direction of the Capital to the field of action. Col. Morgan with his large and fine regiment, which I had caused to be detached from the rear of Pierce's brigade, was now ordered to the support of Cadwallader by the direction of the General in Chief, who had now arrived on the field. The Gen. having discovered this large force moving on his right flank and to the rear, with decided military tact, and promptitude, threw back his right wing and confronted the enemy, with the intention to give him battle notwithstanding his overwhelming force.

"This portion of the enemy's force moved steadily forward until a conflict seemed inevitable, when Col. Morgan's regiment having reached this part of the field presented a front so formidable as to induce the enemy to change his purpose, and draw off to the right and rear of his former position.

"During all this time the battle raged fiercely between the other portions of the two armies, with a constant and destructive fire of artillery. Magruder's battery from its prominent position was much disabled by the heavy shot of the enemy, as were Callender's howitzers. A part of the enemy's artillery had been turned upon Riley's command while engaged with large bodies of lancers. But even these combined attacks could only delay the purpose of the gallant old veteran and his noble brigade.

"The General in Chief having arrived on the field with Gen. Shields' Brigade of Volunteers, consisting of the New York and So. Carolina regiments ordered them to move up to the support of the forces under Gen. Cadwallader. But it had now grown so late in the evening that Gen. Shields did not get into position until after dark. Night having come on (but not until entirely dark) this fierce conflict was suspended, to be renewed on the morrow. The battle all this day was conducted under my immediate orders and

within my view. A short time before sunset, having previously engaged in the fight all the forces at my disposal, myself and staff started to cross the plain to join in the terrible struggle, on the immediate field of action. During the night Gen. Smith with the forces present to renew the action at daylight and complete the original order of attack; before dark however the enemy had placed two pieces of artillery on a height nearly west of Cadwallader's position, which had opened several discharges upon his forces. Gen. Smith just before daylight moved a portion of his forces up the ravine to the rear of the enemy's position, so as to be in easy turning distance of his left flank leaving Col. Ransom with the 9th and 12th infantry to make a strong diversion in front.

"The day being sufficiently advanced, the order was given by Gen. Smith for the general assault, when Gen. Smith's command upon the left, and Col. Riley with his brigade upon the right, supported by Gen. Cadwallader with his command, moved up with the utmost gallantry, under the furious fire from the enemy's batteries, which were immediately carried. A large number of prisoners were taken, including four Generals, with 23 out of the original 28 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of ammunition and public property. The retreating enemy was compelled to pass through a severe fire both from the assaulting forces and Cadwallader's brigade, as well as Shields' Command, which had remained at the position occupied by the former General the previous night, with the purpose of covering the movements upon the battery.

"The forces of the enemy engaged at this place, including the reinforcements of the preceding evening, constituted a force of about 16,000 men, 5,000 of whom were cavalry. The whole was under the immediate command of General Santa Anna in person, assisted by Generals Valencia, Salas, Blanco, Mendoza, Garcia and others. The last four mentioned were taken prisoners.

"Our forces consisted of my division (Pillow's) Gen-

erals Twiggs' and Shields' Commands, amounting to about 4,500 men.

"The loss of the enemy as near as I can ascertain was between 1500 and 2000 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, including the four Generals previously mentioned, four Colonels, thirty Captains and many officers of inferior grades.

"Brig. Gen. Pierce, though badly injured by the fall off his horse while gallantly leading his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, did not quit the field, but continued in command of his brigade, two regiments of which, the 9th and 12th infantry under the immediate command of the gallant Colonel Ransom and Lieut. Colonel Bonham on the 19th and Captain Woods on the 20th assailed the enemy's work in front at daylight with great intrepidity, and contributed much to the glorious consummation of the work so handsomely commenced on the preceding day. The commanders of regiments and inferior officers all behaved with gallantry no less distinguished, though in subordinate positions to those named above as commanding divisions and brigades. . . . Having myself crossed the plain and reached this bloody theatre as the last scene of the conflict was closing, as soon as suitable, dispositions were made to secure the fruits of the victory. I resolved upon pursuing the discomfited enemy, in which I found that General Twiggs and Smith had already anticipated me by having commenced the movement. I had moved rapidly forward in execution of this purpose until I reached the town of Coyadcan, where the command was halted to await the arrival of the General in Chief, who I was informed was close at hand. Upon his arrival the important fact was ascertained that the enemy's forces at San Antonio, having perceived that the great battery had been lost, and the total defeat and rout of their forces at Contreras, by which their rear was open to assault, had abandoned the work at San Antonio and fallen back upon their intrenchments in rear at Churubusco". . . .

(To be concluded)

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

The *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* for March 1937 contains an article on Abraham Whipple, entitled *The Navy's Forgotten Hero*, by Lieut. Horace S. Mazet.

Episodes in Warwick History by Ernest L. Lockwood with illustrations of old houses, is a booklet of 40 pages published by the City of Warwick Historical Committee.

Looking up the Rhode Island Tree of Nature Leadership by William Gould Vinal appeared in *School, Science and Mathematics* for February 1937, published by the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Yale Journal of Biography and Medicine for March 1937 contains an article by Ernest Caulfield on *Dr. John Walton, Yale, 1720*, later of Providence, R. I.

Some biographical notes on *Christian Lodozwick*, school teacher at Newport, R. I., in 1684, compiled by Henry J. Cadbury, appeared in the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* for March 1936. References to Christian Lodozwick will be found in the *R. I. H. S. Collections* XVII, 89 and XXI, 100.

Rhode Island Tercentenary 1636-1936, a report by the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission of the celebration, is an illustrated booklet of 157 pages containing a brief account of the various celebrations, publications, tablets and other activities of the Tercentenary's observance.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for March 1937 contains several articles relating to Rhode Island.

The Italo-Americans in Rhode Island, Their Contributions and Achievements, by Ubaldo U. M. Pesaturo, is an illustrated volume of 172 pages.

Roger Williams, Peacemaker, an address delivered by George W. Gardiner at the Tercentenary Celebration at North Kingstown, has been published as a pamphlet of 8 pages.

Coaster's Harbor Island and the Newport Naval Training Station by Thomas J. Williams is an illustrated pamphlet of 33 pages printed by the Training Station Press.

James MacSparran, Colonial Minister of Narragansett, is the title of an article by Lieut. Ottis C. Skipper in the April 1937, issue of the Bulletin of the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

The Catholic Church in Rhode Island by Rev. Thomas F. Cullen is a volume of 482 pages issued as a Tercentenary publication.

History of Portsmouth, 1638-1936, by Edward H. West is a booklet of 64 pages.

Rhode Island's Tercentenary Miscellanies, by Arthur W. Brown, is an illustrated volume of 223 pages.

Commemorating Three Hundred Years is an illustrated memorial volume of 80 pages, published by Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Tercentenary Committee, Inc. 1936.

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

DR. HENRY M. WRISTON

MR. HOWARD B. SMITH

A Petition for the Settlement of Lands West of East Greenwich

Communicated by G. ANDREWS MORIARTY,
with Explanatory Notes by WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

Petition of Joseph Sheffield and Caleb Arnold
To the Honourable The Gov^r & Councill and house of
Representatives sitting in Generall Assembly at Newport
the first Wednesday in May 1705.

The Humble Petition of Joseph Sheffield and Caleb
Arnold both of Portsmouth in the Colony aforesaid
Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas your Honours Petitioners with severall other
Person Concerned have made some Progress For settling
of some part of the Narragansett Country which your
Honours Petitioners think may be great Benefitt to this
Colony if bee allowed by your Honours to settle a Town-
ship of about twenty Thousand acres within the Bounds
herein after mentioned Northerly upon the south line of
Warrwick Purchase & Easterly upon Greenwich west line
as it was Granted by the Colony; Westerly upon the
dividing Line between the Colony of Connecticut & Rhode
Island & to Extend southerly till it makes up the comply-
ment of twenty Thousand acres or there abouts Not to
Extend upon any man just Right the granting of which
will be of Great Benefitt In Generall to the People of the
country Wee humble conceive & for the settling of many
of the Inhabitants of this Colony who want land For to
supply The Necessaty of there Familys all w^{ch} is submitted
to your Honours Judgement & we shell ever pray

May the 5th 1705

Joseph Sheffield
Caleb Arnold

Past to the house of Deputies
p order Weston Clarke. Red^r

The opinion of this house of Deputies is that the Petition of Cap.^t Joseph Sheffield & Cap.^t Caleb Arnold be refered to the sitting of the next Assembly by reason the Narragansett Country has been so long in Contention as calls for serious Consideration & sever^{ll} townships & Purchases has been granted w^{ch} if we were satisfied it would not Infring on the lands already granted it might be well wth that proviser the Inhabitants of this Government may have the Priviledge to settle it with the aforesaid Petitioners Paying equall with them.

Past to the house of Majestrates
p order Edward Carr Clerke

(Endorsed)

Sheffield etc. Petition, with the
other votes included are

N^o 17

C. O. 5 864 XX. Public Record Office, London, Eng.

* * *

The above petition of Joseph Sheffield and Caleb Arnold, although unsuccessful, adds a further light on the settlement of the Narragansett Country. Found in the records of the Colonial Office in London, it does not appear, as far as is known, in any record of the colony of Rhode Island and is not referred in Bartlett's edition of the Colonial Records.

Captain Joseph Sheffield would appear to have been the son of Ichabod and Mary (Parker) Sheffield. He was born in Newport in 1661 and died in 1706. He held important offices in the Colony, being an assistant in 1696 and from 1698 until his death. He was one of the five commissioners appointed by the Colony to meet the Connecticut men in an attempt to settle the boundary claims of the two colonies. Capt. Caleb Arnold, son of Governor Benedict Arnold, was also born in Newport in 1642 and died in 1727. He held the office of Deputy five times.

Their activities in other settlements are not certain but Gov. Arnold was a Pettaquamscutt Purchaser and the Sheffields owned land in the Purchase at a later date. It is possibly there that they had "made some progress for settling".

The lands regarding which these two men petitioned were situated in the present township of West Greenwich. At present this township contains approximately fifty square miles or thirty-two thousand square acres. Sheffield and Arnold requested only twenty thousand acres but as their suggested bounds on the east, west and north are the same as those of the present township, i. e., East Greenwich, the Connecticut line and Warwick, the remaining twelve thousand acres must have been to the southward.

The above facts present an interesting point, which despite its possible irrelevancy to the question under discussion, may be considered here. In 1677 the township of East Greenwich was laid out, to be five thousand acres. The present township, very similar in bounds to the plat of William Hall in 1716, contains approximately ten thousand two hundred and fifty acres. The original five thousand acres would bring the south line about a half mile north of the present Frenchtown Road, so called. In 1685 the Proprietors of Narragansett granted the French Huguenots land north and south of the above mentioned Frenchtown road. It is believed that this grant was made in good faith, as being land under the control of the Narragansett Proprietors. East Greenwich, however, encroached southward, and the remonstrance of Dr. Pierre Ayrault, dated the same year as the Sheffield-Arnold Petition, 1705, tells graphically of the intrusion of the men of East Greenwich. What is of interest in connection with this Sheffield-Arnold Petition is that if twenty thousand acres are laid off by the bounds of the petition, the southern bound practically coincides with the southern bound of the original five thousand acres of East Greenwich. Numerous inferences may be drawn therefrom, despite evidences, between

1677 and 1705, of the activity of East Greenwich men.

That Capt. Sheffield and Capt. Arnold were unsuccessful may be seen from the following extract from a resolve in the Rhode Island Colonial Records, session of October 1706.

“Whereas, it hath been represented to this Assembly, that there are severall persons settled in the Narragansett country to the westward of East Greenwich, that are not settled under any jurisdiction as to township . . . this Assembly . . . do enact . . . that all (*such*) inhabitants . . . shall be under the jurisdiction of East Greenwich until further order.” West Greenwich was finally created a separate township in 1741.

Therefore it would appear that the petition of Joseph Sheffield and Caleb Arnold was not favorably received, although it may have been the “representation” to the Assembly of the condition of settlements on the lands in question.

The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXX, page 64)

Governor Thomas Dudley, the father of Governor Joseph Dudley, used on his seal a lion with a single tail and a crescent for difference; Joseph Dudley appears to have dropped the crescent and added another tail to his beast. The ancestry of Governor Thomas Dudley is obscure, and although he used an armorial seal his right to it has not been proved. The Visitation of London 1633-1635 records a non-armigerous Dudley family containing a Thomas, living in 1634, with two sons, Henry and Francis. A recent correspondent in the Boston Transcript states that the Dudley Family Association has no knowledge of Governor Thomas Dudley's pedigree beyond his father, one Captain Roger Dudley of Northampton.

61. (53.) (40.)

GEE. THACHER.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Azure a chevron silver between three leopard's faces gold on the chevron three fleurs-de-lys gules. *Femme*: Gules a cross moline and a chief silver on the chief three grasshoppers sable.

Wreath: Gold, gules.

Crest: A standing wolf looking backward ermine.

Legend: Josua Gee of Boston in ye Cou' / of Suffolk Ship Wright 1720 / Gee & Thachor.

Notes: In the legend the name Thacher seems to have been originally written Thathor, and a c then written over the t.

These arms are in the Chute Manuscript and in the Promptuarium Armorum.

Whitmore gives no tinctures for either coat, but, since he wrote, the picture in the Child copy has suffered a good deal: on the baron's side the chevron is painted pink with vertical hatching, the heads are silvered, and the fleurs-de-lys gilded; on the femme's side, the field is sable and the cross is gilded.

The arms given for Gee are not found under that name in Edmondson, Berry or Burke. In the *Heraldic Journal* II (1866) 77 there is a cut showing these arms and the wolf crest cut on a table-tomb in Copp's Hill burying ground in Boston, and marked "The Armes and Tomb Belonging to the Family of GEE." The accompanying article, quoting Savage, says that the immigrant Peter Gee had a son Joshua who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thornton and ~~widow~~ of the Rev. Peter Thatcher; their son Joshua junior, Harvard 1717, became a minister, had a son Joshua (third of the name) and died in 1748. It is certainly anomalous to find a husband's arms impaling those of his wife's first husband!

The "Gee" arms turn out to be those of Gay, Guy or Gye. Identified through Papworth, they are found in Burke under Guy of Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of Wiltshire, but with this crest: A lion's head azure with a collar partly azure and sable, between two wings gold. Under the name of Gye of the Cellar they appear in Glover's Ordinary, a compilation by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By giving the name Guy its French pronunciation it is easy to see how it became spelled Gee in England.

The impaled arms are not found exactly as given in the Gore Roll:

Thecher or Thetcher: Thomas, of London, merchant, living 1633, son of Thomas T. of co. Sussex—
Gules a cross moline and a chief silver on the chief three grasshoppers vert.

Visit. London 1633-'35.

Thatcher (Sussex and Essex)—

Gules a cross moline silver on a chief gold three grasshoppers proper. Edmondson.

Thatcher (Ringmer, co. Sussex, from the Visitation of 1634)—

Gules a cross moline and a chief silver on the chief three grasshoppers azure.

Thatcher — the arms given by Edmondson; crest:
A Saxon sword or sceaux proper. Burke.

All agree in having the field gules and the cross silver; in two the chief is silver and in two gold, and the grasshoppers are always vert or proper except that in one blazon they are azure.

These arms are on the seal of Thomas⁴ Thatcher on his will, 1722 (Heraldic Journal IV 77.)

The crest has not been identified. A standing wolf looking backward *proper* is for Barnwell and Heway, *gules* or *sable* for Daniell, and the tincture not specified for Nash and Pascoe. A wolf passant and looking backward, silver

with other characteristics is for Folliott and its variants, and if standing for Fleetwood (Fairbairn).

62. (54.) (41.)

SWEETSER.

Arms: Silver a fess azure on the fess three saltires coupéd gold.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: An earl's coronet proper.

Legend: Wigelsworth Swetsur of / Boston in ye Cont. of Suffolf / 1720.

Notes: Although the crest was copied by Child Whitmore omits mention of it. He states that Seth Sweetser who came in 1637 from Tring, co. Hertford, had a son Benjamin who married Abigail, probably the daughter of Edward Wigglesworth and had a son Wigglesworth Sweetser who had a son of the same name.

These arms are not found in Edmondson, Berry or Burke. Dr. Buck suggests that they are intended for those of Gale, co. Devon: Azure a fess silver on the fess three saltires azure, another gules; the crest is not given (Edmondson).

63. (63.) (46.)

PHILLIPS.

Arms: Silver a lion sable with a collar gules and from it a chain passing over the back and ending in a ring gold.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A lion as in the arms.

Legend: Samuell Phillips of / Boston in ye Cont of Suffolk / 1721.

Notes: This coat appears in the Promptuarium Armorum 98a. Christopher Phillips of Rainham St. Martin, co. Norfolk, born about 1593, had the Rev. George Phillips of

Boxford, co. Suffolk and of Watertown, Massachusetts; he had the Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, who had Samuel Phillips of Salem, goldsmith, probably this individual (W.)

These arms, with the exception that the collar as well as the chain is gold, apply to Phillips of Netley in Shropshire and of Picton in Pembrokehire (Edmondson); the same arms with the addition of a crown and the substitution of a line for the chain, apply to James Philip of London, living 1634, fifth in descent from Philip ap John of Scotland House who held land in Dodington and Alkington (Visitation of London 1633-1635). In the first case the crest repeats the arms, in the second a demi-lion is used.

64. (64.) (47.)

HUTCHINSON.

Arms and crest identical with No. 40, which see.

Legend: William Hutchinson Esqr. / of Boston in ye Count. of Suffolk / Justice of ye Peice (?) 1721.

Notes: Identified as the son of Eliakim Hutchinson (W.).

For notes on the arms see No. 40.

65. (65.) (48.)

PELL. CLARKE.

Arms: Quartered: 1 & 4. Ermine on a canton azure a pelican gold, beak legs and blood gules. 2. & 3. Gules three swords erect silver pomels and hilts gold.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: On a chaplet of leaves vert a pelican as in the arms.

Legend: Edward Pell of Boston in / ye Cont. of Suffolk Painter / Pell & Clarke 1720.

Notes: The Promptuarium Armorum 83b attributes this coat (the third quarter not colored) to Richard Pell 1594 of

Thimbleby, Lincolnshire. Edmondson gives the Pell arms and crest as granted in 1594 to Pell of Dimblesby, Lincolnshire.

When Whitmore wrote the only tinctures appear to have been: the pelicans in the Pell quarterings gold, the Clarke quarterings complete, and in the crest the chaplet vert; and Vermont, in his *America Heraldica*, apparently thinking that there were two paintings in the Gore Roll, says "We find the name of Pell, impaling (*sic*) Clarke in the (Boston) Gore Roll of Arms, No. 65. The name of *Edward* Pell is found in the same roll, facing a very imperfect painting of the same shield." The Child copy apparently stands as it did when Whitmore described it.

The arms as here given and the crest with the additional feature of golden flowers in the chaplet were granted 19 October 1594 by Richard Lee, Clarenceux. The immigrant ancestor of the New England family of Pell, which is entitled to these arms and crest, was John Pell who arrived in Boston in October 1670, the son of the Rev. and Right Hon. John Pell, D.D., F. R. S., of London; they were borne as well by the Hon. John Pell, lord of the Manor of Pelham in New York, 1687, authenticated by Robert Bolton, Esq. (*Heraldic Journal* II 192).

The Clarke arms are those of Clarke of Salford, co. Warwick (Edmondson). So far as I know no American Clarke family is entitled to them.

66. (66.) (49.)

Savage.

Arms: Silver six lions sable.

Crest: From a coronet gold a lion's paw erect sable the claws gules.

Legend: Thomas Sauig Esqr. of Boston Collonel of the First Rigament / of Foot in ye Comt of Suffolk 1720.

Notes: These arms were in use by the first generation, for

they appear on the background of the portrait painted in 1679 of Major Thomas Savage, born 1608, died 1682. He came from Taunton, co. Somerset, to Boston in 1635 and later went to Rhode Island. His son Colonel Thomas Savage bequeathed to his son Habijah "my seal-ring that was my father's", in all probability the armorial seal that he is known to have used in 1705 (*Heraldic Journal* II 7), showing the same arms. This Colonel Thomas Savage of the second generation is the individual who figures in the Gore Roll.

67. (67.) (50.)

YEOMANS. SHRIMPTON.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Sable a chevron between three spear heads silver. *Femme*: Silver a cross sable on the cross five escallops silver.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An arm embowed in armor silver garnished gold the naked hand grasping the forward part of a broken spear proper.

Legend: Elizabeth Wife of John / Yemons Esqr. of ye Jland of / Antego. 1721. / Yemond & Shrimpton.

Notes: Whitmore describes the spear heads as spears, and blazons the impaled arms as "Argent, on a cross gold five escallops of the field", which is correct for the present coloring in the Child copy. He identifies John Yeomans as the grandson of John Yeomans, Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, and his wife as the daughter of Samuel Shrimpton junior and the great-grand-daughter of Henry Shrimpton.

Yeomans or Yeamans of Bristol, co. Somerset, and of Redlands, co. Gloucester, bore: Sable a chevron between three *cronels* of spears silver; crest: A dexter arm holding a spear proper (Edmondson). Cronels might have been described as spear heads and thus have led to the version given in the Gore Roll, or different branches of the same

family might have used slightly different forms of the arms.

The Shrimpton arms are identical with those shown in No. 5, for Anna the wife of Peter Sargent. They have not been found in Edmondson or Burke. Papworth lists them under the names of Stonham, Vastons or Wastoyle; with the escallops gold instead of silver, under Beauvais, Stonham and Wastoyle. The name Shrimpton is not found in connection with arms of this design.

68. (68.) (51.)

TUTTLE.

Arms: Azure a bend silver double cotised gold on the bend a lion passant sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A dove silver, bill and legs gules, holding in its bill an olive branch vert.

Legend: Zakariah Tuttell of Boston / in ye Count of Suffolk Leftenant / of Castel William. 1721.

Notes: These arms are in the Promptuarium Armorum. Whitmore identifies them as the arms of Tothill. Edmondson gives for Tothill of Exeter (co. Devon) Azure a bend (single)-cotised gold on the bend a lion passant sable; crest, on a mount vert a turtle-dove proper in his beak a sprig vert fructed gold. The Visitations of Devon of 1564 and 1620 attribute these arms, and the latter this crest except that the bird is called a Cornish chough proper, to William Tothill, alderman of the city of Exeter, who had four sons; the second, John, the third, Richard, and the fourth, Robert, are not followed further; the first, Geffrey, of Peamore, co. Devon, was Recorder of Exeter. He had three children: Henry, of Peamore; second, Robert, and third, Arys according to the 1564 Visitation but Neys according to that of 1620, of whom no further account is given. Henry was the father of two daughters of whom one, Grace, married William Tottle of Devon.

69. (69.) (52.)

WADE.

Arms: Azure a saltire between four escallops gold.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A rhinoceros silver, horn and hooves gold.

Legend: Mrs. Ann Waide of Medford // in ye County of Medelsex / 1721.

Notes: These arms are drawn on a lozenge. In the crest, which Whitmore blazons as a hippopotamus although the Child copy clearly shows a rhinoceros, there are touches of yellow on the beast's armor-plate, notably on a horn which projects from the withers, and of red in the mouth and ear.

Whitmore says: "The Wades of Medford were sons of Jonathan of Ipswich, Mass., who owned lands in Denver, co. Norfolk. This Anna may be the daughter of Nathaniel Wade and Mercy Bradstreet, born in 1685." The family arms on a lozenge indicate an unmarried woman, but heraldic custom denies to a woman the use of a crest. The term "Mrs." does not necessarily indicate a married woman, but is to be read "Mistress" and is commonly used as an expression of respect, as in the case of a daughter of a well born family.

The Promptuarium Armorum 9b gives these arms as those of Sir William Wade, Clerk of the Council. They are the arms of Wade of Middlesex; crest, A rhinoceros silver (Edmondson).

FORM OF LEGACY

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Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

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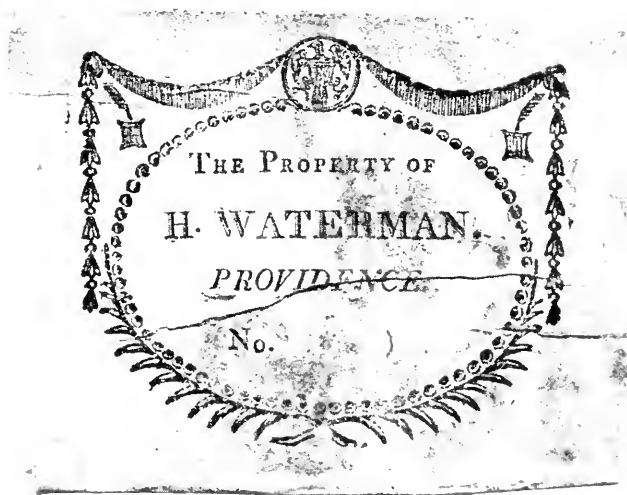
PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXX

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EARLY PROVIDENCE BOOK PLATE

(See page 97)

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE
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VOL. XXX

OCTOBER, 1937

No. 4

NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

ROBERT T. DOWNS, *Treasurer*
HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Early Providence Book Plates

The half century following the American Revolution was the period in which book plates struck from type and type ornaments were in vogue in Providence and northern Rhode Island.

Some of these book plates consist of lettering only, while others have the lettering surrounded by a border of one or more rows of type ornaments.

Of the more simple design with only a single border of type ornaments are the book plates of Welcome Arnold (died 1798), George R. Burrill (1795), William M. Dyer, Joseph Nightingale Greene, Moses B. Harris, Stephen Gano, Janetta Howland (1816), Jonathan Longley, Stephen S. Wardwell (1820), Resolved Waterman (1813), and Lydia Smith. Joseph Lindley's book plate, dated Providence, 1790, and James Maxwell's book plate, dated Warren, 1814, are rather the most pretentious of the plates with a single border of type ornaments.

A more ornate design called for a double border of type ornaments and is illustrated by the book plates of Henry G. Gladding (1816), Joseph H. Low, Moses Lippitt and Ann E. Martin (1819).

Weltha, Kent's BOOK 1795



The book plates of William G. Goddard, James Potter Dunwell and Henry G. Lothrop are of this class but from the type ornaments used would seem to be of a much later date.

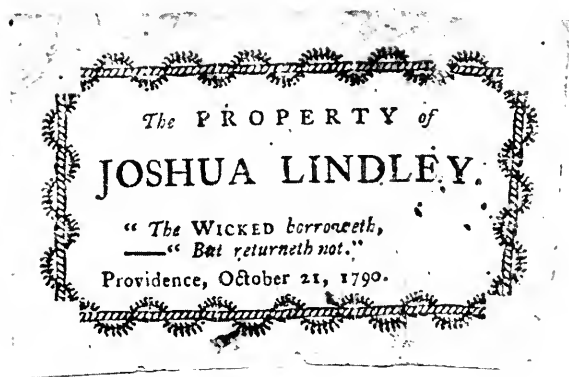
A few persons, printers or book collectors, sought to elaborate the design further and produced plates with a triple border of type ornaments such as the Joseph W. Greene plate and the W. R. Danforth, Jr., plate. In a few cases type ornaments were worked into a sort of design as in the case of the Stephen Wardwell plate and the H.

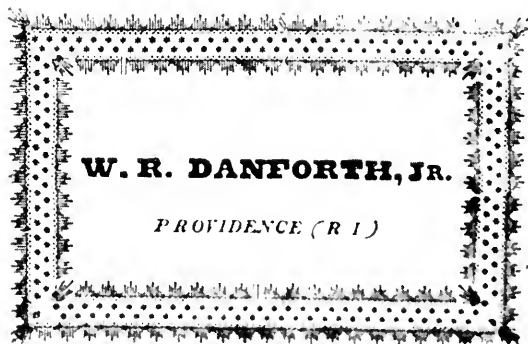
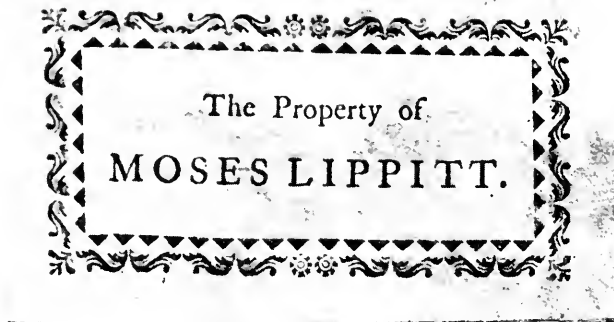
Waterman plate, the latter apparently the culmination or zenith in book plate designing reached by the imagination of the Providence master printers of the early nineteenth century.

Side by side with these primitive type ornament plates, we also find simple engraved plates, such as the Zachariah Allen plate and the John H. Hamlin plate, the latter engraved by William Hamlin of Providence. Both of these engraved plates show the influence of the type ornament style.

With the increase in wealth and culture that accompanied the development of our country in the nineteenth century the type-set book plates of Providence gave way more and more to the elaborate engraved and etched book plates which were in use throughout the world. Eventually the type ornament design became relegated to library book plates and binders labels, and the Providence master printers' excursion into the realms of book plate designing became a thing of the past, one small though interesting phase of the development of arts and design in America.

In many cases these book plates can be identified as the work of a certain printer by comparing the type ornament





on other works known to have been printed by that printer. For instance, in the Welcome Arnold plate and in the Moses Lippitt plate, the type ornaments are those known to have belonged to the Providence printer, Bennett Wheeler (1782-1806), and so the presumption is that Wheeler set up these plates. In passing it might be well to note that Wheeler was particularly fond of using type ornaments and his contemporary, John Carter, was much more sparing in their use.

The type ornaments in the book plates of William Dyer, Jonathan Longley and Joseph Nightingale Greene are similar to those used by H. Mann at Providence in 1813 and by Brown and Wilson in Providence in 1815. It is possible that Mann did not actually have a press and that he may have employed Brown and Wilson to do the work.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

The *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* for August 1937 contains an article on William H. Allen of Providence and the Chesapeake-Leopard affair by Wilbur E. Apgar.

Roger Williams, a Marshall Woods Lecture by Lawrence C. Wroth has been printed as a pamphlet of 41 pages.

Roger Williams' Descendants, (Five Generations), is a pamphlet of 16 pages published in 1937 by the Roger Williams Family Association. The Registrar is Mrs. Charles H. Weeden, 66 Lincoln Ave., Riverside, R. I.

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mrs. George Warren Gardner

Mr. William Greene Roelker

Recollections of the Mexican War

By NELSON VIALI.

(Concluded from page 82)

At this point the 9th New England Regiment was detached and reported to Brig. Gen. Shields for duty. With a desire to be accurate I copy from a report of this officer to the Commander in Chief as our brigade commanded by General Pierce was placed under his immediate command to accomplish a definite purpose, Gen. Shields says; "I moved off with the remainder of my force and joined the positions of the 2nd and 3rd divisions already en route on the main road. On this march we were joined by the General in Chief, who assumed command of the whole, and the march continued uninterruptedly until we arrived before Cherubusco. Here the enemy was found strongly fortified, and posted with his main force, probably 25,000 men. The engagement was commenced by the 2nd division under Twiggs, soon joined by the 1st under Worth, and was becoming general, when I was detached by the Commander in Chief with my two regiments and Pierce's Brigade the 9th, 12th and 15th with the mountain howitzer battery, and ordered to gain a position if possible to attack the enemy's rear, and intercept his retreat. Leaving Coyodcan by a left hand road and advancing about a mile upon it I moved thence with my command towards the right, through a heavy corn field, and gained an open but swampy field, in which is situated the hacienda De los Portules. On the edge of this field, beyond the hacienda, I discovered the road by which the enemy must retire from Cherubusco, and found his reserve of about 4,000 infantry already occupied it, just in rear of the town. As my command arrived I established the right upon a point recommended by Capt. Robert E. Lee, Engineer officer, in whose skill and judgment I had the utmost confidence, and commenced

a movement to the left, to flank the enemy's on his right, and throw my troops between him and the city. But finding his right supported by a heavy body of cavalry of some 3,000 strong, and seeing too, that with his infantry, he answered to my movements by a corresponding one towards his right flank, gaining ground faster than I could owing to the heavy mud and swamp through which I had to operate, I withdrew the men to the cover of the hacienda, and determined to attack him upon his front. I selected the Palmetto regiment as the base of my line, and this gallant regiment moved forward firmly and rapidly under a fire of musketry as terrible perhaps as any which soldiers ever faced. The New York 12th and 15th deployed gallantry on the right, and the 9th New England on the left, and the whole advanced, opening their fire as they came up, and moving steadily forward. The enemy began to waver, and when my order to charge was given, the men rushed upon, and scattered his broken ranks. As we reached the road, the advance of Worth's Command appeared driving the enemy from his stronghold of Cherubusco. I took command of the front and continued in pursuit until passed by Colonel Harney with his cavalry, who followed the routed foe into the very gates of the city.

"In this terrible battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy fought behind his works under the walls of his Capital, our loss is necessarily severe. This loss I regret to say has fallen most severely on my command. In the regiments of my own brigade, numbering about 600 in the fight, the loss is reported 240 killed and wounded. In this last engagement my command captured 380, including 6 officers. Of this number 42 had deserted from the American Army during the war, and at their head was found the notorious Reily who had fought against our troops at Monterey and elsewhere. A detailed report of the loss, as also of the prisoners captured by the command accompany this report.

"Pierce's brigade, under my command in this action,

lost a considerable number in killed and wounded. Among the latter the gallant Col. G. W. Morgan of the 15th. This command having joined its division immediately after the action, I have as yet received no official report of its loss". . . .

I will here leave the gallant Shields and his report, to refer to an incident of the battle, the capture of 42 deserters, who under the command of Reily, had been forced to abandon their heavy battery by Worth's Command, and in their retreat towards the city, found themselves entirely surrounded. Through the instigation of the Mexican Clergy—while our army lay intrenched opposite Matamoras, before war had actually commenced—a number had deserted, Reily being among them. These men were tried by general court-martial and 30 of the number were found guilty of desertion after war had been declared, and were sentenced to be hung. This sentence was carried into effect by Colonel Harney on the 13th of Sept. at the town of Miscode where a gallows was erected in plain view of the castle of Chapultepec. It was said by those who witnessed the execution that some of the condemned men requested Col. Harney to await the result of the battle which was then going on, as they felt sure of our defeat. Their retaliation would be visited upon our prisoners. This request was granted, and these 30 perjured wretched stood in government wagons, under the long gallows with the ropes around their necks and as midday approached they watched eagerly the result of the storming of the castle. At last the American flag waved from the cupola of Chapultepec, when Colonel Harney gave the command for the teamsters to drive out, thus launching 30 perjured comrades into eternity. The bodies remained on the gallows 5 days, and were visited by me three days after we entered the City of Mexico. An armistice had been agreed upon from the 20th of August until the 8th of Sept., by which its terms provided that neither army should strengthen its position. In fact the armistice was broken within a few days after

the battle of Cherubusco, by the enemy, who had kept their foundry at Molino del Rey in full blast, turning out brass field pieces to replace those lost. The bells of the churches and convents were seized upon for this purpose. Gen. Scott learning this, directed Gen. Worth to move on the 8th of Sept., attack the works and destroy the foundry. Worth's division found the enemy in strong force at Casa Mata, and the foundry, and after a desperate effort Pierce's Brigade was sent to his support. As we approached the works, the guns of the castle of Chapultepec, which had previously been directed upon Worth's Column, now opened upon us. As we advanced at double quick, it was found to be the best policy to close with the enemy, who was contesting every inch of ground hand to hand with Worth's division, thus being relieved from the galling fire from the castle, which if continued would have been as fatal to their own troops as to ours. After the object had been accomplished we withdrew, leaving Molino del Rey on fire, and in ruins, and Casa Mata an intrenched work with a ditch, was blown up. It is now known that Gen. Leon held Molino del Rey, and Gen. Rangel assisted by Gen. Perry the fort of Casa Mata, and Gen. Ramirez the center with artillery. 3251 Americans met four times that number, and took 800 prisoners and 52 commissioned officers. It was subsequently learned that Santa Anna superintended the arrangements in person. From the 8th of Sept. until the 11th, our regiment occupied the town of Piedad and as Gen. Pillow's division took the most prominent part in reducing the castle of Chapultepec, I will again refer to his report of that battle "Headquarters 3rd Division U. S. Army Sept. 18th 1847 Captain . . . On the morning of the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock A. M., I moved with my command, consisting of the field battery of Capt. Magruder, the voltigeur regiment, the 9th, 11th, 14th and 15th regiments of infantry, (the 12th regiment constituting a part of the garrison at Mexcode) and the mountain howitzer and rocket battery from Tucubaya to the battle field of the 8th

instant where my dispositions were made to take possession of Molino del Rey. Having organized a force for this purpose, under command of Lieut. Col. Hebert, at daylight his command moved steadily and in beautiful order under a hot fire of shot and shell, from Chapultepec, and seized the mills. I ordered Gen. Cadwallader with his brigade to hold possession of this position, and to defend the approaches (which unite at that place) from the City of Mexico, and from Sante Fe. In a short time afterward an immense body of lancers, with a considerable force of infantry made their appearance in the valley above me, and moved forward in the direction of my position, until almost within reach of my field pieces. With Gen. Pierce's brigade, Magruder's battery and Major Sumners fine command of dragoons (that officer having now reported to me for duty) I made every arrangement for this reception. Having thus executed the order of the Gen. in Chief "to take possession of the mills, to hold them, and from this position defend the batteries intended to be opened, preparatory to the assault on Chapultepec, and not to provoke a general engagement with the enemy". I did not under my orders feel myself at liberty to become the assailant, and the enemy regarding "prudence as the better part of valor" did not think proper to assail me.

"At night I drew my whole force down to the mills immediately under the fire, and almost under the walls of Chapultepec, while the enemy advanced from the valley, and occupied the position which I had held during the day, close in my rear. Being now almost completely enveloped by the enemy, with Chapultepec and its strong garrison immediately in my front, and the enemy's large force of lancers and infantry in close approximation to my rear and on my left flank. My command was compelled to lay on its arms during the night. Early on the morning of the 13th Capt. M^cKenzie, 2nd artillery, reported to me for duty, with a command of 260 rank and file from the 1st division. At daylight the cannonade, which had ceased at dark on

the previous day, was resumed and kept up on both sides until about 8 o'clock. In the meantime I was actively engaged in making the necessary preparations for storming Chapultepec. With this view I placed two pieces of Magruder's field battery inside the extensive row of buildings (of which the mills were a part) to clear a sand bag breastwork which the enemy had constructed outside the main wall surrounding Chapultepec, and so as to command a breach in the wall. I had also passed the howitzer battery through the houses and walls of the mills, and placed it in battery so as to aid me in driving the enemy from a strong intrenchment extending nearly across the front of the forest, and commanding my only approach to Chapultepec. While these batteries were admirably served under Capt. Magruder and Lieut. Reno, I placed four companies of the voltiguer under command of Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston, in position with instructions that, upon the cessation of the artillery fire, they should advance by a rapid movement on the outside, and under cover of the main wall, and to enter the enclosure at the breach. At the same time I placed four other companies of voltiguers under command of Colonel Andrews at a narrow gateway opening from the rear of the mills, with orders to advance in front, to unite with Col. Johnston's Command, to deploy as skirmishers, and, by a simultaneous movement upon the enemy's flank and front, to drive him from his entrenchments and the large trees, behind which he had taken shelter. I had placed the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry in position to advance as close supports to the storming forces, and, if necessary, become a part of it. I ordered Colonel Andrews, as soon as the regiment of voltiguers had cleared the intrenchments and woods, to form in rear of M^cKenzie as a support or assaulting force according to the exigencies of the moment. . . .

"The voltiguers having driven the enemy from the woods rapidly pursued him until he retreated into the interior fortifications. Close in their rear followed the 9th

and 15th regiments with equal impetuosity, until these three regiments occupied the exterior works around the summit of Chapultepec. Captain M^cKenzie's command had not yet come up, the 5th, 6th and 8th infantry of Worth's division, ordered forward as a reserve, advanced their position and formed. As soon as Capt. M^cKenzie's command was in position with the ladders the work was almost instantly carried and the Mexican flag torn from the castle by the gallant Major Semour of the 9th regiment, and the American run up in its place. To the voltiguers belongs the honor of having first planted its colors upon the parapet. The color bearer of the regiment having been shot down, the colors were immediately seized by the gallant and fearless Capt. Barnard who scaled the parapet and unfurled the flag under a terrible fire from which he received two wounds. The chief honor of this victory is due to those gallant corps, the voltiguers, the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry, who drove the enemy from his exterior intrenchments and positions, took possession of and enveloped the crest of the counterscarp, and held this position under a heavy fire of grape, canister and round shot from the enemy's artillery (11 pieces in number) and a very superior force of small arms, until the arrival of the ladders, and to Capt. M^cKenzie's Command who brought up the ladders, and, with the corps already mentioned so gallantly stormed and carried the main works. . . . The gallant Col. Ransom of the 9th infantry fell dead from a shot in the forehead while at the head of his command waving his sword, and leading his splendid regiment up the heights to the summit of Chapultepec. I had myself been a witness to his heroic conduct until a moment before when I was cut down by his side. My heart bleeds with anguish at the loss of so gallant an officer. The command of his regiment devolved upon Major Semour, who faltered not but with his command scaled the parapet, entered the citadel sword in hand, and himself struck the Mexican flag from the walls. . . .

"Having carried Chapultepec, and being unable to proceed with my command, the Gen. in Chief ordered it forward under Generals Quitman and Worth, and my entire division except the 15th infantry (which was left to garrison Chapultepec and to guard the prisoners, by order of the Gen. in Chief) actively participated in the subsequent achievements of our army, resulting in the capture and possession of the City of Mexico.

"In carrying the strong works the enemy sustained very heavy loss; the grounds around, and the works upon Chapultepec, and every avenue of retreat from it were literally strewn with his dead. At one place 50 dead bodies were counted in one heap, but no means are left me of ascertaining his loss with accuracy. Several hundred were gathered up by my men and buried while policing the yard of Chapultepec. Among the killed were Gen. Perez and Col. Cano of the engineers, and Gen. Saldana was wounded.

"We took about 800 prisoners, among whom were Major Gen. Bravo, Brig. Gens. Monterde, Nonega, Dorantes and Saldana, also 3 Colonels, 7 Lieut. Colonels, 40 Captains, 24 first Lieuts. and 25 second Lieuts. . . .

"Gen. Bravo communicated to me through Midshipman Rogers, there were upwards of 6,000 men in the works and surrounding grounds. The killed, wounded and prisoners, agreeable to the best estimate I can form, were about 1800; an immense number of the enemy were seen to escape over the wall on the north and west side of Chapultepec.

"My own force *actually* engaged in storming the work did not exceed 1,000 men. . . . My total loss in killed, wounded and missing from my proper division during the days of operation is 143."

Our stay in the castle was very brief. I captured a Colonel's horse within the bomb-proof, a beautiful animal with saddle and bridle trimmings of solid silver. My comrades were congratulating me upon my good fortune when

the voice of Lieut. Slocum was heard "*Co. 1. fall in.*" My visions of future pleasure with that mustang with his fine trappings, was soon changed to the reality that we were to follow the enemy who had fallen back and occupied the gates of the City of Mexico.

Major Semour having assumed command of the 9th regiment after the fall of Col. Ransom, moved out of the castle and engaged the enemy on the avenue leading to the Belin gate. Through the center of this avenue ran the aqueduct that supplied the city with water. It is built of solid mason work, arched, and 8 feet wide by 15 high. The arches were used as a cover by the enemy, but were equally as beneficial to us when they were forced back. The afternoon of the 13th was devoted to the work of carrying the gates of Belen and San Cosme. A number of our men had fallen at Chapultepec, and the first man wounded of our company at the gate of Belen was drummer George W. King of Johnston, R. I. A piece of shell struck his drum, passing through it, and carrying away a portion of his knee. His feelings of pain seemed to be equally divided between his knee and the loss of his drum. Capt. Pitman, Lieuts. Slocum and Glackin behaved in a most gallant manner. Much depended upon regimental commanders in this battle, as the troops moved by flank up the avenue on either side of the aqueduct. While the enemy had a battery which was located at the gate of Belin, sweeping the avenue to the base of the heights of Chapultepec, a distance of two miles, while on the right and left of the gate a cross fire of artillery made the arches of the aqueduct anything but a comfortable cover, the land on both sides being interspersed with lakes and marshes, made it impossible to attack it in any other manner. The engagement continued until night, the enemy still holding the city gate. Our men lay down after the firing had ceased, in the avenue and arches of the aqueduct, hungry and exhausted. The only water to quench our thirst was obtained from the canal on either side of the avenue into which the enemy's dead—men and horses—

had been thrown to make room for our troops to occupy the ground for the night. The water supply of the aqueduct had been cut soon after the occupation of Chapultepec. We lay upon our arms within two hundred yards of the gate, expecting to renew the battle at day-break. As the thin streak of light showed itself over the mountain range, we were on the alert, expecting their batteries to open. A movement of our command developed the fact that the enemy had retired during the night. Our men exhibited the wildest enthusiasm, such cheers and greetings I never witnessed before. The citizens made some slight resistance from the house-tops and church steeples, but Reno's mountain howitzer battery was taken to the tops of their houses, mounted, and opened a fire which they had little expected, and in a few hours the city was in the peaceful possession of our army. The 9th regiment was assigned quarters in a Carmelite Convent, the monks being permitted to retain limited quarters in the Church connected with the institution, where daily worship continued during the five months of its occupancy by the 8th infantry. Here Sergeant John Viall joined his company being unable as yet to walk. His recovery was gradual, two months expired before he was reported for duty. Here also our wounded in the previous battles were returned to their regiments. After a careful examination of the strength of the regiment, it was found that it had lost by casualties one-half of its numbers. It was therefore ordered to reduce the number of companies from ten to five. Aside from our routine of garrison duty, passes were granted to visit points of interest through the city and adjoining country. A description of the central portion of the city is herewith presented. The Plaza or great square of the city is fronted on the north by the cathedral and archbishop's palace, to the south of which lies the museum and market, on the east by the national palace, on the west by the Parian, or public bazaar, where every article of male or female dress in vogue among the people is kept made for sale. Every interval of this square

not occupied by these massive buildings is filled up with arcades, under which are small fancy stalls of flowers, books, cutlery and jewelry, while above is the Mexican Palais Royal, or the resort for gamblers. Here the national game of monte is played by all creeds and conditions, from the President to the lowest classes. The Clergy with their surplices and cowls, enter the public gaming rooms and indulge in the game. A Mexican would laugh at the idea of playing unless money was put up. The view from the lofty towers of the cathedral is beautiful. This edifice though imposing is far from realizing that purity of the gothic style, that several other churches of the republic can boast. It covers an area of five hundred feet in depth, by four hundred in front, and in the magnificence of its proportions and the splendor of its decorations excites the admiration of all who behold it. As a single specimen of the enormous wealth of the interior, the main altar and choir is surrounded by a railing five feet high and 200 feet in circumference, of massive thickness and composed of solid gold and silver. and surmounted at short distances with silver statues of saints and apostles, for holding wax tapers during services. The altar itself is of pure silver, wrought and chased in the most beautiful style, and covered with a profusion of weighty vessels of gold and silver of countless value. Above in a miniature temple, is the figure of the Virgin of Remedios, wearing a dress of diamonds and precious stones whose lowest value is estimated at three millions of dollars. The national museum dedicated to the preservation of the few fragments of Mexican art and history, which have been recovered from the wreck of the past, is a splendid suite of apartments, with portraits of the vice-roys, and old Spanish monarchs, fragments of thrones and armours. By far the most interesting relics are the suits of mail of Cortez and Alvarez. They are both plain and simple harnesses of steel. A genuine likeness of Cortez in his vice-regal suit is likewise among the portraits, portraying the characteristic dignity and firmness of this martial bigot, who committed the

most horrid indignities upon his captives. Among the multitude that throng the vicinity of the parian, and gossip among its numerous shops, is the Evangelistas, or professional letter writers, who attract no inconsiderable attention from the curious stranger. Seated on a low portable stool on the edge of the pavement, a board across their knees for a writing desk, on which is ink and various kinds of colored paper. These grave, learned and confidential scribes are ever to be found at their post, ready to indite missives of business or sentiment, as the humor of the applicant requires. Poetry or prose, a billet-doux or sonnet, an elegy or epitaph is equally in their line, and all or any executed with an expedition commensurate with the necessity of the case. Their clerkly apparel of sable frocks and slouched hats, the intellectual, sympathizing, sentimental expression of countenance, their pantomimic tact, ready apprehension and quiet tones, all conspire to win their way at once to the confidence of such as feel dependent on their craft. Should the matter to be communicated be one of distress the Evangelista can scarce proceed for his sympathy; should it prove a blushing narrative of passion, the insinuating delicacy of his glances reassures and sustains the timid narrator; if rage or disdain be its theme, it is easy to interpret from his flashing eye and rapid chirography how fully embarked he feels in the service of his employer.

The 9th infantry remained about five months in the valley of Mexico. A portion of the time the R. I. company was quartered at the hacienda of San Borgia three miles from the city, for the protection of the proprietor, Senor Prethil, who was much annoyed by guerrillas and convicts so recently set at liberty without restraint. This planter furnished one division of the army with feed, and also milk for its hospital. His estate contained 2,400 acres of land dotted here and there with small villages, the inhabitants of which were largely in his employ. The Mexican army having been disbanded caused the most turbulent

element of it to organize into guerrilla bands, who robbed indiscriminately wherever an opportunity offered.

At Real del Monte 80 miles north of the Capital was an English settlement engaged in mining gold and silver. After the capitulation they were required to pay the tax (formerly paid to Mexico) to the military government established by Gen. Scott. The proprietors requested of the Gen. to send troops for their protection. The 9th infantry with one light battery and one company of cavalry was sent to Pachuca for that purpose. While garrisoned at Pachuca the regiment was increased by one company of recruits. Lieut. J. S. Slocum having been promoted to a Captaincy for gallantry in the battles around the Capital, was assigned to the command of it. It was my good fortune to be appointed a Sergeant, and to be transferred to Captain Slocum's Company (E). Although the duty of instruction and drill was more arduous with new recruits, I was proud of the promotion, and also to be with Capt. Slocum for whom I had the greatest love and respect. More than six months was past at Pachuca. Meantime many changes in the field and staff had taken place. Col. J. M. Withers, and Lieut. Col. Jere Clemence of Alabama were assigned to the 9th regiment. Major F. T. Lalley of Maine remained with the 9th until it was mustered out of service at Fort Adams, R. I. in August 1848.

During the larger portion of our stay at Pachuca I was on detached duty with the Regimental Quartermaster Lieut. Justin Hodge of Conn. who placed me in charge of the post bakery. Bands of guerrillas invested the country roads in every direction making it necessary to furnish an escort to the miner's train to and from the City of Mexico. One guerrilla chief, a Priest named Padre Jaruta, had some 200 followers, and their rendezvous was located in the mountains some 20 miles distant from our post. It became known to the Col. that the wily Priest was increasing his number, with the view to attack the escort, that was soon to leave Pachuca for the Capital, with the product

of the mines. His plan was to attack the train when well on its way to the city, and if successful to return with the two guns captured and attack the post. The Col. determined to make a night attack upon the robbers stronghold in the mountains. Every animal to be procured, mule or horse, was pressed into service for the expedition. Capt. Slocum called at the Quartermaster's department and made known the object of the expedition. I was the owner of two horses, one of which I rode that night and the other was loaned to my old comrade Corporal David K. Richmond. Within two hours the column was ready to move. The company of dragoons took the right, then came the infantry, mounted, some on mules from the wagon train, and others on mustangs, all selected with an eye to their being able to undergo a 20 mile ride. As the column approached their rendezvous near one o'clock in the morning their picket fired two shots. The Col. at once ordered a charge, and had the band waited to have offered battle they must all have been captured. A half dozen prisoners, quite a large number of horses and equipments were captured. In the court yard was a large fire around which, from appearances, they had been carousing when our approach was signaled by their pickets. Cards and money were found on the tables in the building where they were gambling when the alarm was given. Their horses being picketed outside the enclosure made it easy for them to escape in the darkness of the night. A large number of fighting cocks were captured, and many souvenirs of this noted guerrilla chief were secured by our men, after which the command returned to Pachuca. There is no doubt we met many of this band on the road as meek spectators of los diablos Americano. This raid caused this robber chief to change his base. Our garrison was never annoyed by him after his grand stampede.

Nothing of importance occurred until the order was received to march to Vera Cruz. From this point we took steamer New Orleans, and there embarked on the bark Maid of Orleans for New York, from thence to Fort

Adams, R. I., where the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States in August 1848.

Each year on the 19th of July the few remaining survivors of the Mexican War, the 9th New England regiment with the Mass. Volunteers meet at Nantasket Beach "to fight their battles o'er again." The war department credit R. I. with furnishing 183 men in the war. This includes Co. A. of the 9th regiment with all who joined the navy and regular army. Of the one hundred men who left the state at the call of Government to fill the bill passed by Congress adding ten regiments to the regular army, there are but six survivors who can be found. The company participated in the following battles: Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and Garita Belen or gates of the City of Mexico, not to mention a large number of skirmishes over the route of 270 miles from Vera Cruz to the Capital.

The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXX, page 96)

70. (70.) (53.)

MONTFORT.

Arms: Gold four bends azure.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A lion's head azure.

Legend: Jonathan Montfort of Boston in ye Count of Suffolk / 1722.

Notes: Although the arms are given in the Child copy as above described Whitmore blazons them as bendy of eight, which is not strictly accurate; the crest he calls a lion's head coupé, which is probably what was intended — i. e., the head rising directly from the wreath — and this is what is shown in the Child copy, although in the Gore Roll there is

at least one tuft of hair which overlies the wreath and might give rise to the use of the word erased.

These arms are found in the *Promptuarium Armorum* 107a.

They are widely distributed in England under the names Mountford and Mountfort, variously bendy, bendy of six, of eight or of ten, or else showing four or six bends, usually with gold but sometimes with silver accompanying the blue. The crest of A lion's head couped azure is attributed to Mountford of Radwinter, co. Stafford, and of Warwickshire, whose arms were Bendy of ten gold and azure (Edmondson). A pedigree of the Mountfort family is given in the *Heraldic Journal* II 79, 80.

71. (71.) (54.)

STODDARD.

Arms: Sable three stars within a border silver a crescent (gold) for difference.

Crest: A horse's head erased silver round the neck a coronet gold.

Legend: Dauid Stodard of Boston / Cont. of Suffolk: Nauil Officer / in ye Port of Boston 1723.

Notes: In making his copy Child apparently drew a horse's head rising from a crown and then added under the crown three tufts in order to change the crest to correspond with what is shown in the Gore Roll; but Whitmore, no doubt describing what he felt ought to be shown, calls Child's effort "A demi-horse erased —, environed round the body with a coronet, gold". Child correctly records the name of the arms bearer as David, but this has been misread by Whitmore, or misprinted by his printer, as Daniel; which has occasioned a previous owner of my copy of the *Heraldic Journal*, probably Winslow Lewis, whose name is pasted on the cover, to add: "David, who d. March 8, 1722-3. N. E. H. G. Reg. 15-197." This identification is no doubt correct.

These arms are in the *Promptuarium Armorum* 55b

under the name of George Stoddard of London, grocer. They are not in the Visitation of London 1633-1635. Stoddard of co. Suffolk bore these arms, and the crest was: A demi-horse ermine round his body a coronet gold (Edmondson), which must have been intended by the painter of the Gore Roll; and it was no doubt this description which led Whitmore into his erroneous description.

72. (72.) (55.)

DUDLEY. (TYNG.)

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Gold a two-tailed lion vert. *Femme*: Silver a bend cotised sable on the bend three martlets gold.

Wreath: Gold, vert.

Crest: A lion's head vert the tongue gules.

Legend: Wido of Joseph Dudley Esqr. of Roxburey in ye Count / of Suffolk 1722.

Notes: The impaled arms are painted on a lozenge. In this instance, at least, there is no doubt that the color both of the lion in the Dudley arms and of the crest is vert, not azure, for it may be compared with the known azure in the arms of Wade (No. 69) and Montfort (No. 70) on the same page and of Brindesley (No. 73) and Pern (No. 75) on the following page. In the legend a space is left before the word "Wido", as if the writer, uncertain of the first name, had intended to enter it later; although there is a small stroke of ink at a high level, as though it might be the remains of a tall letter such as an l, there is no trace of erasure or thinning of the paper.

Whitmore says "This is evidently Rebecca, daughter of Edward Tyng and wife of Governor Joseph Dudley. She survived her husband and died in September 1722. These arms of Tyng are on an old plate, still preserved in the family. See also No. 79." In the Child copy, and therefore in Whitmore's description, the bend in the femme's arms is double cotised, but in the original the cotises are single.

For notes on the Dudley arms see No. 60.

For notes on the Tyng arms see No. 79.

73. (73.) (56.)

BRINDESLEY. BURGHDON.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Party sable and gold a chevron between three escallops counterchanged all within a border silver charged with roundles azure. *Femme*: Silver three cinquefoils azure.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: An escallop gules.

Legend: Mary Wido of Francis Brinle / of Newport in ye Colliney of Rod Jsland. 1772 / Brinle & Burden.

Notes: The impaled arms are painted on a lozenge; the border of the baron's arms stops at the line of impalement, as is customary, and consequently there are but five roundles.

The Child copy, followed by Whitmore, renders the names Brinley and Borden.

The Brindesley arms, with the same crest, appear under No. 58 and are there discussed.

Mr. Howard M. Chapin, writing in 1927 when only the Child copy and the Whitmore description were available, said "The widow of Francis Brinley was Hannah, not Mary, and according to Savage (I 254) and Austin (256) her family name was Carr, not Borden. It is possible that she was a widow when Brinley married her and that her maiden name was Borden. The second Francis Brinley and his wife Deborah Lyde were both living in 1722. The only Mary Brinley of record was Mary Sanford who married William Brinley and became a widow in 1704; she married Josiah Arnold the same year and was his wife at the time of her death in 1721." (See Rhode Island Heraldry p. 50.)

A search in The Siege of Carlaverock, Berry, Edmondson, Burke, Paul and Papworth has failed to confirm the femme's arms to the name Burden; they appear to be a

variant, with the cinquefoils azure instead of sable, of the arms of Burgedon (Glover's Ordinary in Berry), Bourghdon or Burghdon (Edmondson, Papworth).

74. (74.) (57.)

JEKYLL.

Arms: Gold a fess between three hinds passant sable.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: A horse's head silver the bit and reins gules (there is no bridle).

Legend: John Jeakle of Boston Esq. / Colector of the Customs for the / Counts of Suffolk Medlesex: Plimoth / Branstable: Bristol . . 1723.

Notes: In the Child copy the name is spelled Jehyll, but Whitmore has it Jekyll. In the index of his copy Child spells it Jeakle and notes that it was "nearly obliterated in the original, and perhaps erroneously spelt", which is far from the fact, for it is absolutely clear and perfectly preserved.

Dr. Buck has noted opposite this coat, printed in the *Heraldic Journal*, "not catalog. (Promptuarium Armorum). co. Essex 1670".

The arms are those of Jekyll of London and of co. Essex, whose crest is A horse's head silver with a mane sable, the bridle sable studded and tasselled gold (Edmondson).

75. (75.) (Omitted.)

PERN.

Arms: Gold a chevron between three pelican's heads erased azure beaks gules.

Crest: From a coronet gold a pelican's head azure the beak gules.

Legend: Capt. Henry Pearn of ye Jland of St. Christophors . . / 1723.

Notes: Child renders the name Burn and is followed by Whitmore. Note the identity of the crest with that of Salt-

onstall, No. 24. These arms appear in the Promptuarium Armorum 66a. They are those of Pern or Perne of co. Cambridge; Edmondson gives two varieties, (1) of co. Cambridge, the field gold, granted 1575, and (2) of Ely, co. Cambridge, the field silver, granted 15 June 1575; both have a difference of a golden six-pointed molet or star, and both carry the same crest: From a coronet *silver* a pelican's head *gold*. This is presumably an accidental duplication of records; but the grant of differenced arms suggests that the undifferenced arms, which appear in the Gore Roll, are earlier.

76. (76.) (58.)

PICKMAN.

Arms: Gules two battle-axes (pikes) in saltire gold between four martlets silver.

Wreath: Gold, gules.

No crest.

Legend: Benjman Pickman of Salem in ye County of Essex / 1723.

Notes: Although the weapons are clearly battle-axes — comparatively short, and with a one-handed grip at the end — there can be no doubt that originally they were intended to be pikes, allusive to the name.

Whitmore says: "Benjamin Pickman of Salem, says Savage, was third son of Nathaniel of Bristol, England, where he was baptized at Lewen's Mead, (Bristol) in 1645, had a son Benjamin, who died in 1718, leaving a son Benjamin, born 1708. These arms are also in the Salem Churchyard."

Edmondson, who gives these arms under the name of Pickman without indicating the locality, blazons the weapons pole-axes.

Although this family was prominent in Salem their use of arms does not seem to have begun very early; a silver cup

bearing them was "The Gift of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Benjamin Pickman Esqr. 1749" they are engraved on a silver tankard, the gift of Benjamin Pickman to the First Church in Salem in 1759 and on a tea-pot made by John Coney for Mary Toppan on her marriage in 1761 to Benjamin Pickman.

77. (77.) (59.)

DUMMER.

Arms: Azure three fleurs-de-lys and a chief gold, on the chief a demi-lion issuant azure, tongue and claws gules.

Wreath: Gold, azure.

Crest: A demi-lion as in the arms holding in his dexter paw a fleur-de-lys gold.

Legend: William Dummer Esq. of Boston / in ye Cont. of Suffolk Leftanant Gou / enor of ye Prouince of ye Masechuset. / On of ye Counsell. Capt. of Castl. William / 1723.

Notes: These arms were used by Gov. Dummer on his official privy seal; he was grandson of Richard Dummer of Bishopstoke, Hants. (Whitmore, *Elements of Heraldry* 92).

"The arms are those of Pyldren; the belief is that Richard Pyldren married Matilda Dummer, heiress, and died 1540 at Owlesbury, Hampshire, England, having apparently assumed his wife's name but not her arms, which were: Azure a crescent between six billets, three, two and one, gold; their great-grandsons Richard and Stephen, both of Bishopstoke, came to America in 1638, Stephen returning in 1647; descendants of both settled in New England; Governor William Dummer descends from Richard" ("Vermont").

The name Pyldren is not found in Edmondson, Berry or Burke.

A variant of these arms, with the demi-lion in chief sable instead of azure, and quartering: Gules nine billets silver,

four, three and two, and in base a bezant, is to be found in Guillim (ed. 1724, page 266 of the second section, a page missing from some copies); *both* coats are for Dummer, the second "in respect of . . . descent from Sr. Richard Dummer Kt. heretofore of Dommer (now call'd Dummer) in the said County of Southhampthon".

Bolton (American Armory, 1927) says that earlier examples of the arms of America, for example a flagon given by the Hon. William Dummer to the Hollis Street Church in Boston in 1753, show the demi-lion in the arms sable instead of azure. Nevertheless, the painting in the Gore Roll, showing him azure, antedates this flagon by thirty years. The engraver of the flagon probably followed the design given in Guillim 1724.

Burke says that these arms were granted or confirmed to the Dummer family in 1711, but Foster's Grantees of Arms to the End of the Seventeenth Century lists them (with the variant of the demi-lion apparently gules) as a grant by Segar, Garter, who died in 1633. For this reason it appears probable that the action of 1711 was an allowance to the Dummer family to bear, in addition to the fleur-de-lys and demi-lion arms, those with the billets and roundle as a quartering in token of descent from Dommer ("now call'd Dummer"). There is nothing against this in the long statement found in Guillim 1724, here quoted only in part; and in favor of it is the fact that no Pyldren arms have come to light.

78. (78.) (Omitted.)

WARR.

Arms: Gules a pair of wings in lure silver over all a bend azure.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A demi-ostrich with wings elevated silver holding in his beak gules a key erect gold.

Legend: John Waire of ye Jland of Jemeca Marchant .. / 1723.

Notes: These arms are found in the Promptuarium Armorum 43a under the name of Richard Warre of Tither-ton, Wiltshire.

The arms and crest are those of Warr; and Warr of Hestercombe, Somersetshire, and of Fether-ton, Wiltshire, differenced the arms with a crescent silver (Edmondson).

79. (79.) (60.)

TYNG.

Arms: Silver a bend cotised sable on the bend three martlets gold.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: A bird with closed wings.

Legend: Jonathan Tyng Esq. of Woborn in ye / Cont. of Midellsex Coll of ye Second / . . . iment of Foot in sd Count. Justice of / Inferior cort in ye Count. 1723 (?).

Notes: The crest is drawn in pencil and uncolored; the bird has a square tail and resembles a Cornish chough.

This leaf had become detached and the margins soiled and rolled, and the extreme corner is missing; consequently there is loss of the first three letters of the first word in the third line, but it was obviously intended for "Regiment". The word "Inferior" is likewise almost illegible; apparently Child gave it up, for he says simply "Justice of the Court". He interprets the date 1724, and he may be right; it looks now like 1740, which is clearly wrong; but it is possible that the O is part of the descending f in the last word "of" in the third line, which would leave 174, and this may be interpreted as intended for 1724. On the other hand, what looks like a 4 may be a defective 2, and what looks like a O may be a 3. In any event, the intended date was probably either 1723 or 1724. The name was originally written Ting and then written over Tyng.

Dr. Buck has noted: ?"Twing page 19" not found; Prompt.; this apparently means that a notation in the index of the Promptuarium Armorum leads nowhere.

Whitmore says "He was son of Edward Tyng, and died in January, 1724; the family was one of the most prominent in Massachusetts, and was connected by marriage with many of the families noted as using arms".

These arms are puzzling and are not found under the name in the usual books of reference. They suggest the arms of Tong, Tonge or Tongue, as follows:

Tonge (West Thickey: Sable (azure in 1615) on a bend silver cotised gold between six martlets (tincture) a molet gules (gold in 1615). Crest: A cubit arm holding a grappling-iron proper. (Visitations of Durham 1575-1666.)

Tongue: Sable a bend between six martlets silver. Crest: A shield gold between two myrtle-branches in orle proper.

Tonge (Thickey, Durham): Azure a bend cotised silver between six martlets gold. Crest: A hand holding a grappling-iron proper. (Visitation of Durham 1615.)

Tong (Tunstall, Kent): Azure a bend cotised between six martlets gold. Crest: On a rock proper a martlet rising gold.

(Edmondson 1780.)

Tonge: Azure a bend cotised between six martlets gold.

Tonge: Azure a bend per bend gold and silver cotised gold between six martlets silver.

(Burke 1847.)

The arms that appear in the Gore Roll under the name of Tyng are found in Papworth as those of Dawney of cos. Chester and York and of Goldsworthy. Without the cotises they are given under eleven names, no one of which resembles Tyng.

80. (80.) (61.)

TILSTON.

Arms: Azure a bend cotised between two sheaves gold.

Crest: From a mural crown gules a bear's head silver.

Legend: James Tilston of Boston / in the Count of Suffolk / 1724.

Notes: These arms are given in the Promptuarium Armorum 22b under the name of Ralfe Tilston of Hurley in Essex (?).

Whitmore states that they are the arms of Tillotson; but in this he does not appear to be entirely accurate, for Edmondson gives as the Tillotson arms: Azure two cotises between two sheaves gold, i. e., the arms in the Gore Roll lacking the bend. But for Tilston of Huxleigh, co. Chester, and for Tilstone or Telstone of co. Chester Edmondson gives exactly the arms in the Gore Roll, and for the former family adds the crest: Out of a mural coronet a bear's head, not mentioning the tinctures of the crest. Burke says that these arms, under the names of Tilston or Tilson, were confirmed 28 August 1580.

81. (81.) (62.)

FRAZER. FOULIS.

Arms: Two coats impaled: *Baron*: Quartered: 1. & 4. Silver three antique crowns gules. 2. & 3. Azure three cinquefoils (fraises) silver. *Femme*: Silver three leaves erect vert.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A stag's head between two demi-battle-axes erect blades outward gold.

Legend: John Frixwell of Boston / Marchant 1723 / Friszell & Fowle.

Notes: Whitmore says: "The Second Church in Boston possesses the following articles of communion plate, with coats of arms engraved thereon. 1st. A large flagon, the gift

of Mr. John Frizell who died April 10, 1723, bearing quarterly 1 and 4, argent three crowns; 2 and 3, azure three cinquefoils. These are the arms of Frizell or Frazer, but apparently reversed. Still this may be in accordance with Scottish heraldry and mode of distinguishing cadency. . . ." (The illustration of this engraving in Buck's "Old Plate" p. 165 shows the same crest as in the Gore Roll and the motto: *Jesu est Pret.*) Apparently the reference is to the order of the quarterings, for Paul gives for Fraser of Lovat, 1837: Quartered: 1. & 4. Azure three fraises silver; 2. & 3. Silver three antique crowns gules; but Burke gives for Frazer: Quartered: 1. & 4. Silver three radiants gules, 2. & 3. Azure three cinquefoils silver; crest: A stag's head erased gold the antlers silver, between two battle-axes proper.

The Frazer family arms are the three allusive fraises or strawberry leaves. The quartering of the three crowns was granted to Sir Simon Frazer for having thrice saved the life of Robert Bruce at the battle of Methven (Burke); by many lines of Frazer it is borne with a difference in the second and third quarters (Paul). Its character as a royal augmentation may explain its precedence over the family arms when it appears in the first and fourth quarters, as given by Burke.

These arms would be appropriate for Frizell only if it can be shown that Frizell is a variant name for some line of Frazer that properly claims the coat.

Foulis of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, bore: Silver three bay-leaves proper (Edmondson); Burke gives Fowles as a variant spelling and laurel-leaves as a variant charge, but it would be impossible to distinguish between the two.

The leaves in the Gore Roll painting are slender and pointed, with hairy edges; the stem of each bends sharply to the sinister at the point where it has been torn off. This charge puzzled Child who drew the leaves as trees, each on its own little grass-plot.

82. (82.) (Omitted.)

ROSWELL.

Arms: Party gules and azure a lion silver.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A lion's head silver.

Legend: Henry Roswell of London / Marchant 1723.

Notes: The Promptuarium Armorum 42b shows this to have been a Wiltshire family.

Edmondson gives these arms under the name Roswell without mentioning the locality.

Dr. Buck has noted that the lion should be double tailed; this may be taken from the Promptuarium Armorum, but is not borne out by Edmondson.

83. (83.) (Omitted.)

SELWYN.

Arms: Silver a bend cotised sable on the bend three rings gold.

Wreath: Silver, sable.

Crest: Two lion's paws erased the dexter gules and the sinister gold supporting between them a stock of a tree erect in flames at the top proper.

Legend: John Silyen of the North / of England G. Britton / 1723.

Notes: Child notes in his index that the name was "nearly obliterated in the original", which is not the case.

These arms are given under Selwyn (?) of Sussex in the Promptuarium Armorum 133b; this is in the south, not the north of England.

The arms are those of Selwyn of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; Selwyn of Essex and of Sussex 1611 bore the same with a border engrailed gules and this crest: Two lion's paws erased gold holding a beacon in pale fired proper (Edmondson).

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CL. XXXI

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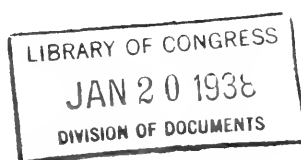
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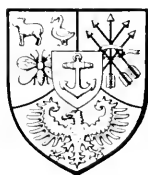
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No. 1

NATHANIEL W. SMITH, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

ROBERT T. DOWNS, *Treasurer*
HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Rhode Island Pewterers

By MADELAINE R. BROWN, M.D.*

During the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century the pewter in this country was of English make, and as long as it was in use, large quantities of pewter were imported. The American craftsmen were dependent upon importation of the raw materials or on melting up old pewter, for there was no available supply of lead and tin. This fact limited the number of workers and destroyed a great deal of the older pewter. We have records of two hundred American pewterers and pieces by only half of these, so that marked American pewter of the eighteenth century is a scarce article. That there were seventeenth century pewterers in this country is shown by early deeds and records, but these men were doubtless largely dealers in English pewter or menders of old plates. No pewterers came over on the Mayflower but four Massachusetts men are so mentioned in the next twenty years, one from Salem and three from Boston.

*Delivered before the R. I. Hist. Soc., Nov. 15, 1937.

The principal centers of pewter manufacture in the eighteenth century were Boston, Newport, New York and Philadelphia. Rhode Island, however, can well be proud of her early workers in Newport, and later in Providence. No other state boasts two such centers, and in the smallest state in the union at that. The first recorded Rhode Island pewterer is Thomas Byles of Newport, who completed his apprenticeship in 1711. In 1738 he moved to Philadelphia and remained there until 1771.¹ Lawrence Langworthy was an English maker who came to Newport between 1719 and 1732. He died in 1739 and on his tombstone in City Cemetery, Newport, may be seen what is said to be the only impaled coat of arms on a tombstone in colonial Rhode Island. Unfortunately we have no pewter by these makers, although there is in existence a three legged iron pot with L. Langworthy 1730 on the handle.

The late Mr. Charles Calder of this city is responsible for most of our knowledge concerning Rhode Island pewterers and, as you know, his remarkable collection is in this room. His two articles printed in this Society's collections 1924² and 1926³ are shining examples of excellent illustrations and of a tremendous amount of information packed into a few pages. In fact, no author in my experience has practised quite such self restraint. Benjamin Day is his earliest listed name unearthed in the 1749 Newport Town Records. Mr. Calder knew of no pewter made by this man, but in the last few years a solid handled porringer and two very well designed squat, lidless tankards or mugs marked B.D. have been found. I shall be able to show you a picture only, of one of these as, unfortunately, they are closely guarded by their proud New York owners.

The second name mentioned by Calder was John Fryers, found in Newport Land Evidence 1759. A mug marked I.F. has been attributed to this maker by Myers in his "Notes on American Pewter".⁴

Finally we come to those makers with whom we have a more personal touch and some unquestioned examples of

their work. In the Newport Mercury, November 14, 1763, Joseph Belcher "Hereby informes his Customers and others that he has removed from the House and Shop he lately improved on Eastern Point, in Newport, to the House lately improved by Mr. Lake Babcock in Thames St. next door to the Collectors; where he has to sell Brazieri and Founders-Ware, cheap for cash.

"He gives Money for old Brass, Copper and Pewter."

In the Providence Gazette, March 4, 1769. "Joseph Belcher of Newport, Takes this Method to inform his Customers and others, that he Makes and Sells Pewter-Ware, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere; those who please to favor him with their Custom May depend on being as well used by Letter as if present."²

From this evidence one would surmise that there were no pewterers in Providence in 1769 and that he was competing with Boston in a laudable campaign of "Buy Rhode Island". He may have worked as early as 1751 as his marriage to Hannah Gladding is recorded in that year. There are a few porringers and plates of his in the hands of collectors and we have here one of his eight inch plates bearing three of his unusual touchmarks, a dove surrounded by the letters of his name. His son, Joseph, Jr., continued the business in 1776 and moved to New London in 1784.¹

Last of the Newport makers is the Melville family — six in number though we have no pewter by two of them. David Melville, his son, Thomas, and his nephews, Thomas and Samuel, covered a period from 1776 to 1824. Their solid handled porringers are beautiful for their simplicity and are one of the most sought after items in American Pewter. I shall show you some of these and also one with the Rhode Island open work handle bearing the state seal. This type handle is peculiar to the Melvilles with two exceptions, one illustrated in Mr. Kerfoot's book by Joseph Belcher,³ and one in Mr. Pratt's article in "Antiques" by Thomas Danforth, 3rd.⁴ Several Rhode Island makers used the

anchor on a shield but this also bears the surrounding motto "We hope in God".

The first Providence workers sprang from Middletown, Connecticut. Samuel Hamlin and Gershom Jones were brothers-in-law, having married Thankful and Desire Ely of Middletown, and shortly thereafter Hamlin moved to Providence and set up business in 1771. Three years later Jones joined him and a partnership was formed. Due to family disagreements the firm of Hamlin and Jones was destined to last only seven years and in 1781 Hamlin announced in the Providence Gazette that he carried on at his shop West Side of the Great Bridge. Much of the Rhode Island pewter to-day in the possession of collectors and museums was made by these two men and Samuel junior, who worked as late as 1856. Half the American porringers in existence bear the name Hamlin. Hamlin and Jones both made large fifteen inch chargers of excellent quality, extremely rare items in American pewter and practically limited to Rhode Island makers. One strange fact is that while there are a hundred Hamlin basins about, no one has ever found one by Jones and while there are many eight inch plates bearing either Jones' earlier touch mark, the rampant lion, or the later eagle and Rhode Island state seal, Hamlin's eight inch plates are extremely rare. It may be that specialists existed in pewter manufacture long before they came into fashion in other professions. Aside from pewter, the Weather Vane on the first Baptist Church was made in Hamlin's shop.

Both Hamlin and Jones learned their trade from a member of the great family of Connecticut pewterers, the Danforths, and from the partner of Thomas Danforth, 2nd, Jacob Whitmore of Middletown. The dolphin handled porringer found in the grave of the Indian princess Ninigret and now in the possession of this Society is similar to those made by Joseph Danforth, son of the man who taught the first Providence pewterers their trade. The early touch mark of Gershom Jones is the same as that used by

many of the Danforths, a rampant lion in gateway and his hall marks are similar to those of Thomas Danforth, 2nd.

William Billings 1791-1813 was evidently an ingenuous young man. His ad in the Providence Gazette November 5th, 1791: "Pewterer, Coppersmith, and Brazier, In the Main Street, Providence, near Messieurs Joseph and William Russell Store, and directly opposite Col. Knight Dexter. Makes and sell all kinds of Pewter Ware warranted good as any made in town or country.

"Young in life and having a desire to be employed as well as to please, he flatters himself that those gentlemen who wish to promote industry and the young, will honor him with their commands, which will be gratefully acknowledged and attended with dispatch and fidelity."²

We have many excellent plates of different sizes and a few porringer made by Mr. Billings. These last named have a large anchor on the handle and the initials W. B.

And now we come to a man who puzzled Mr. Calder greatly. Records and advertisements showed him to be a pewterer and even a bill of sale of pewter moulds from this maker to his own grandfather was in Mr. Calder's possession. Yet no pewter by this maker had come to light. This man was Josiah Keene. In 1926 Mr. Myers illustrated in his book a porringer with the Rhode Island type handle bearing the letter I. K.⁴ There is very little doubt that this porringer was made by Keene. It is now in the Yale museum since Mr. Garvan bought the Myers collection and presented it to the college.

Of course, there is no wine that goes to the head of a collector like the idea of possession of the only one. In the autumn of 1932 when my interest in Rhode Island pewter was only some two months old I found an eight inch plate bearing the letters A H and underneath them E N E I had read Mr. Calder's articles and the name Josiah Keene came to me. In comparing this plate with one of William Calder's (the purchaser of his moulds) it was found to be identical. The reasons for the scarcity of Keene pewter may

be, first that he worked for a very short time, and second that he may have struck all his touch marks as carelessly as this one. Although Keene's mark is very similar to that of Samuel Hamlin's it is believed that he was apprenticed to Gershom Jones and in proof of this the Keene plate is identical with an early Jones plate.⁷

William Calder started his career in 1817 with the trade of a plot of land valued at \$109.00 for Josiah Keene's moulds. He worked until 1856 and made a great variety of excellent pewter.

Mr. Calder was told by his father that William Calder was apprenticed to Samuel Hamlin. From the dates this must have been the son of the original Samuel, who was said to have learned his trade in Newport. It seems unlikely that Hamlin would have sent his son away to learn the trade but perhaps even in those days young men wanted to go away to school. At any rate, the marks of the Hamlins and Melvilles are similar and it is possible that the first Melville was apprenticed to the elder Hamlin in Providence.

In the early days of Calder's career styles began to change. Pewter flatware was going out and china was coming in, Britannia was superseding pewter for hollowware. His daybook for the years 1826 to 1838 is in the possession of Mrs. Charles Calder and just a year ago Professor Percy Raymond, President of the Pewter Collectors Society, published an article on this book in "Antiques".⁸ During this period Calder sold 3,103 tea pots while plates were about tied with coffee pots 24 to 84 per year. These entries do not involve cash sales so that when we see the entries, Nich. Sheldon — 1 Gallon Coffee Pot (he must have had a large family) and Jesse Metcalf — 1 Warming Pan, we may be sure that they charged their purchases.

As proof of the approaching machine age Calder sold 2,454 spindle caps to cotton mills during 1838. Has anyone ever seen a pewter or Britannia spindle cap?

Church business also expanded rapidly from 1830 to

1838, flagons, communion cups and plates, and christening bowls appeared with increasing frequency in the daybook.

The last Rhode Island pewterer is no more than the words "Glennore Cranston, Rhode Island." George Richardson's name appears on articles so marked but no trace of him or the Glennore Company can be found in Providence County records. He worked in Boston from 1818 to 1828 and died in 1830 at the age of 83. Therefore, he would have been in Cranston before 1818. Since the articles bearing his Rhode Island mark are tea pots, sugar bowls, a pint pot and a pitcher, it seems unlikely that they were made before 1818. In 1817 Keene owned no moulds for such hollow-ware and none of the Rhode Island pewterers, Hamlin, Jones and Billings working until about 1813 made any tea pots. It may be that Richardson manufactured the pieces for the Glennore Company of Cranston, though Mrs. Laura Woodside Watkins in her article on Richardson believed that he worked in Cranston before moving to Boston. The data on Richardson were collected by her father, the late Charles L. Woodside, famous collector of antiques, and printed by Mrs. Watkins, with some additions in "Antiques" last April". One of Richardson's sugar bowls bearing the Cranston mark was used by Kerfoot as a frontispiece for his book, the only comprehensive work on American pewter to date, and was considered by him one of the finest pieces made in this country.

Now that we have come to the end of the list of the Rhode Island workers in a vanished craft, I should like to show some pictures of their work in comparison with that of other regions.

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Volumes from Book Shelves in Old South County

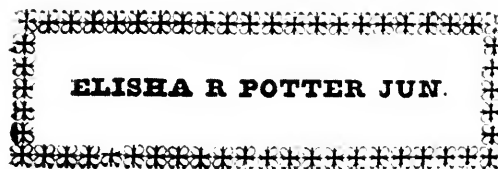
By WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

With one or two possible exceptions even the most fervent admirer of his forebears cannot claim that any early settler in the broad Narragansett lands could boast of the possession of a library. This statement can, with safety, be extended to include the majority of the Narragansett Planters, rich in lands, cattle, slaves and all that were part of that exceptional social community of the northern colonies. Books they owned, it is true, but their paucity, as recorded by tradition, and by that less exciting but more exacting evidence, the inventory, waives even the possibility of the consideration of the mooted question "when does a collection of books become a library". The title of this short account, therefore, is chosen advisedly despite the fact that our ancestors sometimes, according to the inventories, stored their books in attic, cellar and outbuildings. Later, after the commencement of the nineteenth century, large collections were formed to which the term

library is justly applicable, and it is from one such library that the following books, and their owners, are to be considered.

Early in the second quarter of the last century a young man, recently graduated from Harvard University, began, because of his love of books, to build up a library which, at the time of his death, became the largest private library in the South County — and it is to be questioned if its size is to be exceeded today in Washington County. Judge Elisha R. Potter, antiquary, historian, educator and jurist of Kingston, was a student rather than a collector. No exact enumeration of his library has ever been made, but the number of volumes, pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts can, from the writer's personal acquaintance with the collection, safely be set at over five thousand volumes. It was a general library, although four classifications, which were his principal interests, predominated; the classics (Judge Potter was one time instructor in the classics at the Kingston Academy), history, law and agriculture. It is not, however, the library itself that is to be considered at this time but only such books that came to its shelves bearing evidence of former ownership by the early settlers of the Narragansett County, the Planters who followed them and the merchants and professional men who made up the growing community in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It may be therefore regretted that a little sixteenth century volume, *Vetustissimorum Authorum Georgica, Bucolica et Gnomica Poemata*, which at the index bears the inscription of ownership, "Ronsardus", with a now illegible Greek inscription¹, must not be discussed; nor can we search for the identity of a gentleman whose armorial book plate proclaims him as one Henricus Fly, e Coll. En. Nas Oxon; and whose seemingly explanatory motto was *Homo Sum*. In-

¹ Monsieur Champion of Paris who examined a photograph of this signature states that it was not written by Ronsard but by his secretary Amadis Jamyn.



EARLY BOOK LABEL OF JUDGE ELISHA R. POTTER

teresting as these may be, they belong to another country — and another chapter.

The earliest books belonging to one who ventured into the disputed lands of the Narragansett Country are two calf bound duodecimos, both once in the possession of John Saffin², an early proprietor in Narragansett, through Thomas Willet, father of his first wife, Martha. The first of these books bears evidence of a long and interesting series of ownership. Entitled *Summa Veterum Interpretum in Universum Dialectum Aristotalis*, published in Franckfort in 1613, it bears on its fly leaves and pages the names of three owners before Saffin and two subsequent to him. The first signature on the fly leaf is that of Thomas Wilkinson, with the date 1619, regarding whom nothing can be traced although he was probably not of the colonies at the time he came into possession of the book. One would wish to believe, and it is a probability, that the little Aristotle crossed the sea in the luggage of its next recorded owner, Richard Denton. Denton (1603-1663), an English divine, gave up his work at Coley Chapel in 1640 and immigrated to New England from whence he moved to Hampstead, Long Island.³ Just ten years later there was

² For an account of this seventeenth century merchant see *The Note Book of John Saffin 1665-1708* with an introduction by Caroline Hazard, New York, 1928.

³ Dictionary of National Biography, London, vol. XIV, p. 380.

written on the verso of the same fly leaf the following, "Thomas Willett His Book Anno Dom. 1673". Did the first English mayor of New York find this book in a Manhattan book stall? Captain Thomas Willett (1610-1674) through purchase and, probably, by inheritance (as the records are somewhat clouded) secured a large tract in the Boston Neck Purchase at and about the present Saunderstown, which lands, comprising 661½ acres, are shown on the Withington plat in the name of Willett's son-in-law John Saffin, whose name appears next upon the title of the Aristotle with a Latin inscription unfortunately obliterated by a later and disinterested owner. The book remained in this family for a generation at least as on the fly leaf at the end of the book is written "Saffin J^{no} His Book". Later the book left the Narragansett Country and went to the shelves of Judge Benjamin Lynde (1666-1745) of Salem, father of Chief Justice Lynde, who inscribed his name on the title page as "Benjamin Lynde 14:5:1685."

The second volume from Saffin's book shelf cannot boast of such a pedigree as the Aristotle but has a more personal association with the Saffin family. However, as this copy of *The Logicians School-Master* lacks its title and the first sixty-four pages, it is possible that evidence of previous ownership is thereby lost. On the blank verso of leaf 349-350 is found the following: "John Saffin Anno 1670" and "Hic Liber Pertinet ad Mr. Johannem Saffinum Ex dono patris mei Anno Dom. 1675" Near the end of the book we find the name of W(illett) Carpenter, Saffin's great-nephew by marriage.

Matthew Robinson (1709-1795) was one of the few who might claim that his books were of a number sufficient to be, in that period, classed as a library. The inventory of his estate enumerates the books by title, an uncommon procedure as books were usually entered as "books" with a low appraisal value. Their considered importance probably was the cause of this careful listing. Wilkins Updike in his

Ms. A. 1. 1. 1.

Anno 1670

*Hic liber pertinet ad ed.
Johannem Hoffmann. De Anis
'part. II. m. 1. Anno 1670*

(1)



GRAMMATICAL NOTES.

His we are to know, That God made all things for man, and at the beginning for one man, for there was but one: but since the Fall, because all things cannot come under one man's eye, immediately, therefore God hath provided Speech, to be an *Holow*, or Carrier, between man and man; that thereby he might see all things, and that so Gods Ordinance, of making all things for one man, might still continue. Logick doth act and bring the thing to my understanding & afterwards Speech is the carrier of it.

Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar said that "his library was large, and well selected in law, history, and poetry; probably the largest possessed by any individual in this state at that day —", a statement which may be received with reservations. Updike further related that; "taking all his works together, those that were purchased, and those that were presented to him, what he carefully noted on them, no doubt exists that he possessed, before his death, a more curious and valuable collection for antiquarian information than any other person in the state — a great antiquarian, and embraced in his character, the elements of great curiosity, inquisitiveness and research."

Robinson, whose father, Robert Robinson, "sustained many honorable posts under the reigns of Queen Anne, King George 1st and King George 2nd", practiced law in Newport until the year 1750 when he removed to the Narragansett Country, "the particular motives for this change of residence are unknown". There, a short distance west of West Kingston, near the Shickasheen Brook, he built a house "after the style of an English lodge" which he called *Hopewell*. To *Hopewell* he brought his library and his household goods which, from the examples which survive and from those listed in his inventory, were of considerable importance. After his death, forty-five years later, his library and all his possessions were sold at auction. It is related when his library was sold by the *single* volume without regard to sets, "and irretrievably scattered".

Many of the books, however, ultimately came into Judge Potter's hands, each volume bearing Robinson's signature and the date of acquisition, usually on the title page, in his fine clear hand writing. From these books it can be determined that his library was more catholic than stated by Updike to whose "law, history and poetry" should be added theology, the classics and gardening and agriculture. Space prohibits the specific mention of but a few titles at this time. The earliest book, in the Potter library, that is known to have belonged to Robinson, is a gift he received in 1737.

It is a vellum bound quarto of Terence, Latin and English text, published by John Leggett of London in 1629. On the title page Robinson wrote "Ex dono Thomas Creese (?) ad Matthew Robinson Novi Portus Nova Anglia Hodie 20 Maii 1737". It is another book of many owners, three of whom have left their marks, "Tho Lawson possidit", "Ro: Kent est verus possessor huius libris" and "Crescenty Walteri Liber Ex dono Patris Sui 1^{mo} Maij Die 1710". After this display of learning it is not to be wondered that Robinson aired his knowledge of Latin.

A folio edition of *Maximes of Reason: or The Reason of the Common Law of England*, was acquired in 1741; in 1744 he purchased the two volumes of *The Gardners Dictionary*, London 1735 and also a copy of *Practical Discourse Concerning Future Judgement*. Five years later he added to his library the handsome folio, *A New System of Agriculture being a Complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening*, by John Laurence, London, 1726. Robinson made copious notes on the fly leaf of this book, as he did in many others volumes, and between the pages are pressed leaves of trees and shrubs which one would wish to have the hardihood to believe had been placed there by the master of *Hopewell* — but were probably so preserved by Judge Potter or by Cyrus French, father of William French, the hatter of Little Rest, who were both later owners of the book.

In 1668, among the French settlers who were granted lands in the northern portion of the Narragansett Country by the self-styled Proprietors, was one Moses LeMoine. His grandson John, his surname now anglicized to Mawney, married Amey, the daughter of the Providence merchant Robert Gibbs of the Boston family of that name. It would appear that John Mawney had numerous books, one of which originally belonged to his father-in-law. It is a small, (measuring but 5 x 11 cm) much used and abused pharmacopoeia in Latin. These lists of drugs would appear to have been an indispensable item in many colonial households.

On the fly leaf of this little book is the signature of Gibbs and the date 1725 and beneath it that of John Mawney.

Another book loving descendant of the French settlers was Judith Ayrault, granddaughter of that unjustly persecuted Pierre Ayrault. A considerable number of her books came to Judge Potter and among them is found *Meditations and Contemplations* by James Hervey, bearing her strong signature in both volumes with the date 1751. Pope's *An Essay on Man* is another with her signature. The inscription in *A Companion for a Sick Bed* by Thomas Coney, London, 1751, states that it was a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Bours, of the important Newport family of that name.

From Newport also came a copy of *Les Aventures de Telemaque* a gift from Dr. Thomas Moffatt, who was one of those responsible for the establishment of the snuff mill at the head of the Pettaquamscutt River and the bringing over of the Stuart family from Scotland to operate it. The recipient was Powell Helme, son of Chief Justice James Helme of Tower Hill. The gift was made in 1763.

Only one book has been found in the Potter library which had at one time belonged to Lieutenant-Governor William Robinson, one of the richest of the Narragansett Planters. This is but one of the considerable number he was known to have possessed. A duodecimo copy of *New Memoirs* by Marquis d'Argens, its first owner would appear to have been Viscount Granville whose armorial book plate is pasted in. Another owner was the Mrs. Bours already mentioned.

With the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century the number of books bearing the names of South County owners increase. This is not surprising in view of the growth of the population and of the wealth of the community. However, it cannot be said that the same type of books appear as in the earlier years of fewer owners with greater learning. The names of John Hagadorn, Levi Totten and members of the Helme family should, how-

ever, be mentioned among those whose books are evidence of more than average taste and education.

Two books, nevertheless, deserve mention. The first, of hardly exciting contents, *The New Annual Register 1781*, bears on the title page the name of "Chv. de Tully". The real interest lies, however, in the signature on the fly leaf: "Henry Babcock given me by Chevalier Tully". Was this Colonel "Harry" Babcock of Westerly, that dashing officer, who at the age of twenty-one attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the British Colonial forces and who was later to distinguish himself in the American Army during the Revolution, the man who *kissed* the then Queen of England? A dry book for such a man and not over much of a gift from the Chevalier — but a record nevertheless!

The last book to be considered, and obviously out of its chronological order, is included for the simple reason that it makes possible a slightly humorous ending to what has been a rather arid discourse. Much thumbed and man-handled, surely passed from house to house, evidently in the village of Little Rest, possibly because its title gave rise to prohibited or repressed feelings which are now relieved by a myriad of "pulp" magazines — *Ovid's Art of Love . . . to which are added The Count of Love: A Tale from Chaucer: and The History of Love* could surely tell a tale of its readers. The first twenty-two pages are literally worn out of the book by the various owners, of whom those who have inscribed their names include: John Wait, the Silversmith, Dorcas Watson, W. Wilcox, John Hagadorn, Sally Sheffield, Samuel Butt and Lucy and Sally Clarke.

Evidently the perusal of these tales evoked a rustic muse, whose feet tread none too surely to the measure, for on nearly every available blank space are written "verses" of which the most dignified is:

“Marriage the glorious Crown of Love
 A Blessing unto you will prove
 Your Spouse will be a handsome man
 And to Please thee will do all he can
 A Young Lady’s fourtin (*sic*)”

Later is found this: `

Him whom you suffer a Sweet Kiss to steal
 Angels would Envy could they Envy feel
 But him to whom you Every Charm resign
 May Vie with Gods and taste of Bliss Devine

And on page 236 some sour cynic has scrawled: “Love is Like a Looseness it wont let Poor Bill go about his business”.

In conclusion it should be said that there were other early residents of the Narragansett Country who owned not only a sizeable number of books but in fact small libraries; volumes from which did not, however, appear on the shelves of Judge Potter. Daniel Updike, for twenty-four years Attorney General of the Colony and one of the founders of the Redwood Library in Newport, had a large library. Judge Henry Marchant should also be mentioned. I remember, a number of years ago, being shown by a descendant impressive folios bearing the Judge’s armorial book plates. Dr. MacSparran had his book shelves and there were other men of Narragansett who might have said, as did the Reverend William Cole, “with my books, garden and love of antiquities, the longest day appears too short.”

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

MISS MABEL W. ENNIS

MR. RICHARD A. HOFFMAN

MR. GEORGE R. MCAUSLAN

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

The Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society for September 1937 contains an article on the U. S. S. Constellation by Allyn J. Crosby.

Early Homes of Rhode Island by Antoinette F. Downing is an illustrated volume of 480 pages.

Rhode Island, A Guide to the Smallest State written by the Federal Writers' Project of W. P. A. under the direction of Jarvis M. Morse, is an illustrated volume of 500 pages.

These Plantations by J. Earl Clauson, a book of 120 pages, contains a collection of his articles published in the Evening Bulletin.

Rhode Island's Early Defenders and their Successors, written by Brig. Gen. J. J. Richards in 1930, a book of 103 pages, has been published by the Rhode Island Pendulum at East Greenwich.

Journey from Virginia to Salem, Massachusetts, 1799 by Thomas Fairfax, 9th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, which was privately printed in London in 1936, contains references to Providence and Newport, which occupy about three pages.

Richard Smith, First English Settler of the Narragansett Country by Daniel Berkeley Updike, has just been printed by the Merrymount Press.

The account of the visit of Felix Christian Spoerry, a Swiss surgeon, to Rhode Island in 1661 is published in the *New England Quarterly* for September 1937.

Le Vrai Mouvement Sentinellists en Nouvelle Angleterre 1923-1929 et L'Affaire du Rhode Island by E. J. Daignault, has recently been published by Les Editions du Zodiaque, Montreal, Canada.

Dorr Pamphlet No. 1. State House versus Pent House. Legal Problems of the Rhode Island Race Track Row by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., is a volume of 165 pages, published by The Booke Shop, Providence.

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The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXX, page 128)

84. (84.) (63.)

WALDRON.

Arms: Silver three bull's heads cabossed sable the horns gold.

Wreath: Gold, sable.

Crest: A sitting (heraldic) tiger brown powdered with roundles silver, mane, tail and tufts silver, tusks, tongue, snout and inside of ear gules.

Legend: Richard Walldron Esq. of Portsmouth in Pusquatiqua Alis / New Hamshire. 1724.

Notes: These arms are in the Promptuarium Armorum 47a.

Waldron of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, bore these arms (Edmondson). Maurice Walrond of London, living in 1634, second son of Humphrey Walrond and grandson of Henry Walrond of Sea in co. Somerset, bore the same with a crescent for difference, and this crest: A sitting tiger sable powdered with roundles silver, his mane gold * Walrond of Bradfield, co. Devon, had the same arms and crest except that the golden mane is not specified (Burke).

This marks the end of what appears to be the work of the original painter; the following fifteen coats are largely unpainted, and the execution of the drawing is in the main inferior to the coats in the earlier part of the work. Nos. 85 to 88 occupy the verso of the sheet on which Nos. 81 to 84 are painted; 89 to 92 occupy the recto and 93 to 95 the verso of the next sheet, the last place being left vacant; 96 to 99 occupy the recto of the following sheet, the rest of the book being blank.

85. (85.) (64.)

BORLAND.

Arms: Barry silver and gules a leaping boar - - - .

Wreath: - - - , - - - .

Crest: A broken sword chevronwise, pomel and point on the wreath - - - .

Motto (on a scroll above the arms): Press Through.

Legend: Boarland.

Notes: This drawing is partly tricked. Child represents a blue boar upon an uncolored mount on a silver field with two bars gules; he shows the sword in two disconnected pieces floating in the air. Whitmore in his description omits the mount and calls the sword a lance. He comments: "These arms are used by a Scotch family, and also by the Borlands of Boston, Mass.," and "John Borland of Boston

* (Visitation of London 1633-1635).

used these arms on his seal. He died in 1727. His brother Francis was of Glasford, North Britain." The arms, crest and motto are found under the name of Borelands of Edinburgh: Barry silver and gules over all a boar rampant azure; crest: A broken lance proper; motto: Press Through (Burke). It appears to have been this description which led Whitmore to call the sword a lance. Thomas Borlands, Baile of Portsburgh, bore the same arms (Paul).

The seal on the will (1726) of John Borland shows these arms, a broken lance for a crest, and above the whole composition the motto "Press Through" (Heraldic Journal II 89).

86. (86.) (65.)

CUSHING.

Arms: Quartered: 1. & 4. Azure an eagle contourné silver. 2. & 3. Silver three dexter hands bendwise - - - coupé, a canton chequy of nine gules and gold. (The canton hides one of the hands.)

Wreath: - - - , - - - .

Crest: Two lion's paws erect - - - supporting a crown - - - from which hangs by a thread a heart gules.

Legend: Cushing.

Notes: Drawing in faint ink, partly hatched, partly tricked.

In Child's copy the eagles are not contourné; they are gilded, on a blank field; the second and third fields are silvered, the hands uncolored, and the canton in the second is blank and silver, in the third blank and gold; the only tincture in the crest is the gilded crown.

Whitmore refers to the Cushing pedigree in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1865.

In the inventory of Thomas³ Cushing there is mention of a coat of arms. (Heraldic Journal II 124).

Dr. Buck comments: "Cosyn in Norfolk, quarterings of Denvers, co. Norfolk" and refers to the Promptuarium Armorum 32a.

Cosyn of Norfolk bore for arms: *Gules* an eagle silver (Edmondson) and Cosen of Norfolk had this crest: On a chapeau azure turned up ermine an heraldic tiger sitting gold (Fairbairn).

Denvers of Walpole, co. Norfolk, bore: *Gules* three dexter *gauntlets pendent* silver, a canton checky gold and *azure*.

Dr. Buck calls attention to the resemblance of the crest to that of Legat of Essex, Kent and Norfolk: Two lion's paws erect *gules* supporting a mitre gold (Burke).

87. (87.) (Omitted)

PADDOCK.

Arms: - - - two gemels - - - on a chief - - - five trefoils slipped, three and two, - - -.

Wreath: - - -, - - -.

Crest: From a tower - - - a demi-pelican - - -.

Legend: Paddock of Gloucester¹. Paddack Somerset^e.

Notes: This drawing is neither hatched nor tricked.

Child gives us a curious rendition, which might be described as follows: Per fess - - - and *gules*, a fess gold charged with a bar *gules*, in chief five trefoils slipped three and two, gold; or else: Per fess gold and *gules* a fess per fess counterchanged on a chief - - - five trefoils, etc. Whitmore comments merely: "An unfinished sketch".

The arms are not found under the name in the Visitations of Somersetshire 1531, 1573 and 1623, nor in Edmondson, Berry or Burke.

An article in the *Boston Transcript* 5 Oct. 1936 describes a hooked rug in the possession of descendants of Peter Paddock of Yarmouth, Mass. (b. 1687, d. 1760) showing what are apparently the same arms as in the Gore Roll:

Arms: Barry (8) sable and gold on a chief silver five trees on a terrasse proper.

Crest: Out of a battlemented tower gold a demi-pelican - - -.

Motto: *Sempre pre*.

88. (88.) (Omitted.)

SPRAGUE.

Arms: Gules a fess checky azure and gold between three fleurs-de-lys gold.

Crest: From a naval crown - - - a demi-lion - - - with a crown - - - .

Legend: Sr. Edward Sprague Knt.

Notes: The arms in this drawing are hatched; the crest is not.

Child gives a correct rendition although Whitmore calls the fleurs-de-lys trefoils; as he omits mention of the fact that the fess is checky it may be that, when he wrote, these lines had not been put in.

These arms are those of Spraggs (Edmondson) whose crest is given as: A talbot passant silver resting his foot on a fleur-de-lys gules (Burke); but G. W. Chamberlain in "The Spragues of Malden" (1923, page 13) quotes from "The Genealogist" Vol. 26 page 248: Sir Edward Spragge, Knt. — the same arms; crest: From a naval coronet gold a demi-lion with two tails gules and a crown gold; granted by Garter, 1688. Chamberlain disavows any known connection between Sir Edward and the Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts, and Mr. Phineas Shaw Sprague of Boston, descended from the Malden family, received from the College of Arms in 1927 a grant of another coat.

89. (89.) (Omitted.)

LATHROP.

Arms: Gyrony gules and azure an eagle silver.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A cock azure, beak wattles and legs gules, comb gold.

Legend: By the Name of Lathrop.

Notes: The picture is painted in dull colors, the azure being a bluish gray much like the shading on the eagle.

Child colors the cock pink with red comb, wattles and legs, the bill being unpainted.

Dr. Buck says, "Lenthorp, or and sable — Promptuarium Armorum 63b" and adds a query whether the name should not be Lenthorne and the crest a chough.

Lenthorne bore Gyrony gold and sable an eagle silver; the arms of Lenthorp, Lenthrop and Leventhorp of cos. Essex and Hertfordshire are quite different (Edmondson).

90. (98.) (70.)

KILBY.

Arms: Silver three bars and in chief three rings azure.

Wreath: Silver, azure.

Crest: An ear of maize gold stripped open, the leaves vert.

Mottos: (On a scroll above the arms) *Persisto*; (on a scroll below the arms) *Gratia Gratiam Parit*.

Legend: Christopher Kilby Esq.

Notes: The picture is painted in rather pale colors; the scrolls are touched with yellow at the folds.

According to a biographical notice by Charles W. Tuttle in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 26 (1872) pp. 43-48 Christopher Kilby of Boston was born 25 May 1705, the son of John and Rebecca (Simpkins) Kilby of Boston. In 1726 he became a partner in business with the Hon. William Clark, merchant, whose daughter Sarah he married in that year; this partnership came to an end in 1735 and the same year Kilby went into partnership with the Hon. William Clark's son Benjamin. His wife Sarah (Clark) died in 1739 leaving two daughters, Sarah and Catherine, and he married (2) Martha - - - who survived him but had no children. He died in England in 1771. His daughters went to England about 1747 and Catherine is thought to have died soon after; Sarah married in 1754 Nathaniel Cunningham of Boston who died two years later leaving two daughters Susannah and Sarah. The widow Sarah (Kilby) Cunningham married (2) in 1757 Captain Gilbert McAdams of an ancient Ayrshire family; the family then went to New York and eventually returned

to Ayrshire. Most of the posterity of Christopher Kilby are to be found in England and Scotland; his great-granddaughter was the first wife of the 7th duke of Argyll.

G. E. C.'s "Complete Peerage" states that John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, 7th duke of Argyll, married (1) in 1822 Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William Campbell of Fairfield, Ayrshire, by his first wife Sarah Cunningham of Cambridge, New England.

Christopher Kilby was a man of great wealth and influence and at the time of the great fire in Boston in 1760 he contributed a very large sum for the relief of the town; Kilby Street in the business district is named in his honor. (Tuttle, Reg. 26 43-48.) He was Sir William Pepperell's agent in obtaining the augmentation to his arms.

The arms attributed to Christopher Kilby in the Gore Roll are not found in Papworth; the same design with other tinctures is given under the names of Cooke, Gray or Grey of Ireland granted 1612, Moston, Multon, Seyncks and its variants, and Visnel.

Burke gives for John Kilby, Esq., chosen Alderman of York in 1603, Silver three boars and in chief three rings azure; with the single exception of the word "boars" for "bars" the blazon describes the arms in the Gore Roll, although of course the two coats would be widely different pictorially. Papworth gives no name except Kilby of York under the blazon given by Burke, having of course taken it from that book; nor does he give any other reference to the name Kilby for these arms, thus leaving Burke as our sole authority for them.

The earliest edition of Burke to which I have had access is that of 1844; the first edition was issued in 1842; the editions of 1844, 1847 and 1884 all give the same version.

The name Kilby is not found in Berry (1828), Edmondson (1780), Kent (1755 reprint of 1726), Guillim (1724), a manuscript book of arms chiefly of Yorkshire families of about 1640-1643 in my library, or Yorke (1641) under Lincolnshire gentry.

There is a parish of Kilby in Leicestershire from which the name probably originates, and Lower (*Patronymica Britannica*, 1860) points out that names ending in -by are found only in the so-called Danish counties, particularly in Lincolnshire, stating that the termination signifies primarily a dwelling, afterwards a village or town. A search through various Visitations of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Yorkshire has failed to bring the arms to light.

As the arms in the Gore Roll have not been found under the name of Kilby, and as the Kilby arms with boars instead of bars have not been found earlier than 1844 (though they may be in Burke 1842), it seems probable that the painter of the Gore Roll was not working from a printed description but from an actual example, such as a seal, a painting, or a piece of embroidery; and this influences one to lean toward the opinion that the blazon in Burke is erroneous and owing to a misprint. Even Papworth slips here, for the blazon with the boars is under the heading "Bears". If Burke's blazon be correct it suggests a Scottish "composed" coat similar to that of Alexander Innes of that Ilk as shown on his seal of 1542: Three boar's heads erased (for Innes), in chief three molets (for Aberchirder), as illustrated in "Scots Heraldry" by Thomas Innes of Learney, Carrick Pursuivant (1934).

The crest of an ear of maize suggests local origin; nothing like it is found in Fairbairn, the only Kilby crest in the book referring to a family with an entirely different coat of arms.

The presence of a motto above the crest suggests Scottish origin, but a search of Nisbet (1804), Seton (1863), Paul (1893, 1903) and Johnston (1912) yields no clue, nor does the list of mottos found in Fairbairn.

The arms given in the Gore Roll as those of Christopher Kilby recur in No. 92 on an escutcheon of pretence referring to the marriage of his daughter Sarah to Captain McAdams.

91. (90.) (66.)

WINSLOW.

Arms: Silver a bend gules on the bend six lozenges conjoined gold.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A broken stump of a tree sprouting on each side a branch with leaves all proper.

Legend: Joshua Winslow Esq.

Notes: The picture is painted in colors. In the Child copy the field, as well as the lozenges, is gilded; this must have been done after Whitmore wrote his description, which is "Argent, on a bend gules eight lozenges conjoined, gold" and he adds, "More correctly the bend should be gules lozengy gold", a blazon which I do not understand, although Edmondson seems to have done so, for he gives: Winslow — Gold, a bend lozengy silver and gules (which is comprehensible), and Gold, a bend gules lozengy gold.

These arms were used by Governor Edward Winslow on the seal on his will in 1654, but this seal does not indicate the tinctures; they have been in use by the family for many years in varying tinctures, sometimes with the field silver and the lozenges gold, as in the Gore Roll, and sometimes with the field gold and the lozenges silver. A painting owned by Miss Margaret Warren of Dedham which belonged to her grandfather who died about 1870 and appears to be in the style of about 1850 shows both the field and the lozenges silver, thus agreeing with a tankard made by Edward Winslow (died 1753) lent by Arthur Winslow to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1925; but the hatching on old silver is not to be relied on, for another tankard made by Jacob Hurd (died 1758) lent by Winslow Warren to the same museum in 1927 shows the lozenges hatched to represent sable. A painting of the arms made about 1870, of which a copy is owned by a member of the family in Canada, shows a gold field and the silver lozenges running to the margins of the red bend; and as this version corresponds to one of the blazons given by Edmondson it seems probable that it is correct.

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GOVERNOR JOSEPH WANTON

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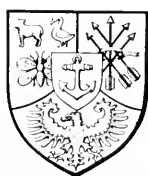
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The Wanton Family and Rhode Island
Loyalism

By JARVIS M. MORSE

The misfortunes of the Wanton family in the Revolution provide a striking illustration of Rhode Island's policy with regard to the loyalists. Joseph Wanton (1705-80), a wealthy merchant and fairly competent executive, was governor of the Colony in the turbulent years preceding the outbreak of war with Great Britain. His public career, though less distinguished, resembles that of Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts. Governor Wanton did not favor independence, nor military resistance to England, but in other respects he sympathized with the American cause. In the crisis of 1775 his behaviour was passive; he demonstrated his loyalty to British rule simply by refusing to aid the patriot uprising. For this equivocal conduct he was deposed from the governorship, but not otherwise molested. After his death, his estate, along with the property of his more ardently pro-British sons, became involved in the legal proceedings which compose the main subject

of this narrative. The confiscation of the Wanton property did not benefit the State financially, nor did it seriously impair the rights of most of the governor's heirs. The whole transaction may serve as an example of Rhode Island's moderate and equitable revolutionary spirit.

Joseph Wanton, born in 1705, came from a family active in politics, privateering, and commerce. Three other Wantons preceded him in the governor's chair:—his father William, an uncle John, and a cousin Gideon. Joseph Wanton spent most of his life in Newport; he was an Episcopalian, and a generous contributor to the parish benevolences of historic Trinity Church.

Wanton was in the royal customs office at Newport, either as collector or deputy, from 1738 to 1761. In this position he had one very unpleasant experience. While attempting, in August 1743, to seize some goods on the *Angola* for non-payment of duty, he was set upon by a mob and roughly handled. Though in this instance he successfully prosecuted six of his assailants for assault, Wanton was not inclined to be overzealous in enforcing unpopular laws. Smuggling was one of his own avocations.

Joseph Wanton has often been referred to as a wealthy merchant, but most of the material relating to his commercial dealings, still in manuscript form, remains to be investigated. The firm of Joseph & William Wanton, active in the 1760's and 1770's, probably took its name from the governor's sons—Joseph Jr.¹ and William. This company, to which the elder Wanton undoubtedly contributed some funds and much fatherly advice, imported molasses and other West Indies products, and exported lime, oak staves, butter, fish, cheese, beef, pork, ironware, and spermaceti

¹ Many printed references to the Wanton family do not distinguish carefully between Joseph, the governor, and his eldest son. Joseph Jr. was born 1730, was a graduate of Harvard, an assemblyman on several occasions between 1756 and 1772, a lieutenant-colonel in the French and Indian War, and deputy governor 1764-65, 1767-68.

candles. Its activities were similar to those of many other Rhode Island trading houses.

When Wanton became governor, in 1769, the strained relations between America and Great Britain made his position very uncomfortable. As an elected official, Wanton had to keep on good terms with his constituents, but as a representative of British authority he was obligated to enforce unpopular trade regulations. Until 1775, Wanton filled this dual rôle with considerable finesse. Officially he frowned on acts of defiance to British authority, such as mob attacks on customs officials (1769, 1771), the scuttling of the sloop *Liberty* at Newport (1769), and the burning of the *Gaspee* off Warwick (1772). As a native Rhode Islander, however, with an American point of view on such matters, Wanton did not strive very energetically to apprehend the guilty parties. His non-interference in these preliminary outbreaks against British authority eased the way for his retirement from office when war rendered a neutral position untenable.

Wanton was elected governor for a seventh term in April, 1775. Within a few days of the election, when news arrived of the encounters at Lexington and Concord, the legislature voted to raise 1500 men for an "army of observation." Wanton's unwillingness to countenance separation from the British empire appeared in the form of an official protest, April 25, declaring that the army act imperilled Rhode Island's charter privileges and would involve the country in civil war. "Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws and commerce," ran this protest, "we must bleed at every vein." About a week later the legislature suspended Wanton from exercising his functions as governor, and at the end of October it deposed him, since he had "continued to demonstrate that he is inimical to the rights and liberties of America." The ex-governor failed to deliver to his successor, Nicholas Cooke, certain official papers and documents, but he offered no resistance to their seizure by the

sheriff of Newport County.² Wanton was, purposely, "not at home" when the sheriff took from his house the charter of the colony and several bundles of public records.

In Rhode Island, as elsewhere in America, British civil authority collapsed soon after the 19th of April 1775. Most of the royal governors and their satellites fled the country. As the war progressed the several states, with encouragement from the Continental Congress, began to confiscate both real and personal property belonging to persons suspected of sympathizing with the British cause. Before the confiscation proceedings had ended, in some cases many years after the war, several states made considerable cash profit, particularly New York, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. The first Rhode Island seizures were made in the summer of 1775, when a half-dozen sizeable estates were taken by Brigadier-General Esek Hopkins. After October, 1775, the assembly appointed committees or other special agents to rent confiscated houses and farms for the benefit of the State.

These early confiscation orders did not affect the Wantons, though some other war measures kept the family in the public eye. The ex-governor's eldest son, Colonel Joseph Wanton, was summoned before the legislature in February, 1776, to answer charges of unpatriotic conduct. When cleared of the accusation, he presented a claim for damages to a two-masted boat which General Hopkins had commandeered. The Colonel, soon to become a refugee, was awarded £16. Perhaps the State got its money back when it sold a Wanton vessel (the same one?) in 1780. For refusing to subscribe to a local Test Act, in July 1776, Colonel Wanton was interned on his Jamestown farm. The practice of confining suspected persons to rural areas became general; many loyalists were removed from seacoast towns to Gloucester and Exeter.

² For a more extended account of Wanton's governorship and deposition, see the substantially accurate treatment in J. R. Bartlett's genealogy of the Wanton Family.

The State began to sell personal and miscellaneous property in the summer of 1776, leaving houses and lands for later auction. A general confiscation act was not adopted until October, 1779. There was no urgent need for a general law before this date because a majority of the well-to-do loyalists lived in or near Newport, which had been occupied by the British; the patriot government could not seize Newport property until the enemy had evacuated the city. Ex-governor Wanton remained in Newport on the American reoccupation, but his sons went to New York with the British.

In November, 1779, the State seized the property of refugees, including, from the former holdings of Colonel Joseph Wanton, some 1123 acres of land on Conanicut, Prudence, and Gould Islands, a dwelling house in Newport, and a lot and wharf on Easton's Point. From William Wanton were taken 897 acres on Prudence Island, a lot on Easton's Point, and two houses in Newport. This action needs no further explanation, since it was covered by a clause in the October law citing refugees, but subsequent proceedings against the ex-governor, and modifications favoring other members of the family, deserve special consideration.

Without going too deeply into genealogy, it may be noted that Governor Wanton (his wife, Mary Winthrop, died in 1767) had three sons and five daughters. One of the sons, John, died before the Revolution; Joseph Jr. and William are familiar to us. Colonel Joseph Wanton was twice married; first to a daughter of James Honeyman, deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court, and second (in 1775) to Sarah, daughter of Jahleel Brenton. By his first marriage the Colonel seems to have had three daughters; by his second wife a son, a third Joseph Wanton, who was a mere infant when the father fled from Newport leaving mother and child behind. William Wanton also took for his first wife one of James Honeyman's daughters; his second marriage, in Canada after the war, does not concern

us. Of the senior Wanton's five daughters, Catherine married (1) Robert Stoddard of Newport, and (2) a British army surgeon named Destailleur; Ruth married Governor William Brown of Bermuda; Anne married Winthrop Saltonstall of New London, Conn.; Elizabeth and Mary married, respectively, Thomas Wickham and John Coddington of Newport. Governor Joseph Wanton died in the latter city July 19, 1780, and Colonel Joseph Wanton died in New York on August 8 of the same year.

From the beginning of confiscation proceedings in 1775, the legislature exercised direct and scrupulous control over all matters relating to the disposal of loyalist property. After private lawsuits against confiscated estates were suspended in December, 1779, the assembly became, in effect, a probate court. The resulting orders for the settlement of disputed titles, the liquidation of commercial debts, and the relief of impoverished families were extraordinarily detailed and particular. No modern assembly could spare the time to consider such minute details, but this particularity was possible in Revolutionary days because the State's population was so small (about 54,000), and because there were few loyalists to be dealt with. Everybody knew everybody, hence special committees could treat as individual cases the distress of widows, of wives whose husbands had fled within the British lines, and of young children left without adequate care.

This particularity, accompanied by a desire to deal fairly with the innocent families of male refugees, brought about several concessions for the heirs of the younger Joseph Wanton. In March, 1781, his young widow Sarah, being in "reduced circumstances," was allowed to rent her husband's Conanicut Island farm. The State paid her the money collected from the previous year's tenant, and agreed to remit, at the end of the ensuing year, the money she was asked to pay in advance. By this legerdemain, in other words, Sarah Wanton obtained the farm rent-free. A few months later the Colonel's widow asked permission to

receive goods from her brother-in-law, William, in New York. She was allowed to accept specie, since "hard cash" would be a boon to local merchants plagued with Continental paper money. Sarah Wanton was subsequently permitted, because she had brought considerable property to her husband upon their marriage, to sub-let for profit both the Conanicut and the Gould Island farms taken from the Colonel. This concession was a special favor contrary to the general intent of a law of October, 1780, which debarred widows from claiming dower right in the estates of loyalists. Although she obtained temporary use of some property, however, Sarah Wanton never regained title in fee-simple. In 1785 the young widow married William Atherton, a former resident of Jamaica; when she died two years later, Atherton went to England leaving the little boy, Joseph, in this country. For the support of the latter in 1789, John Malbone, as "next friend to Joseph Wanton, orphan," was given one year's use of the Wanton farm in Jamestown. After this date the descendants of the French and Indian War colonel recede from our view. No concessions of the above nature were made for the ex-governor's other son, William, because he was able to support himself. After the Revolution he became customs collector at St. John, New Brunswick, where he died in 1816.

The transactions already noted comprise but a small fraction of the Wanton settlement. In August, 1781, the State broached the sale of the Easton's Point wharf and lands, but Count de Barras, commander of the French fleet, asked permission to use them as a receiving base for naval supplies. The auction of this realty was deferred until 1786. In October, 1781, a member of the legislature was ordered to investigate in Jamestown the "unauthorized transfer" of some fence rails from the Wanton farm to one formerly belonging to Thomas Hutchinson. The State tenants on the latter were required to restore the rails. In January, 1782, a house on the south side of the Parade in Newport, formerly the joint property of Joseph and

William Wanton, was sold to Dr. Isaac Senter for \$1,200 in silver, one of the few profitable sales made from the Wanton estates.

Legal action against property belonging to Joseph and William Wanton proceeded in regular form, but litigation involving their father's estate followed devious turnings. There was some doubt as to whether the elder Wanton's property was subject to confiscation, though a wag suggested that the late governor could be considered a refugee since, by dying, he had left the State without permission. In any event his Newport house was appropriated; it was rented, in May 1783, to Benjamin Almy for £30. When the tenant complained that the house was "very leaky," he was authorized to repair it at State expense, not to exceed £6.

In the summer of 1784, Winthrop Saltonstall, widower of the governor's daughter Anne, petitioned the assembly for the return of this Newport house and lot. He claimed that the estate had been confiscated under a misapprehension that it was the property of the exiled son, William. The petition was granted; the assembly decided that, since the governor died intestate, his property was never conveyed to William Wanton, and that the governor's legal heirs (Saltonstall, Mary Wanton Coddington, Elizabeth Wanton Wickham, etc.) could reclaim it. In addition, the State reimbursed these non-loyalist heirs for the rent which had been collected from Almy, the government tenant.

Another release of this sort was made on some realty taken from the younger Joseph Wanton. In August, 1784, it was discovered that a Newport house, then occupied by Thomas Rumreill, had never belonged to Colonel Wanton but had been devised by the will of James Honeyman, Wanton's father-in-law, to Honeyman's grandchildren, i. e. to Wanton's daughters. The State permitted the latter, even though they had married British officers, to repossess the property. Mention of the State tenant, Rumreill, brings to mind another example of the detailed manner in which loyalist property was administered. When the sheriff of

Newport County was authorized in June, 1783, to sell a house formerly belonging to George Rome, Rumreill was allowed to transfer the windows of the Rome house to the one (the Wanton house) which he occupied.

The settlement of ordinary business claims against loyalist estates proved to be a very troublesome matter. According to the bills presented by many of the Wanton creditors, it would seem that the governor's family did not pay its debts promptly. In 1781, for example, the State allowed Gideon Sisson £17, 3 shillings for some crepe, gauze, black gloves and thread sold to William Wanton in 1776. Charles Townshend submitted in 1784 a bill for £1, 3 pence for repairing William Wanton's clock on several occasions since 1764. This claim was refused. In 1785, Robert Stoddard was allowed £1335, 6 shillings, 8 pence on a note which had become payable in 1768. Are we to conclude that the Wantons lived beyond their means in satisfying a taste for large wigs and costly food, or that creditors padded their bills when the public treasury became paymaster? Probably a little of both. It is suggestive to note that, when James Whitmarsh submitted a bill in 1785 for more than £134 for repairs made on the Wanton brig *Chance*, the State paid only a part of the charge since he had previously filed a much smaller account for the same work. Fearful lest claims should devour all the proceeds, the legislature ordered Thomas Wickham (Elizabeth Wanton's husband), who was going to New York on business in 1782, to secure the account books of the firm of Joseph and William Wanton. He was also told to inform William Wanton that the legislature might have to discontinue its aid to Sarah Wanton, Joseph's widow. William took the hint; he kept in touch with the assembly for several months thereafter, and thus saved the State from being imposed upon by the Wanton creditors.

A preliminary report on the liquidation of the Wanton property was made in March 1785, and a more complete account a year later. Claims against the estate submitted by

1785 totalled more than £4000; a part of this sum had already been paid out by the general treasurer, but about £1192 was still in dispute. By 1786, legitimate debts remaining unpaid had mounted to more than £2287. Accounts receivable were estimated at about £1100, but more than £948 of this sum was owed by Governor Brown of Bermuda, from whom no payment was to be expected. About £151 was due on small accounts, regarding which a committee declared: "we imagine it will be almost impossible to Collect the same unless the Debtors are so Honest as to pay the Same without a Law Suit."

Rhode Island realized very little profit from the Wanton transactions. From proceeds of £5474 were paid claims amounting to at least £5196. In 1786 there were a few pieces of real estate yet to be disposed of, including a Newport wharf "in very ruinous condition." Even when the latter was sold for a good price, other expenses had to be met, including fees for the various State agents who had administered and auctioned off the properties. Unexpected claims appeared for several years. In 1787, for instance, the town of Jamestown protested that a piece of the farm taken from Colonel Wanton had been reserved, by the will of a previous owner, for a windmill site. The State released half an acre to the town. As late as 1795 the general treasurer had to pay Robert Lawton more than £249 on a debt long due from the firm of Joseph & William Wanton. The Wanton property was by no means the only confiscated estate which yielded little profit. After wasting a great deal of energy in probating small claims, the legislature released ten or twelve other loyalist estates to the private creditors.

The meticulous nature of loyalist legislation stands out most strikingly in measures affecting the personal freedom of the wives and families of refugees. Thus we find Mary Brightman, the mother of three small children, being allowed the milk from one confiscated cow. The wife of James Austin was given one cow, two heifers, two barrels of cider, and her husband's furniture. Elizabeth Wightman,

who had to support an idiot child, was granted the use of her husband's boat, and of a part of his house, which she could either live in or rent to someone else. And a Newport miss was permitted to go to New York, while the British troops were still there, in order to leave her illegitimate child with its father.

Loyalism was not a serious problem in Rhode Island. There was little violence, and practically no mob action against the Tories; at least a half-dozen estates were returned to the original owners; land seizures and other restrictive measures were carried out in a legal and orderly fashion. Two circumstances contributed to the success of these methodical proceedings: — the conscientious administration of anti-loyalist laws, and the small number of loyalists. Some fifty Tories, mostly men, left Newport with the British army in October, 1779. Perhaps an equal number lived in South County, and a few in scattered localities elsewhere. Not more than a hundred loyalists had sufficient property for the State to bother with; some confiscated properties belonged to former residents of Massachusetts, including Thomas Hutchinson, Andrew Oliver, and Samuel Sewall. If we credit the active Rhode Island loyalists with an average family of five, the total number would be about a thousand, or less than two per cent of the population. By occupation the loyalists came from all walks of life, though a majority were merchants. Of the thirty-seven Tories exiled in July 1780, twenty-two were merchants or traders, four were listed as "gentlemen," four as mariners, one was a cordwainer, five could be classified as farmers, and one was a clergyman — George Bisset, the rector of Trinity Church.

It would be very difficult to determine just how much the State treasury profited from confiscation. Agents turned in their collections haphazardly, and were paid for their work at the convenience of the legislature. The State lost some profit by having to sue tenants for arrears of rent, and to proceed against some purchasers of confiscated estates for

not meeting deferred payments on time. Estates were frequently rented for produce — corn, rye, cheese, butter — which was not reported in cash terms. Some lands were allocated to soldiers in lieu of wages; firewood for poor relief was cut from loyalist woodlots; and state-controlled lands were exempted from taxation. Many of the financial records available, moreover, cannot easily be translated into modern values because they were kept in terms of Continental paper money which sometimes depreciated so rapidly that its worth, in specie, changed monthly. Apparently the State made the most profit on sales to Providence men, since the patriot group in that city, including the Brown family, could afford to submit substantial bids at land auctions. Several loyalist holdings were sold to State officers and members of the legislature. In 1789, a committee was appointed to make a general report on confiscated estates, with special attention to sums of money still due the government. The report, made in 1791, stated that the whole business was in the utmost confusion: — records had been lost, people who knew about some important dealings had died, debts could not be collected, some claims could not be substantiated, and so on. The State had liquidated its major realty holdings by 1800.

Rhode Island administered all property temporarily in its care with a fine regard for equity as well as for law. Such scrupulosity is not common to revolutionary movements. The story of the loyalists indicates that Rhode Islanders possessed a generous measure of that vital force known as the “New England Conscience.”



Mrs. JOSEPH WANTON

The so-called "Fenner Garrison House"

Sometime before King Philip's War, Arthur Fenner built a house near the Pocasset River in what is now the City of Cranston, near the present northern line of the city. The Rev. J. P. Root¹ stated that this house was "said to have been built in 1662, and Miss Kimball² thought that it was built shortly after 1654. This house is indicated on a plat of 1661³ and Mr. Isham⁴ considered that it was built about 1655.

According to a tradition the house was used as a garrison house during King Philip's War.

Root, doubting the tradition, wrote in 1886 in regard to this house¹, "If it was ever selected as a garrison house during the Indian wars, to which the terror stricken inhabitants might flee for refuge from their savage foes, as tradition affirms, its burning rendered the position untenable and Fenner doubtless removed to Stamper's Fort, as his headquarters."

Root also tells us that Fenner's second house, which was built after King Philip's War on the same site, had for generations been known as "Fenner Castle"⁵.

Richard M. Baylies in his *History of Providence County*⁶ (1891) follows the tradition stating "The garrison house or castle of Captain Arthur Fenner" was erected "about 1668." He evidently confused the second house, the so-called "castle" with the earlier house which was said to have been the garrison house.

J. Earl Clauson in his *Cranston: a Historical Sketch*⁷ (1904) records the tradition as follows: "Captain Arthur Fenner was placed in command of a body of eight men to defend a garrison house on the banks of the Pocasset River near what is now Thornton village."

The reason for believing that the Arthur Fenner house "near the Pocasset" was a garrison house, is that during the

nineteenth century it was referred to as the Fenner Garrison House.

The reasons for not believing that the Arthur Fenner house "near the Pocasset" was a garrison house in King Philip's War are:

1. There is no contemporary reference to it as a garrison house.
2. A garrison house was authorized* for Providence, on June 14, 1676. Two places had been suggested, both in the compact part of Providence, one at the north end and the other in the southern part of the town."
3. The Fenner House near the Pocasset was isolated and there would have been no military advantage in fortifying it. It could scarcely have been used as a refuge for persons living in the vicinity, as the Jireh Bull house was used, because there were no families living in that vicinity.
4. The house was destroyed before January 14, 1676¹⁰ and Fenner was not appointed commander of the garrison house¹¹ until June 14, at least five months after his house "in the woods" near the Pocasset River had been destroyed.
5. The house wherein he was stationed in the compact part of Providence, was called the garrison house, and so might well have been referred to as the Arthur Fenner Garrison house and this name might later, in the confused nineteenth century traditions, have been transferred from this house to Arthur Fenner's homestead in Cranston.

DOCUMENTS

I

On January 14, 1675-6 (Jan. 14, 1675 old style) Roger Williams refers to "an Indian house half a mile from where Capt. Fenner's house (now burned) did stand."¹² The

parenthesis are Williams and the letter shows that Fenner's house in the woods near the Pocasset River had been burned before January 14, 1676.

II

Roger Williams also wrote in regard to Fenner's house:

"It pleased the Most High to stir up the Spirit of the noble Genl Winslow and his Army to adventure to pursue the Barbarians in a (New England) Bitter Winter, Capt. Fenner had lost his houseing & Cattle but his Stacks of hay (22) & his fencing &c God sufferd Not the Pagans to destroy. But your army (against their wills) found it necessary to fodder their Horses and make themselves Lodgings with the 22 stacks and to make them selves fires with all his fencing and with whatever was about the farm, Com-bustable."¹³

The fact that Winslow and his army encamped at the ruins of Fenner's house and the fact that later Fenner commanded a garrison at Providence seem to have become merged and confused in a popular oral tradition that Fenner commanded a garrison at his own house near the Pocasset River.

H. M. C.

¹ A paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1886 and printed in *Rhode Island Historical Magazine*, VII, 23.

² Gertrude S. Kimball in *Providence in Colonial Times*, 113.

³ *Documentary History of Rhode Island* by H. M. Chapin, I, op. p. 158.

⁴ *Early Rhode Island Houses* by Isham and Brown, 25.

⁵ *Rhode Island Historical Magazine*, VII, 24.

⁶ I, 747.

⁷ p. 8.

⁸ *R. I. Col. Rec.* II, 545.

⁹ *R. I. H. S. Coll.* V, 168 (*Staples' Annals of Providence*).

¹⁰ *Narragansett Club Publications*, VI, 379.

¹¹ *R. I. Col. Rec.* II, 546.

¹² *Narragansett Club Pub.* V, 379.

¹³ *R. I. Historical Tracts*, XIV, 60, Letter dated Aug. 25, 1678.

Report of the Library Committee and of the Librarian for 1937

In the report for 1935, which was printed in the Collections for April 1936, we outlined the aims and objectives of the Society and noted the extent of our progress in these directions.

It may be of interest to examine the present condition of our building and see how well it is serving its purpose.

While the shelving in the Rhode Island Historical Society building is sufficient to take care of the normal growth of the library for the next few years, in fact possibly for the next ten years, the space available for portraits and for museum objects is already overcrowded.

More than half of the portraits owned by the Society have to be stored on the third floor owing to lack of available wall space. At first glance such an overcrowded condition would seem to call for an immediate enlargement of the building. However an examination of the portraits from the points of view of the importance of the subject in Rhode Island affairs, and the importance of the artist in the history and development of art in America, shows clearly that most of the stored portraits are kept merely because they are portraits of Rhode Islanders, not because of the importance of the subject nor of the artist.

It seems quite reasonable indeed that a state portrait gallery might, and indeed should, restrict the portraits on display to those of persons prominent and influential in the affairs of the state, and to those by artists who have been influential in the development of art in the state. The question might then be asked, why preserve the other portraits at all. The answer to this is threefold: these portraits in years to come may be of interest and value to genealogists who can trace descent from the subject, or to

historical students, who may find some evidence in regard to clothing, hair arrangement and other social customs, which may not have been recorded in any other easily accessible place, to students of the history of art, who may find in these portraits trends in composition and technique, which may throw light on the development of American art.

The most difficult problem for the immediate future policy of the Society is that of the museum. Already the space available for museum objects is inadequate for those now owned by the Society and there is no space for future growth.

The acceptance of objects for our museum has already been restricted to objects that illustrate some mode of life now changed or forgotten, and to objects that are associated with some person or event of importance in the history of our state.

With adequate space and with sufficient funds for the purchase of proper cases, the number of objects in our museum could be increased many fold in a few years without any expenditures for purchases.

Without such additional space and funds, it is already necessary for us to curtail considerably the number of objects which we can accept. A temporary relief of our museum congestion resulted from our loaning a large number of rather large objects to the South County Barn Museum.

To properly house in modern museum cases our museum which is on the second floor of this building, would cost about \$15,000. To adequately house the objects stored on the third floor would cost \$5,000 more, but the third floor space will only be available for museum objects for perhaps ten years, for after that time it will be needed for books accumulated in the normal routine growth of the library. Then it will be necessary either to enlarge the building or to deposit many of our museum objects in some other institution.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

The Case against Anne Hutchinson by Edmund S. Morgan is an article in the December 1937 issue of the *New England Quarterly*.

Notes and Queries Concerning the Early Bounds and Divisions of the Township of East Greenwich by William Davis Miller was issued in December 1937 by the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island as a pamphlet of 19 pages.

Descendants of Robert Burdick of Rhode Island by Nellie W. Johnson, 1400 pages, was published at Syracuse, New York in 1937.

Rochambeau Monument and Foreign Propaganda by Perry Belmont is a pamphlet of 32 pages printed at Newport in 1938.

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mrs. Leroy E. Dickinson	Mr. Llewellyn W. Jones
Mr. Robert Jenks Beede	Mr. R. Foster Reynolds
Mr. Edwin Harris	Mr. Amos M. Bowen
Mr. George R. Urquhart	Mr. Robert F. Shepard
Mrs. Raymond M. Nickerson	Mrs. Horton Baker
Mr. Coles Hegeman	Mrs. Albert Horton
Mr. Mortimer L. Burbank	

Rhode Island Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1937

RECEIPTS

Annual Dues	\$2,180.00
Dividends and Interest	3,784.26
Rental of Rooms	100.00
State Appropriation	1,500.00
Newspaper	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$7,566.76

EXPENDITURES

Binding	\$ 45.33
Books	218.33
Electric Light and Gas	59.46
Lectures	118.95
Expense	81.52
Grounds and Building	41.28
Heating	700.00
Publication	440.63
Salaries	5,580.00
Supplies	137.30
Telephone	53.70
Water	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,484.50
Surplus Income Account	82.26
	<hr/>
	\$7,566.76

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1937

ASSETS

Grounds and Building	\$ 25,000.00
Investments:	
\$3,000. Central Mfg. District	\$3,000.00
4,000. Dominion of Canada, 5s, 1952	4,003.91
4,000. Minn. Power & Light Co., 1st 5s, 1955	3,930.00
2,000. Ohio Power & Co., 1st & Ref. 5s, 1952	1,974.00
1,000. Indianapolis P. & L., 1st, 5s, 1957	994.50
1,000. Texas P. & L., 1st Ref. 5s, 1956	1,021.25
1,000. Pennsylvania R. R., Deb. 4½s, 1970	922.50
1,000. Penn. Water & Power Co., 1st 5s, 1940	1,005.42
5,000. Bethlehem Steel Corp. 4½s, 1960	5,225.00
3,000. Western Mass. Com. 3½s, 1946	3,086.25
3,000. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y. 3½s, 1946	3,131.25
4,000. Broadway Exch. Corp. 1st Mtge. Cert. 1950	4,000.00
8 shs. Class A Broadway Exch. Corp.	
\$ 500. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½s, 1952	500.00
500. New York Central Railroad Co. 3½s, 1952	509.39
54 shs. New York Central Railroad Co.	3,654.62
30 shs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	2,112.50
7 shs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	235.39
125 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	7,638.35
40 shs. Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co., Pfd.	3,900.00
70 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	6,591.72
350 shs. Providence Gas Co.	5,755.68
15 shs. Providence National Bank	1,513.62
15 shs. Providence Nat'l Corp. Trust Cert.	
45 shs. Blackstone Canal National Bank	1,050.00
52 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Com.	6,247.85
45 shs. Public Service of N. J., 5s, Cum. Pfd.	4,317.63
22 shs. Continental Can	1,446.02
40 shs. Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,615.00
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	706.00
Savings Account	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	83,087.85
Cash on hand	3,539.74
	<hr/>
	\$111,627.59

LIABILITIES

Equipment Fund	\$ 25,000.00
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Permanent Endowment Fund:

Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000.00
Henry J. Steere	10,000.00
James H. Bugbee	6,000.00
Charles H. Smith	5,000.00
William H. Potter	3,000.00
Charles W. Parsons	4,000.00
Esek A. Jillson	2,000.00
John Wilson Smith	1,000.00
William G. Weld	1,000.00
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000.00
Charles H. Atwood	1,000.00
Edwin P. Anthony	4,000.00
John F. Street	1,000.00
George L. Shepley	5,000.00
Franklin Lyceum Memorial	734.52
	<hr/> 56,734.52

Publication Fund:

Robert P. Brown	2,000.00
Ira P. Peck	1,000.00
William Gammell	1,000.00
Albert J. Jones	1,000.00
William Ely	1,000.00
Julia Bullock	500.00
Charles H. Smith	100.00
	<hr/> 6,600.00

Life Membership	5,600.00
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Book Fund	3,012.41
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Reserve	691.88
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Revolving Publication Fund	255.45
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Surplus	12,538.15
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Surplus Income Account	1,195.18
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	<hr/> \$111,627.59
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PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1937

RECEIPTS	
Reserve Fund	\$ 6.00
Revolving Publication Fund	13.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 19.00
Balance January 1, 1937	3,409.95
	<hr/>
	\$3,428.95
PAYMENTS	
Reserve Fund	\$ 75.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	500.00
New York Central Railroad Company	509.39
	<hr/>
	\$1,084.39
Balance December 31, 1937	2,344.56
	<hr/>
	\$3,428.95

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. DOWNS,
Treasurer

January 6, 1938

The Gore Roll of Arms

By HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXXI, page 32)

92. (99.) (71.)

McADAMS. KILBY. CLARK.

Arms: Gules three crosslets fitchy gold; charged with an escutcheon of pretence quartered:

1. & 4. Silver three bars and in chief three rings azure.

2. & 3. Silver a bend lavender between three roundles sable on the bend a ragged staff sable.

Wreath: Gold, gules.

Crest: A crosslet gold and a sword silver pomel and hilt gold point uppermost crossed saltirewise.

Motto (on a scroll above the crest): Crux Mihi Grata Quies.

Legend: Gilbert McAdams - / McAdams & Kilby. Beside the sinister side of the shield are written in ink, one above another, the names: McAdams, Kilby, Clark.

Notes: The picture is painted in somewhat pale colors; the extraordinary color of the bend in the second and third quarters of the escutcheon is probably accounted for by the artist having originally painted a bend in some color, probably red, and then having found it was a mistake and having washed it and covered it with white paint; and then having painted the ragged staff on this surface. For this reason it seems probable that the intended arms are: Silver a ragged staff in bend between three (2, 1) roundles sable.

As stated under No. 90, Captain Gilbert McAdams, of an ancient Ayrshire family, married in 1757 Sarah, widow of Nathaniel Cunningham and daughter of Christopher Kilby by his first wife Sarah, daughter of the Hon. William Clark. As Sarah was the only surviving child of Christopher Kilby the presence of an escutcheon of pretence is explained; but as her mother Sarah Clark had brothers (Robert and

Benjamin, both living in 1749; see *Heraldic Journal* II 48, 74-76) she was not an heraldic heiress so that her daughter should not properly have quartered her arms.

The Kilby arms have been considered under No. 90.

The quartering intended for Clark, A ragged staff between three roundles, is to be found on two gravestones in Copp's Hill Burying Ground in Boston: that of John Clarke, armiger, physician, who died in 1728, and that of William Clark, Esq., merchant, whose date of death is not given (*Bridgman, Epitaphs in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, illustrated.*)

In the *Heraldic Journal* II 48, 74-76, are articles from which the following synopsis of the pedigree is made:

John¹ Clark, of Newbury, physician, died 1664; married Martha Saltonstall and had

John² Clark, only son, physician, died 1690; married Martha Whittingham and had

John³ Clark, physician, died 1728, buried at Copp's Hill; married (1) Sarah Shrimpton through whom his descendants continue. John² and Martha (Whittingham) Clark also had

William³ Clark whom the writer identifies as the Hon. William Clark, merchant, who is buried at Copp's Hill; married Sarah - - - who was his administratrix in 1742.

Their eldest daughter

Sarah⁴ Clark married in 1726 Christopher Kilby, born 1704, died 1771; (she died 1739 — see *Register* 26 pp. 43-48). They had

Sarah Kilby whose marriage to Captain Gilbert McAdams is commemorated in No. 92 of the Gore Roll.

The coat here given for Clarke and previously used on the stones at Copp's Hill has not been found under this name in Edmondson or Burke; it appears to be a variant of a well known Clark coat: Silver a bend gules between three roundles sable on the bend three swans silver. So far as I know no valid claim to this coat exists on the part of any American Clark family.

Papworth gives a bend raguly between three or six roundles for Walworth, a bend embattled between six roundles for Burnell, and a ragged staff in bend between seven roundles for Sayre.

The coat given for McAdams, Gules three crosslets fitchy gold, is found in Papworth only under the name Kirby, and with the crosslets silver under Fitz Eustace; the name McAdams is not found attached to any coat of this type. Nor is this coat to be found under the name of McAdams in Burke (1884), Paul (1903), Seton (1863) or Nisbet (1804). Considering Tuttle's statement (Register 26 43-48) that Captain Gilbert McAdams came from an ancient Ayrshire family this is surprising, the more so as both the crest and the motto have some connection with the name.

The crest is found in Fairbairn for Macadam of Scotland: A crosslet *fitchy* and a sword in saltire *gules*, but Fairbairn gives no coats of arms. Fairbairn records another crest for Macadam or McAdam of Scotland: A stag's head couped proper, and for the family who bear this crest he records two mottos: *Calm!* and *Crux Mihi Grata Quies*.

Johnston is a little more specific about these mottos, stating that *Crux Mihi Grata Quies* is placed under the arms and *Calm* above the crest.

To sum up the whole: the Kilby arms appear to be unrecorded except in the Gore Roll; the Clark arms appear to be a variant of a well known coat for that name, and close to the arms of Walworth and of Sayre; and the McAdams arms, not found elsewhere, bear a modification of a recorded Macadam crest and are accompanied by a motto, above instead of below the picture, which attaches to a different McAdam family.

93. (91.) (67.)

SAYWARD.

Arms: Gules a fess silver between two chevrons ermine on the fess three leopard's faces gules.

Wreath: Silver, gules.

Crest: A lion's head silver spotted with sable (as there is little or no mane it may be intended for an ounce's head).

Legend: Sayward of York. 1760.

Notes: This is a finished painting. Whitmore says that Henry Sayward was of York, Maine, in 1664. He describes the crest as a tiger's head but mentions no tincture; in the Child copy it is a thick necked head colored purple with a coppery sheen, such as might be produced by an indelible pencil, and spotted with white.

The arms are evidently intended for those of Seward. Seward of Stoke Meyned, co. Devon, bore: Gules a fess *gold* between two chevrons ermine, on the fess three *leopards azure* (Edmondson); Burke gives a variant of the arms of this family, blazoning on the fess three leopard's faces azure, which with two alterations of tincture gives us the arms appearing in the Gore Roll; he also records for Seward of Teignhead, co. Devon, a coat of the same design but differing tinctures: Silver a fess azure between two chevrons ermine on the fess three leopard's faces silver.

The crest has not been found under a number of spellings of the name.

94. (92.) (Omitted.)

SCOLLAY.

Arms: Azure three ducks silver.

No wreath, no crest.

Legend: Scolly.

Notes: A crude drawing, the field tricked "azuer" and one of the birds "argent".

Whitmore records no tinctures; but in the Child copy in its present condition the field is gilded and the birds are wholly blue.

The intended species of the birds would be hard to say; assuming that they are intended for swans, the coat is that of Scholar: Azure three swans silver (Edmondson).

95. (93.) (Omitted.)

WHITWELL.

Arms: Gules a fess checky silver and sable double cotised gold.

Wreath: ---, ---.

Crest: A griffins' head erased gold.

Legend: By the Name of Whitwell.

Notes: A carelessly executed drawing with the tinctures tricked. Whitmore omits mention of the crest.

Whitwell of Staffordshire bore: Gules a fess checky between two gemels gold (Edmondson); this blazon omits the tinctures of the fess, which are gold and sable (Burke). The only variation in the Gore Roll drawing is that the gold in the fess is replaced by silver.

96. (94.) (Omitted.)

KNEELAND.

Arms: Sable a lion gold holding in his dexter paw an escutcheon silver charged with a cross patty gules.

Wreath: Gold, gray (i. e., sable).

Crest: A demi-lion silver the tongue and claws gules.

Legend: Thos. Kneeland of Essex.

Notes: This is a finished though poorly executed painting. The demi-lion of the crest is heavily shaded with gray, and the same color has been used in the crest-wreath.

Dr. Buck supplies the identification: Keling, co. Middlesex, 1632. Keling of Hackney, co. Middlesex, bore exactly the arms shown in the Gore Roll with the additional features that the lion holds in both paws an escutcheon charged with a cross fitchy at the foot gules, and this may be true in the Gore Roll painting as well, for it is hard to tell whether the little point is accidental or not; their crest was: From a mural crown a demi-lion and escutcheon as in the arms. The arms and crest of Keiling of Newcastle under Line, Staffordshire, were essentially the same (Edmondson).

97. (95.) (68.)

PEPERELL.

Arms: Silver a chevron gules between three pine-apples vert, a canton gules charged with a fleur-de-lys silver, on the chevron the badge of a baronet.

Crest: From a mural crown with three buds between the battlements silver an arm embowed in armor - - - the naked hand supporting a staff erect - - - from which flies a flag silver.

Mottos: (Above the crest) Peperi; (below the arms) in ink: Vir; this has been smudged and replaced in pencil: Virtute P.

Legend: None.

Notes: These arms are clumsily drawn in ink, with most of the tinctures indicated in tricking. No name is attached; but the arms, as Whitmore observes, "are clearly those of Sir William Peperell"; he misnames the crown in the crest a ducal coronet.

William Peperell, merchant, was born in Tavistock, co. Devon, came to America and lived in Kittery, Maine; his son William Peperell, merchant, member of the Council for 32 years, was created a baronet for his success in capturing Cape Breton (Louisburg) in 1745, and died in 1759 (Heraldic Journal I 183). The claim to arms on the part of this family is found in a letter (see New England Historical and Genealogical Register 19.147) from Sir William Peperell: speaking of a gravestone which he intends to have erected in memory of his father, who died in 1733, he says, "I would have his Coat of arms cut on it, which is three pine apples proper, but you will find it in ye Herald's Office, it being an Ancient Arms" (Heraldic Journal I 88).

William Peperell, Esq., Governor of New England, was created a baronet 15 November, 20 George II (1746) (Heylyn). In the list of the baronets of England we find: Peperell of the province of Massachusetts Bay in New-England, patent 15 November 1746; arms: Silver a chev-

ron gules between three pine-apples vert, on a canton gules a fleur-de-lys silver; crest: In a mural coronet *gold* an armed arm embowed *between two laurel-branches issuing from the coronet* proper, grasping a staff, thereon a flag silver; over the crest this word: Peperi; motto under the arms: Virtute Parta Tuemini (Edmondson). The Peperell family seems to have used these arms at least since the middle of the sixteenth century; tricked in Harleian Manuscript 4632 by Sir Christopher Barker who died in 1549 are the Peperell arms: Silver a chevron gules between three pine-apples vert; and in Additional Manuscripts 28, 834 by Ralph Brooke, Rouge-croix Pursuivant, 1587, we find for Peperell of Cornwall exactly the same arms (Armory of the Western Counties). Piperell of Pineford, co. Devon, had the same arms (Risdon, 1608-1628).

Nevertheless the arms may have been originally those of Apperley, which would give them as good an allusive value as when borne by Piperell of Pineford; for Fox-Davies, in his "Complete Guide to Heraldry" page 277 says, "The arms of John Apperley, as given in the Edward III Roll, are: Argent, a chevron gules between three pineapples (fir-cones) vert, slipped or". This would seem to refer to the so-called Cotgrave Roll; but I do not find this name or blazon in the "Rolls of Arms of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward III." edited by N. H. Nicolas in 1829, nor in a similar Roll of the time of Edward I.

Edmondson assigns to Appuley or Appurley the same arms except that the pine-apples are gules; and to Pepenrell or Perperell of Cornwall exactly the arms given by Fox-Davies under Apperley as well as the same coat with the two tinctures of the pine-apples transposed.

Papworth assigns to Grove: Silver a chevron between three pine-apples pendent gules, that is, the arms given by Edmondson to Appuley or Appurley; but to John Apperley the pine-apples "pendents tenons", quoting Jenyn's Ordinary, partly printed by Nicholas in 1829 from the manu-

script in the College of Arms but of greater length in Harleian Manuscript 6589.

Sir William Peperell's original grant and confirmation of arms, augmentation and crest is preserved in The Athenaeum, Portsmouth, N. H.

98. (96.) (Omitted.)

BEACH.

Arms: Gules three lions passant gold over all a bend sable charged with three stag's heads cabossed gold.

Wreath: ---, ---.

Crest: A bird with wings elevated ---.

Legend: By the Name of Beach.

Notes: This is a drawing in ink, the arms alone tricked. The arms of Beche were: Gules three lions passant *silver*, on a bend sable three *buck's* heads cabossed bold (Edmondson). There is little to be gained by arguing whether the charges should be stag's heads or buck's heads in the case of a sketch.

99. (97.) (69.)

BELL.

Arms: Azure a fess ermine between three church-bells gold.

No wreath, no crest.

Legend: Bell of Boston.

Notes: Tricked drawing in ink slightly paler than the foregoing. This coat is found in the Promptuarium Armorum 125a.

In Trinity Churchyard, Newport, Rhode Island, these arms appear on the gravestone of Martha, wife of Mr. William Bell, who died in 1737 (Heraldic Journal III 9). The tinctures, except ermine, are not indicated. The crest is an eagle ermine (Chapin, Rhode Island Heraldry p. 54).

Various families of Bell seem to have used arms similar to these, for example:

Bell: *Sable* a fess ermine between three church-bells *silver*; Bell: *Sable* a chevron ermine between three church-bells *silver*; crest, A hawk with wings expanded proper, bells gold (Edmondson).

Bell of Sunderland, co. Durham: *Sable* a chevron ermine between three church-bells *silver*; crest, A hawk *close* proper, beak and bells gold; Bell: Azure a fess between three church-bells gold (Burke).

The last is perhaps the closest to the example in the Gore Roll, but the fess as well as the bells is gold. The arms given by Burke for Bell of Sunderland, co. Durham, are not found in the Visitations of Durham of 1575, 1615 and 1666.

This is the end of the original Gore Roll; but for the sake of completeness I shall add a coat found only in the Child copy, numbered 100, and apparently inserted after Whitmore had written his description in 1865.

(100.)

GREEN.

Arms: - - - on a chief - - - a hind passant between two stars gold.

Wreath: Gold, - - -.

Crest: A stag's (buck's?) head gold.

Legend: (in faint pencil) Green.

Notes: Child copied Whitmore's description into the volume containing his copy of the Gore Roll, and added in pencil: "100 From Burke. Arg. Fretty az, on each a Bezan, on a chief a Buck trippant betw. 2 mullets or, pierced gu."

Green of Milton-Chevsdon, co. Somerset, granted 1529: Silver a fret azure charged with nine bezants, on a chief sable a stag tripping gold between two molets gold pierced gules; crest: A cubit arm erect clothed vert the cuff gold, holding in the hand a bunch of holly in fruit proper (Burke).

FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

ROGER WILLIAMS PRESS



E. A. JOHNSON CO.

PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXXI

JULY, 1938

No. 3



PORTRAIT OF CORNELIUS SOWLE
PAINTED IN CANTON, CHINA

Note in the Society's Gallery

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE
HISTORICAL



ISLAND
SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

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HARRY PARSONS CROSS, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

ROBERT T. DOWNS, *Treasurer*
HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Chinese Portraits

In the early nineteenth century American ship captains often had their portraits painted when in China. The Chinese artists copied the occidental style, but in some cases added a certain radiant luminosity behind the head which is an interesting characteristic of this work. Two of these portraits are illustrated in this issue of our COLLECTIONS.

The portrait of Cornelius Sowle of Providence, (illustrated on the cover) was painted at Canton, China. Sowle was lost at sea in 1818. The portrait was presented to the society in 1893 by his grandson, Charles Sowle Dyer.

The portrait of William H. Townsend (illustrated on page 67) was painted in Canton, China, in 1818, as the following note by him indicates:

"This painting is the production of a Chinese artist in Canton, China, November 1818, for a portrait of me. I was then nearly 16 years old and with my father, who was master of the ship *Lion* of this (then) town and belonging to E. Carrington & Co. We have arrived at Whampou, the port of Canton from Providence via Cape Horn & Valpariaso, in Chili, in the summer of 1818, had been blockaded

in the latter port for several months by a Spanish squadron, Chili being then at war with Old Spain, & while in this position, the U. S. sloop of War Ontario, Capt. Jas. Biddle, arrived, who was boarded by the squadron & forbid going into the port. The Ontario's Crew were at quarters & Capt. Biddle said he was bound to Valpariaso & was going there, & he did. Soon after, the Battle of Maypo was fought & the patriot general, San Martin was Victorious.—Chili was freed from the Spanish yoke & the American ships went to sea, under Convoy of the Ontario.

Our route was across the Pacific, touching at La Dominica, the Marquesas, Christmas Island, Borneo, thro the Sooloo sea, Samarang and up the China sea. Going up the China sea fell in with ship Cordelia, Capt Magee from, Boston, receiving news from him, she having left Boston about the time we left Chili. While this painting was in progress I was attacked by a Billious fever & my life dispaired of, just recovering when the ship was ready for sea for home, sailed about the 20th of Dec. 1818 & arrived in Prov. River April 5, 1819.

July 25, 1865

Wm. H. Townsend
Now in my 63rd year"



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND
PAINTED IN CANTON, CHINA

Now in the Society's Gallery

Stage-Coach Routes

The seventeenth century saw the winding Indian trails gradually transformed into white men's footpaths and subsequently improved and developed into bridle paths. Madame Knight in 1704 described her trip on horseback from Providence to New London along the old Pequot path.

With the eighteenth century came extensive road building—the old bridle paths were widened and smoothed and made serviceable for wheeled vehicles. Oxen and horses began to travel these crude, rough roads.

A stage route was established from Boston to Newport, then the most important town in Rhode Island, as early as 1716, as is shown by an advertisement in the Boston News Letter of Oct. 15, 1716, which is as follows:

“These are to give Notice, That a Stage-Coach will set out from the Orange-Tree in Boston, to Newport in Rhode-Island, and back again, once a Fortnight, while the Ways are passable: To be performed at reasonable Rates by Jonathan Wardall of Boston and John Franklin of Newport.”

A somewhat similar advertisement appears two years later in the May 5, 1718, issue of the News Letter. It reads:

“These are to give Notice that the Stage Coach between Boston and Rhode Island for once a Fortnight, will set out the first turn on Tuesday the 13th Currant from Mr. Wardells at the Orange Tree in Boston, with whom all Persons may agree.”

A more detailed advertisement of April 4, 1720, gives us an idea of the prices charged at that time.

“These are to give Notice, that the Stage Coach between Boston and Bristol Ferry, for once a Fortnight, the Six ensuing Months, Intends to set out the first turn from Boston, at Five a Clock on Tuesday Morning the 12th

RATES OF TOLL.

For a Waggon, Cart or ox Sled	7 Cts
not exceeding 4 Cattle	10
A Team of more than 4 Cattle	15
A Sley with more than 1 Horse	12½
A Sley with 1 Horse	6
A Coach, Chariot or Phaeton	40
A Chaise, Chair or Sulkey	20
A Horse and Waggon	6
A Person and Horse	5
Horses and Mules in droves per head	2
Neat Cattle in droves per head	1
Swine in droves for every fifteen	10
For every hundred for the first hundred	1
Sheep and small animals	1

RATES OF TOLL.

For every waggon, cart, truck or sled drawn by two Horses or oxen 10 cents if drawn by three cattle 12½ cents. If drawn by more than three cattle 15 cents, for every sleigh drawn by one horse 6 cents if drawn by more than one Horse 12½ cents, for every coach, chariot, phaeton or Curriele 25 cents, for every chaise, chair, sulkey or other Pleasure carriage drawn by one horse 12½ cents for every Additional horse 6 cents, for every horse and horse cart Or waggon 6 cents, for a person and horse 6 cents, horses Or mules in droves 2 cents per head, neat cattle in droves 1 cent per head, sheep or swine in droves ½ cent per head For all load over fifty hundred pounds ½ cent per hundred For each additional hundred.

Current, and be at the said Ferry on Wednesday Noon, where those from New-Port may then there arrive and be brought hither on Friday Night. Such as have a mind to go for Bristol or Rhode-Island, may agree with John Blake at his House in Sudbury Street, Boston, for their Passage to the said Ferry, at 25s, each Person, with 14 Pounds wight of Carriage, and 3d for every Pound over."

The News Letter of April 14th carried the following notice:

"The Stage Coach between Boston and Bristol Ferry, sets out at Five a Clock on Tuesday Morning next the 19th Currant, and return on Friday; Such as want a Passage may agree with John Blake in Sudbury Street, Boston".

The stage business attracted Peter Belton, who had been a post-rider. His advertisements of April 24th and September 4th, 1721, tell their own story.

"These are to give Notice, that Peter Belton, late Post Rider, Designs once every Week to go and come between Boston and New-Port on Rhode-Island; in order to carry Bundles of Goods, Merchendize, Books, Men, Women and Children, Money, &c. He sets out on Tuesday Morning next, the 25th of this Instant April from his House at the Sign of the Rhode-Island and Bristol Carrier in Newbury Street at the South End of Boston, where good Lodgings and Entertainment both for Men and Horse are to be had. He Returns from Rhode Island and Bristol to Boston every Saturday Night."

"These are to give Notice that Peter Belton at the Sign of the Rhode-Island and Bristol Carrier in Newbury Street, at the South End of Boston; has a Road Waggon for carrying Goods, Men, Women and Children, between Boston, Bristol and Rhode Island once every Week, sets out on Tuesday Morning next, and so every Tuesday to return on Saturday".

In 1736 Thorp and Cusno of Boston obtained from the General Assembly of Rhode Island an exclusive franchise

for seven years for the operation of a stage coach line between Boston and Newport.

This company placed the following advertisement in the News Letter of June 16, 1737:

"This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, That one of the Stage Coaches belonging to Alexander Throp and Isaac Casno, will be ready to set out from Boston to Newport, on Tuesday the 28th of this Instant, and is to be left on that Island; and on Tuesday the 5th of July next the other Coach is to set out from this Place, and so return once a Week, 'till further Notice be given".

The Boston Gazette informs us that these two stage coaches were imported from London.

A stage had been established between Providence and Newport as early as 1763 and the route is given in the "Almanack for 1763" which was printed at Providence by William Goddard. It is as follows:

"Road to NEWPORT.

From PROVIDENCE over the
lower Ferry, to

Rehoboth,	Clay	3½
Warren, over the	Fer. Carr,	9
Bristol,	Turner,	4
Ferry House,	Pierce,	2
Portsmouth,	Turner,	3
Newport,	Nichols,	9
Ferry and Conanicut Island,		4
Narraganset Fer.	Franklin,	3
Tower-Hill,	J. Case, Esq;	4"

The figures designate miles.

Notes

Mrs. Edward P. Jastram, Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh, Mr. Philip C. Wentworth, and Mr. Slater Washburn have been elected to membership in the Society.

The Influence of Birds on Rhode Island Nomenclature

Birds have from time immemorial been observed by human beings and throughout the ages have had a marked influence on human thought as is shown by the many verbs and nouns in common use, whose origin is derived from the real or supposed action or appearance of birds.

It is not at all surprising then to find birds' names playing a prominent part in the names applied by human beings to the localities about them. Rhode Island is no exception to this procedure and our state contains within its borders almost fifty place-names derived from thoughts about birds.

Wild bird names predominate. Goose, cormorant, eagle, duck and gull, are the most popular. Then follow swan and turkey. Fifteen kinds of birds are represented, not including the robin and goslin place names which are disputed.

The Anatidae family, of which the duck, the goose and the swan are the best known representatives, contributed at least twenty-one place-names or almost half of the "bird place-names" in Rhode Island.

The humble goose, so often and so unjustly "much maligned," gave to Rhode Island more place-names than any other bird. The word goose appears in twelve of our local place-names, four times in the combination phrase "goose neck" and three times as "wild goose."

Even way back in the exploring days of the seventeenth century, the Dutch sailors applied the name of "genseey-land" to some land in Narragansett Bay. The word is said to be a variant spelling of the Dutch words "gans eiland," meaning "goose island." The exact location of "genseey-land" has not been determined but it may have been applied to Bristol Neck, the Dutch perhaps thinking that there was a passage from Hundred Acre Cove to the Kickamuit River and Mount Hope Bay.

Usher Parsons in his "Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island" tells us that the Indian place-names Seekonk (of our Seekonk River) and Sakonnet are both derived from the Indian words "seki" and "konk" which in Algonquin means black goose. This would increase the names of goose derivation to fifteen. However, J. Hammond Trumbull and Sidney S. Rider disagree with Parsons in this derivation of these words, thus leaving the point open to discussion. There is another unsolved problem in connection with goose named places which might add one more place name for it is not certain that Goose Pond and Wild Goose Pond in South Kingstown are identical and if they are not, then the goose place names might reach the number of sixteen, instead of the thirteen credited to them. The Census of 1885 lists an unlocated Goose Island in North Kingstown, which is probably an error for one in South Kingstown.

These goose place names are:

1. Goose Island in Point Judith Pond northwest of Jonathan Island.
2. Goose Island in Point Judith Pond east of Great Island.
3. Goose Island in Green Hill Pond in South Kingstown.
4. Goose Neck in Newport.
5. Goose Neck Cove in Newport.
6. Goose Neck Creek in Newport.
7. Goose Neck Spring in North Kingstown.
8. Goose Point in Providence.
9. Goose Pond in South Kingstown.
10. Wild Goose Ledge in North Kingstown.
11. Wild Goose Point in North Kingstown.
12. Wild Goose Rock in North Kingstown.
13. Genseeyland in Bristol County.

Four place names honor the duck, three the swan and one the teal. They are:

14. Duck Cove in North Kingstown.
15. Duck Pond in Warwick.

16. Duck Pond in South Kingstown.
17. Duck Pond in Richmond.
18. Swan Island in Providence.
19. Swan Point in Providence.
20. Swan Pond in Lincoln.
21. Teal Pond in Narragansett.

The claim to the second largest group is in dispute between the eagles and cormorants (whose Latin name *corvus marinus* literally means "sea crow"). Both present seven place-names, but the cormorants have more place-names now in use than do the eagles, and also avoid a possible duplication which might be argued as disqualifying two of the eagle places, numbers 30 and 33 as practically identical with numbers 31 and 32, respectively.

The cormorants appear as:

22. Cormorant Cove in New Shoreham.
23. Cormorant Hill in Westerly.
24. Cormorant Point in New Shoreham.
25. Cormorant Point in Narragansett.
26. Cormorant Reef in Middletown.
27. Cormorant Rock in Middletown.
28. Cormorant Rock in Narragansett, formerly Cormorant Reef.

The eagles present:

29. Eagle, a former school district in Scituate.
30. Eagle Park, a district in Providence formerly Eagle Peak.
31. Eagle Peak, a knoll formerly in Providence.
32. Eagle Peak, a hill in Burrillville.
33. Eagle Peak, a former Burrillville school district.
34. Eagle Woods in Providence.
35. Eagleville in Tiverton.

The gulls now follow with four place-names, and the turkeys with three:

33. Gull Point on Prudence Island.
34. Gull Rock, off Sheep Point in Newport.
35. Gull Rock in Little Compton.
36. Gull Rocks in Newport Harbor.

37. Turkey Hill in Portsmouth.
38. Turkey Meadow Brook in Coventry.
39. Turkeyville in Burrillville.

The remaining place-names are scattered, one to each of seven kinds of birds.

40. Crow Hill in Smithfield.
41. Hen Island in Portsmouth, sometimes called Hen and Chickens.
42. Owls Nest on Gould Island in the Sakonnet River.
43. Partridge Beach in Jamestown, probably really a corruption of Parting Beach, not originally a bird's name.
44. Plover Hill on Block Island.
45. Sparrow Island, alias Spar Island, in Mount Hope Bay.
46. Swallow's Hole in Middletown.

These forty-six place-names complete the list of undisputed names. To this list there might be added tentatively Seekonk and Sakonnet, which have already been discussed, the unlocated Goose Island in North Kingstown and the possible Wild Goose Pond in South Kingstown, and also Turkey Meadow in Coventry, the existence of which might be presumed from the name Turkey Meadow Brook. This would increase the list from forty-six to fifty-one.

In addition to the names already listed there is a group of Robin names which may have been derived from the bird, but more probably from the family surname of Robbin. These names are: Robin Hill in Providence, Robin Pond in Cumberland (probably identical with Robin Hollow Pond), Robin Hollow, Robin Hollow Pond and Robin Hollow Brook. The three latter are now generally spelled "Robbin" and are in Cumberland. While these five names may have been derived from the bird, it seems probable the Robbin Brook, a name applied to two streams in North Providence, was from the family surname.

Goslins Rock in North Kingstown seems to be from a family name and so unfortunately not really eligible for the list.

Primogeniture in Rhode Island

Was primogeniture ever in force in Rhode Island?

This query is received so often at the Rhode Island Historical Society that it may not be amiss to answer the question in print. By primogeniture is meant of course that all the real estate of a person who dies intestate, that is without leaving a will, is inherited by the eldest son.

The earliest enactment in regard to this matter seems to be the "Act for distributing and settling intestate's estates" which was passed by the General Assembly at its June session in 1718. The act reads:

"Whereas, it hath been found by experience in this colony, to be very wrongful and injurious to the public good, as well as private interest, of the younger children of persons dying intestate, that the whole real estate of such persons dying intestate, should descend to the eldest son, and thereby the other children, whose labors have been very useful, and advantageous to their parents in reducing and improving such real estate, should be left destitute." (R. I. Col. Rec. IV, pages 238-239.)

The wording of this act definitely proves that primogeniture was in effect in Rhode Island at the time of the passage of the act in June, 1718, and that it had previously been in effect for some time.

Therefore, it appears that Sidney S. Rider's statement, (Book Notes 23, p. 25) that "There was no legal primogeniture in the descent of property under the Charter" referring to Rhode Island Charter of 1663 is not in accordance with the facts and has given rise to the belief that primogeniture was not in force here between 1663 and 1718. Rider appears to have mistaken the meaning of the phrase in the Charter of 1663 which reads that the lands in Rhode Island are "to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in our County of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by

knight service." It will be seen that this phrase refers merely to the way the land is to be held, and does not relate to the manner in which it should be inherited in the case of intestate estates. Rider assumed that the explanatory allusion to the way land was held in the Manor of East Greenwich in Kent, carried with it all of the current usage in regard to land in Kent, and hence the custom of gavelkind by which the real estate of a person dying intestate was divided equally among all his sons.

This was not the interpretation of the phrase by the courts of Rhode Island during the period from 1663 to 1718, and so Rider's statement is wrong and the statements of Arnold (II, 61) and Weeden (R. I. 185) that primogeniture was in effect before 1718 are correct. See also the case of Smith vs. Smith, 1854, in R. I. Reports IV, pp. 8 and 9.

That primogeniture was in force in Rhode Island before 1718, and in fact from the time of the Charter of 1663, viz 1663-1718, is shown by the following items, in all of which cases there were other children.

On May 13, 1678, John Crandall as "son and heir of John Crandall of Newport, deceased" deeded to his brothers certain land formerly belonging to his father. (Austin, 58.)

On Nov. 3, 1677, Benedict Arnold "as eldest son and heir of William Arnold late of Pawtuxet deceased" sold land to his brother Stephen. (Austin, 242.)

On Aug. 20, 1666, Benjamin Barton is styled "son and heir of Rufus Barton deceased." His father died intestate but the Town Council made a "will." (Austin, 250.)

William Helme, "eldest son and heir of Christopher Helme," confirmed a sale of land on Jan. 13, 1661. (Austin, 323.)

In 1717 Jonathan Knight, Jr., deeded to his brothers some land of their father who died intestate in 1717 without having executed the deeds to these parcels of land. (Austin, 331.)

In the case of Mott vs. Hubbard in 1714 it was decided that Sarah Mott, daughter of Thomas Jennings, deceased, elder brother of Gabriel Jennings, deceased, was not heir of Gabriel, because the heirship to Gabriel, deceased intestate without children, was in his eldest surviving brother (Richard Jennings). (Austin, 114.)

"Moses Dexter of North Providence, in the County of Providence, laborer, preferred a petition and represented unto this Assembly that his brother, Joseph Dexter, inherited a large and valuable estate from his grandfather, Capt. Stephen Dexter, of sd North Providence, deceased, at a time when by law all estates descended to the eldest male heir". (Acts of the General Assembly, February 1792.)

The statute of 1718 was in force only ten years and was repealed in 1728 as "tending to destroy inheritances."

The Notary Public in Early Rhode Island

The office of notary public was sort of a monopoly in colonial Rhode Island, held until 1751 by the General Recorder, as the Secretary of State was then called. From 1751 to the end of the colonial period only two were permitted in the colony, one at Newport and one at Providence. In 1792 each county was allowed one notary public but in 1822 the limit to their number was removed and there were soon a great many.

The office of Notary Public was not created in Rhode Island until October 31, 1705, when the General Assembly passed the following act:

"An Act for settling the office of a Publick Notary in this Colony.

"It is enacted by this present Assembly and the authority thereof, That the Recorder chosen in this Collony yearly at the election of Generall Officers, shall keep the office of a Publick Notary; and that no person shall officiate in said office untill he be so chosen and engaged to the same. And

the Recorder that is now present, shall officiate in said office untill the next election of Generall Officers, according to the Charter”.

In the Digest of 1719 the Notary Public Act is recorded in the following words:

“AN ACT, Establishing a Notary Publick, within this Colony.

“Be it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority of the same, That the General Recorder of the Colony for the time being, shall be Publick Notary of this Colony; and he is hereby fully Impowered and Authorized, to Act, Transact, Do and Finish, all and whatsoever Matters, Causes or things, Relating to Drawing of Protests, or Protesting Bills, &c. as are by Law Required, and that he shall be Engaged thereto, for the which he shall take the following Fees, and no more.

	£	s	d
To Swearing to Protest	00	03	00
To Drawing Ditto	00	03	00
To Sealing Ditto	00	03	00
To Registring Ditto in the Office	00	03	00
To Copy Ditto	00	03	00”

It will be noted that the wording is somewhat different from the act as passed in 1705 and that an explanation of the duties of the Notary Public are added.

The Correction of Errors in Dates in Some Block Island Records

From a letter by the late George R. Burgess

I believe I have discovered in the New Shoreham Record Book indisputable evidence that a number of vital records as given by James N. Arnold are dated about twenty years later than they occurred.

This was not due to carelessness in transcribing, but

rather to the fact that one, possibly two, of the town clerks made their sevens with a loop, in most cases entirely closed. I find that some of these apparent nines had an upward stroke after the stem, resembling a script q. Robert Guthrig was elected town clerk in April, 1677, and served in 1678, 1679 and 1680 as well. James Sands entered records previous to this, although he did not sign as clerk. Some of his sevens have also been read as nines. Many of the other records entered as occurring in the 90's can be proved to have belonged in the 70's and in addition to that, all of the clerks in the 90's made legible sevens.

My first questioning of his dates was caused by seeing the record of the town meeting of April, 1698, on page 53. I had seen James Sands' tombstone in the Block Island cemetery enough times to remember that it said he died in 1695. Later on I came across a record in the book showing Guthrig was drowned December 3, 1692, while crossing from Newport in a storm. I was pretty sure that Guthrig had made the record on page 53, and so I went through the book and made a list of all the town clerks and the years in which they served. With this as a guide I picked out the handwriting of each one who served in the 1690's and it was quite apparent that none of them could have made the entries during the years 1676 to 1681/2, as the handwriting was entirely different. This meeting checks out as really being held in 1678.

Perhaps one instance of the fact that Guthrig made almost no distinction between a seven and a nine is enough to prove the fact. On page 23 in the list of freemen admitted to the Colony, is found proof of Guthrig's 9's and 7's being similar, as the clerk given under this date served 20 years earlier according to the Colonial Records.

Guthrig did make a few entries in the 70's with the 7's readable as such. You will note on page 52 of the book, that where the entries would be in 1679, if entered in chronological order, there is a distinction, that is, he has added an up stroke after the long down stroke forming a 9,

making it look something like a script q. I suppose it is possible that this was his distinction between a 7 and 9.

I have also noted in several places the figure 1 made in such a way that it would be taken for a 2 had it not been written with the year, i. e. 2677 for 1677. This may account for such dates as "22th" which occur in several places.

These vital records are all together in the record book in the order given, most of them I am sure are in Guthrig's hand and possibly all of them, although there seems to be a slight difference between the first few and the balance, possibly due to a different quill. The hand shows that the records for one year and more were made at one sitting.

I checked some of these records and found if they are correct, as given by Arnold, that children were born to one couple several years before their marriage and in two or three instances, babies were married at the early age of 18 months and up. One man had a child recorded fourteen years before his marriage was recorded.

I believe by averaging up several decades from Arnold it will be seen there are less records in the 70's and more in the 90's than would have been normal.

Here is the list with the dates I believe correct.

Joseph Billington married Sept. 16, 1672

Mary Billington born Sept. 16, 1674

Josiah Hulling married Jan. 11, 1675

Susanna Hulling born May 18, 1677

Nathaniel Briggs, son of Nath., born Aug. 1, 1675 (given as Nebbiah)

Thomas Briggs, son of Nath., born Sept. 1, 1677

Tormot Rose married 22 July 1676 (given as Samuel)

Daniel Rose, son of Tormut, born May 1, 1677

William Dodge married April 24, 1674

Sarah Dodge, daughter of William, born Jan. 24, 1675

Mary Dodge, daughter of John, born Dec. 29, 1677

John Dodge married Oct. 24, 1676, (given Feb. 4, 1696)

Martha Akers, daughter of John, born Feb. 28, 1675

William Harris married July 24, 1672 (omitted)

William Harris, son of William, born Feb. 10, 1675

Thomas Harris, son of William, born March 22, 1677

Samuel George married Dec. 29, 1678 (omitted)

Josiah Hulling, son of Josiah, born Nov. 9, 1679 (given as 74)

Bethiah Tosh, daughter of William Tosh, born Sept. 1676

Alexander Innes died Oct. 27, 1679 (omitted)

James Tosh, son of William, born Dec. 16, 1679 (omitted)

If you compare my list with Arnold you will find he has omitted a number of them and has also made a few errors in copying other dates. In his record of William Harris, I believe he has married the senior to his son's wife.

Privateer Sloop Independent

A Journal kept by PELEG HOZEY, Master

(From Original Manuscript

in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library)

A Journal of A Voig kept By Jabez Whipple Cap.^t of the Armed Sloop the Independent Boun on A Cruse with Gods primishon this 24 Day of July. 1776

Wensday th24 of July 1776

toDay weid ancor at providence at 3 P M and Seluted my oners with A gun at 4 pased the Alford and Clumbas ling of patuxet and Gave them three Chers and put ower pilot a Boord John Browns Bot and then prosided for Newport at 12 that night ancred of south End of prudence all hands employd giting all things Erredenness so Ends this 24 hours

Thursday July th25 1776

At foure this morning waid Ancor and prosided for Newport Arivd at Newport at Eight all hands Employd fixing riging and Guns went on Shore and purched sundry things for the Slup that wos oमित at providence And Got All hands on Boord and sailed for Bristor ferey at nine

ocloke Small winds and Calm at 12 Anchored of costers harbar so Ends this 24 ours

Fryday July th26 1776

At 5 this morning weid Ancor and proseded for Bristo ferry Anchred at Bristo fery at 2 P M and went on Shore and purchased sum plānk for the Carpenter and Resevd one Baril of powder of Mr Lefall and put on Shore Georg Brown Sick and made sail a Metetly for fogland ferry wind And tide coming aGainst me anchored a mile Below comanfence point All hands Employd giting Redy for see so Ends this 24 owers

Saterday July th27 1776

At four this morning waied ancor at comonfence point now calm Got out Owers and Rod to howlands fery their Anchored and filed 2 cask of water the carpender went on shor and Ground his tools at 11 the wind Bresed up Maid saile for frogland Anchred at fogland a Bout fore wind and tide a Ganst me all hands Employd Giting redy for See the next morning as if thought proper to Be in sum Redness as you Enformed me their was a menestered Sloop of ten guns on the cost so Ends this 24 howers

Sunday Morning July th28 1776

At four this morning called all hands sent a man to Mast hed to Look out he crys out 2 Sail a Ship and a Slup the ship was sum Disten Of the Slup stood in with for aBout two Gunshot of and put a Bout and stood of the Ship standing in a While the Slup put About and Stood in a Gain cold all hands to Qrters Loded all fore and Aft wad Ancor and Stood out and spook with him It proved to be Cap^m Buckling and his prise put on boord won hand sick proseded on our Voig Beet out as far as sunking Roks wind and tide a Gainst me saw one Of the frigats standing in for Gay heed thought propper to com In And Ancor at sichewest that night I saw two Brigs Standing In I Sent my Boot on Boord It proved to Be Captⁿ Chases prise and Captn warners prise so Ends this 24 howers.

Munday July th29 1776

At four this morning waid Ancor and proseded for the Vinyard Arived At homses hole that Night A Bout Six the tid and wind Against Me So Ends this 24 howrs.

Tuesday July th30 1776

The furst part of this 24 howers calm we fild up our water Took on Boord a prise master and 2 hands more the Latter part of this 24 owers a Very hevvy Swell of and Thunder and Lightning so Ends this 24 owers

Wednesday July th31 1776

At six this morn waid Ancor at homses hole and proseded one our cruse At twelve sandy point Bore south small wind and tid a Gainst me we saw a scuner coming over the Showls As she came near we shoed our cullars She haled her wind We out oars the peopel Left her and took to their Boot we Went on Boord shee had sum houshold Good on Boord To Nantuket We cared her in under sandy poynt and Brought her to Ancor And Delivered her up to the master Being calm curant a Gainst us Lay their All ought so End this 24 owers

Thursday Augst 1 Daly Accounts

At 4Am come to Sail from sandy point of Nantuckt A Am took my Departur From sancutte heed In Lattd 41-10 Londgd 60:40 a 8 sancutte heed Bor WBS Distence 5 Leagues Latt in +1-10 Londg 68:48

9 14

Latt In 41'' 19 Longd 68'' 34 In

At 10 Am saw severell sail of fishing Secuners a Fishing we hove tew and cotch five cood fish a M^{rs} made Sail cotch plenty of mackrell this End this 24 ours

Remarks on Fryday August 2, 1776

the furst part of this 24 owers Begins with plesant hasey wether a 2 p m: Spoke with a scuner bound to plymoth From fishing Mor sounded on Gorgs got 28 fatham of a 3 AM sounded got 37 fatham on Georges a 8 A M Got

Doun topsl yard squally and rain Inclining to Be foggy
2 reps in the in the mainsal Latt & Deed Reckning

Remarks On Saturday th3 August

The furst part of this 24 hours Begins With hayse
wether out Reefs sat Jebb thick wether fogge sum rain
At 2 Am Judgd to Bee of the Bank At 6 AM pleasant with
a Larg Sea at 10 AM All Small Sails Satt A Good Ob-
zservation

Remarks on Sunday August th4 1776

The furst part of this 24 Hours Begins With pleasant
Wether Larg Sea took In top Sail At 8 AM One Eight
Dollar Bill Lost a 10AM took In ye tops Gallon Sail the
wind Breses Towards the Later part pleasant A Good
Ozservation.

Remarks on monday August th5 1776

The First of these 24 Hours Begins With plesent wether
smuth See handed Sail A1d took In topsail and set forsail
a 6d in Flying Jibb Reefs Masail In foursail at p m Sot
Trysail a Lgarge sot To sail at 12 D Took in Topsail at
6 AM sot F sail and Jebb.

Remarks on Tusday August th6 1776

first part Blows Very heavy high sea at 6 Am sat y trisal
Bunets on forsail at 4 p m Got the small Guns In the hole
Larg Sea At 6 AM Bunets on the forsail Refs out Ma^d
Sail Got out flying Jibb Boom sot Jibb a 11 AM Saw two
sail Gave chase provd to be A man of war and tender hove
a Bout Gave Chase to us

Dayly Remarks on Wensday th7 August 1776

Saw the two formentioned Vesels In chase of us heavy
sea we Draw from the ship but the Slup Gains upon us all
hand to Quarters a 6 PM the slup Gave over chase Bore
Away to ward the Ship a 7 Lost sight of them we Sot sqr
Sail to ward Estward sot T sail and all the small Sail Latt^r
part pleasant wether smuth Sea a Good Odservation

Remarks on thursday August th8 1776

the furst part of this 24 hours Begins with pleasant

wether smuth sea Middel plesent Light Brezess Beniman Syms raying a muteny on Boord the Slupe Independence I peleg hozey master Gave a Frapping I found it to be the Method to take

Remarks on fryday Augst th9: 1776

the furst part of this 24 Howars Begins plesant saw a mast heed nothing a 10 AM Saw 3 Sail Stering to go N E 2 Sqr Rigd won Slup the slup Being a head put a Bout Stood to ye others Am put a Stood after them Being two Legus to winderd mad ye Best Way After them Latt^d plesent nothing more remarkabell on this sid a Good Obezsevation

Remarks on Augst th10 Saturday 1776

This furst part of this 24 hours Begins With plesent Still in chase Is for mentioned At 6 Pm came up with the Slup Brume It provd to be captn kNot with 2 prises Won a snow and ye other a Brigg Middle Vry Light Brezes and plesant Smooth Sea a 6 Am To Sail Small Sails to Are Nothing

Remarks On Sunday August 11 1776

first part these 24 hours Pleasent Smooth sea att 1 am sot sqr sail att 4 Pm took in sqr sail sot Foresail att 6 am sot sqr sail & the small sails Lattr part Pleasent Light Breases Smooth sea all hands Will on Bord the Sloop Independence this Day.

Remarks On Monday August 12 1776

first part Pleasent Joibd Ship Middle Part Pleasent smooth Sea att 9 am sqs by thunder and Lightning Rain Continued One hour Lattr part Nothing in Sight a Good Observation

Remark On Tuseday August 13 1776

first part Pleasent smooth sea att 2 am Laid a Bout stood to the west ward att 6 am La Bout Stood to the southward and westward att 10 am Laid Bout stood to ye N ward Nothing in sight to Day good Observation

Remarks On Winsday August 14, 1776

first part Pleasent with Light Bres att 6 Am all hands

imploid a Dancings Pleasent Middle part Smuth sea att 3 am made Sail at 7 saw a sail staning to Wards Us att 11 am Came Up with hir she Being a ship from st Vinsints Brought her two Capt Came on Bord of Us She provdto Be a prise took hir in Provision so Ends this Days Work.

Remarks On Thursday August 15, 1776

first part Pleasent smooth sea In Company with the prise with the prise Master and 10 men on Bord of her att 6 am Saw 2 Ships standing to the N E. Gave thm Chase att 10 saw that one was a ship of force the wind Blowing frish Reaft the m sail gave them over Bore Up to the prise got one Dolphin

Remarks On Fryday August 16, 1776

first part sqoly sum Rain a Large Sea a 2 Came Up the prise all will On Bord the moderate weathir Middle part att 8 am Out Boat sent On Bord the ship with a Barriel of flour pleasent weather Lattd pr Observation Recking Correcked toDay

Remarks On Saturday, August 17 1776

first part Pleasant Smooth sea Variable att times Clowdy weathr Lattr part I find the Variation to be $\frac{1}{2}$ point Westrly All Well

Remarks On Sunday August 18 1776

This Fust Part Plesant Light Winds Smuth Sea Middle Part Rain Lost Sight the Ship & Tow Saw Hire again to Windard Sot T Sail Latt. part Good Observation

Remarks On Monday August 19 1776

The First Part Pleseant Wether Light Breases as pr Loag at 6 Spok with Ship to W & N at 7 am Hove a Bout Stood to E & N. A Good Observation

Remaks On Tusday August 20 1776

The First Part of Pleasant Weither Smuth See Sent the Boat on Board The Ship To Bend a New Sute of Sailes Sett the T Sail Blew Fresh Took it In a Gain a 6 am Took in F Jibe Sqly to ye N ward Good Obsrvation

Remarks On Wensday August 21 1776

The First Part Sqly Spoke with the Ship on Board all well Saw a Brigg to Winderd Runing Down Sat Closte on Board Before Dessecoverd Brought hir Tew came under our Starne halve From antego Bound to London Took hir in Pershashon Capt. John Lightbourn came on Bord Brought hir Papers Brigg Name Fanny Good observation

Remarks On Thusday August 22 1776

The First Part Pleasant Large See at 6 putt Cap Edwimon on Bord the Prise Brigg as prise master and Took Persheshon of hir at 6 saw a Sale to E ward at 8 Fired 4 Shot at hir wold not Bring Tow Saw hir to Bee a Brigg of 12 Guns Left Chase Bore Down to the Priseses

Remaks on Fryday August 23 1776

The Fust Part Pleasant Small Sea 2 Passingers Belonging To the Brigg Came on Board Spent the afternoon at 6 hands Sq^r Sail a 4 am Cam on a harde Sqole a 6 D Saw 2 Saile to Sw hove about Stood to the S ward a 8 hove about to Gitt the Vessell In hir wake

Ramarks On Saturday August 23 1776

The Fust Part Squaley Large Sea [—] P. M out Reefs at Set F Jibl Saw a Large Ship to windward Runing Down heavy Sea Saw a Brigg Strin Standing to the No ward Latt part Wethear as pr Logg Good Observation

Remarks On Sunday August 25 1776

The Fust Part heavea Sqaes Thunder and Lighting Lasted one our Then Pleaseant Saw a Stran wee out Reef set F Jibb thick Wethear to the Southward Refft M. Saile Took Bunnitt of the head Sales Betweene Ten & 11 Spoke with our Prise Brigg the man at Mast head Caled out Sales Brigg & a Sloop hire cost N. E. Lattd. obsevation

Remarks On Monday August 26 1776

The Fust heavy Sqaules Large Sea Compeny with our Prise at 4 Ack Saw a Sail to the S W Standing after us Squaley These 24 Houers Latt

Remarks On Tuesday August 27 1776

The Fust Part weither as pr Logg Handed all Saile hove
Tew att 4 Made Saile Large Sea att 6 Setteled M Sail
Took in T Sail Continnence Latt Observation

Remarks on Wednesday At 28

The Fust Squaly as pr Logg In and out reef the 24
Houres Spoke with the Brigg Sent the Bote on Board Latt
pr Observation

Remarks On Tuesday Augt 29 1776

The Furst Weither pr Logg Winds Enceling E ward
Sent The Dochter on Bord the Brigg One Man Very Much
hirt Heavey Sea Much Rain and theke Weither a 8 AM
Saw 5 Saile to y E ward one Large one gave chash

Remarks on Fryday August 30 1776

The Fust Part Small Breeses Smuth Sea and Fogge
Histed out the Bote Finding all Well on Bord there att
8 PM Sounded Gott 35 Fatham Black & White Sand Sum
Broken Shels Intenmixt Frain that to 31 35 & 37 Plente
Tide ript Sam Times Clear For one Our to Gither the
Fogge Saw Severle Banks Looking Like Land Latter Part
Smuth Light Winds. Plenty of Fogge Ends this 24 hours
all well on Bord

Remarks On Satureday August 31

The Fust Part hasy Weither Fresh Breeses a 12 Am Gott
Soundings 70 Fathem Read and White Sand at 4 Soundings
Gott 45 Do Fogge Light Breeses a 10 Sounded 37 Do Fogge
A. M Sounded gett 30 Do Lather Part Light Breeses Smuth
Sea Fogge Thick Weether Observation

(To be concluded)

The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(continued from vol. XXXI, page 64)

Summary and Conclusions

The Gore Roll represents, chiefly, the arms that were used in New England at the dates designated below the paintings.

Heraldic custom was not strictly adhered to, as is evidenced in the case of No. 61, where the arms of the husband impale those of his wife's first husband.

The sources from which the arms are taken are probably three-fold, (1) heraldic manuscripts, (2) printed books, and (3) paintings, embroideries, engraved silver and seals; of these, the last would not be expected to give the tinctures.

The paintings in the Gore Roll may be classified according to possible source as follows:

1. From heraldic manuscripts.

(a) From the Promptuarium Armorum (see page 1).

1, 10, 41.	Winthrop.	40, 46, 64.	Hutchinson.
8, 35.	Leverett (= Lever?)	47.	Barker.
11.	Frost.	48.	Lucas.
15.	Chamberlain.	49, 54.	Chute.
16.	Pole.	50.	Wood.
18.	Skinner.	51.	Stourton.
23.	Hawkins.	52.	Chichester.
24.	Whittingham.	53.	Mansale.
27.	Cutting (= Couper?)	55.	Barkeley.
28, 32, 7.	Stoddard.	56.	Whithorne.
32.	Roberts.	59.	Colepeper.
34.	Addington.	61.	Gee.
37.	Belchier.	63.	Phillips.
38.	Lemon.	65.	Pell.
39.	Mun.	65.	Clarke.

68. Tuttle.	80. Tilston.
69. Wade.	82. Roswell.
70. Mountfort.	83. Selwyn.
75. Pern.	84. Waldron.
78. Warr.	

(b) From the Chute Pedigree (see page 1). Many of the arms here given have no proved connection with New England.

47. Barker.	52. Chichester.
48. Lucas.	53. Mansales.
49, 54. Chute.	55. Barkeley.
49. Breton.	56. Whithorne.
50. Wood.	59. Colepeper.
51. Stourton.	61. Gee.

(c) From the Miner Pedigree (see page 2). This was evidently not a source for the Gore Roll; the two manuscripts contain only two names in duplicate, and the arms given under these names differ. Professor Arthur Adams of Hartford kindly examined the Miner Pedigree for the writer in January 1935 and found that the Hervie arms are there given as: Gules on a *fess* (not a bend) silver three trefoils slipped - - - (?gules, ?sable), and the Dyer arms differ wholly from those in the Gore Roll, being: Per fess indented gules and gold.

2. From books printed before the dates assigned to the arms in the Gore Roll:

(a) From Yorke's "Union of Honour", 1641:

- 13. Spencer. See also under Guillim.
- 19. Harvey. The trefoils are given as vert. See also under Guillim.
- 60, 72. Dudley. The Dudley arms given are those of lord Sutton, baron Dudley. See also under Guillim.

(b) From Guillim's "Display of Heraldry", various editions.

- 4. Owen. Eds. 1632 to 1724 inclusive; not in ed. 1610 / 11.
- 7, 9. Legge. Ed. 1679. The field is *azure*.
- 12. Latimer. Ed. 1660ⁱ. The cross is *gold*.
- 13. Spencer. Eds. 1610 / 11 to 1660ⁱⁱ inclusive.

19. Harvey. Eds. 1660ⁱ, 1660ⁱⁱ, 1679. The ed. 1679, under the name Harvey, presents a plate showing the trefoils in the arms tinctured *azure* although described in the text as *vert*; the crest in this illustration undoubtedly served as the model for that shown in the Gore Roll, although in the book the leopard is tricked as proper powdered with ermine spots gold, holding a trefoil slipped *vert*.
- 20, 23. Foster. Eds. 1660ⁱ, 1660ⁱⁱ.
25. White. Eds. 1660ⁱⁱ, 1679. In the former edition, on a sheet which may be a later insertion of 1664 or after, the arms of Sir Stephen White of London, of a Norfolk family, are given as Gules a chevron between three boar's heads couped silver armed gold; the ed. 1679 repeats the record. The illustration shows the end of the neck ragged with many small tabs, exactly as in the Gore Roll, and therefore presumably served as the model for the latter.
28. Evance. Ed. 1679, arms of John Evance of London, Esq.
- 60, 72. Dudley. Eds. 1660ⁱ, 1660ⁱⁱ. In the ed. 1660ⁱ these arms are given for Dudley in the fifth quartering of the arms of Sir Wingfield Bodenham, knt., as well as for Sir Andrew Sutton, alias Dudley, knt. In the ed. 1660ⁱⁱ they appear as the arms of John Sutton, called Dudley, viscount L'Isle, later duke of Northumberland, and of his sons Ambrose earl of Warwick and Robert earl of Leicester.

Governor Thomas Dudley used on his seal a single-tailed lion and a crescent for difference; and the addition of another tail (and the omission of the crescent) on the arms of his son Governor Joseph Dudley makes it look as though he believed in, or wished to believe in, a connection with the English peerage.
66. Savage. Eds. 1660ⁱ, 1660ⁱⁱ.
74. Jekyll. Ed. 1679.
81. Fowle. Eds. 1660ⁱ, 1660ⁱⁱ, 1679. These arms are given under the name of Foulis, of which Fowle is a variant. See also under Morgan.

(c) From Morgan's "Sphere of Gentry", 1661:

2. Crofts. These arms, but without the crescent for difference, appear as the arms of Crofts of Lancashire. Guillim, eds. 1660ⁱ and 1660ⁱⁱ, gives for the arms of John Crofts of Stow, co. Suffolk, created baronet 1660: Gold three bull's heads couped sable.

- 43. Hurst. Silver a sun gules.
- 73. Burghdon. Sir Ralph de Bourghdon bore: Silver three cinquefoils *sable*.
- 81. Fowle. Under the spelling of Foules: Silver three *oak* leaves vert. See also under Kent.

(d) From Kent's "Grammar of Heraldry", ed. 1716:

- 60, 72. Dudley. The arms of Sutton, anciently barons of Dudley.
- 74. Jekyll.
- 81. Fowle. Fowlis bore: Silver three *oak* leaves vert.

3. From family possessions, such as paintings, embroideries, and engravings on plate or stone.

- 5, 13, 31. Sargent. Peter Sargent used an armorial seal in 1693 (*Heraldic Journal* I 118).
- 5, 67. Shrimpton. The Shrimpton family appears to have used arms, for in addition to the record by Judge Sewall of the use of "scutcheons" at the funeral of Colonel Samuel Shrimpton in 1697 / '8 (see page 8), there exists a bill for hatchment against the estate of Col. Samuel Shrimpton in 1688 (Bolton); they appear to have been the arms here shown, for they are engraved (without tinctures) on a tankard marked M S made by John Coney (born 1655, died 1722) for Mary Shrimpton (born 1677) who married (1) in 1692 Robert Gibbs (born 1665, died 1702) and (2) Samuel Sewall, and the Gibbs and Shrimpton arms appear on a portrait of a member of the Gibbs family (Bolton).
- 8. Sedgewick. The claim is made that a tankard engraved with these arms was brought to this country by the immigrant, Major-General Robert Sedgewick, in 1635.
- 9, 30. Brattle. The arms are found on a basin given by Jeremiah Dummer to the Rev. William Brattle in 1695 (Bolton).
- 10, 33. Richards. These arms appear on the seal used by Welthean Richards, widow of Thomas Richards, on her will in 1679 (*Heraldic Journal* II 7).
- 14. Checkley. These arms recur on the gravestone in the Granary Burying Ground in Boston of Richard Checkley who died in 1742, the nephew of Anthony Chickley who appears in the Gore Roll (*Heraldic Journal* II 131-132); and the supplement to Bolton's "American Armory" mentions the Checkley arms on a

paten in St. George's Church, Newport, Rhode Island, without mention of the date or the name of the maker. The Rev. Nelson W. Bryant, Rector of this church, has kindly furnished a rubbing showing the arms (a chevron between three molets, no crest, no tinctures shown) and the punch-mark; the latter is that of John Coney, who was born in 1655 and died in 1722. Mrs. Buehler of the Silver Department, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, supplies the information that the letters D W are found on the bottom of the paten, thought by Jones, author of "American Church Silver" to be the initials of the original owner, and that there is no known Checkley provenance for the piece, its history before 1833, when it was given to the church by a member of the Wolfe family, being wholly unknown. It is therefore logical to try to connect the arms with a name beginning with W rather than with Checkley, and the Wyllys arms are Silver a chevron sable between three molets gules.

20. Apthorp. Old silver owned in the family is said to have been brought from England and to have these arms engraved on it, but correspondence has failed to elicit more exact data.
21. Phips. These arms were used by Governor Sir William Phips on his will; he died in 1695 (*Heraldic Journal* I 153).
24. Saltonstall. The arms are of record in the College of Arms as those of this family (see *Heraldic Journal* I 161-164) and Sir Richard Saltonstall used them on his seal (*Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections*, 4th Series, VII Plate V).
29. Dyer. See mention in the text of seals in 1660 and 1688.
34. Norton. See mention in the text of a seal of 1663.
42. Paige. These arms and crest are on the seal used by Nicholas Paige of Boston in 1679 — *Massachusetts Archives*, Document 61, page 196 (Bolton).
- 44, 57. Brown. The arms, but said to be single-cotised, are on the monument of William Brown of Salem who died in 1687 (*Heraldic Journal* II 23). Single-cotised, they appear on a tankard made by Coney (born 1655, died 1722) which has been traced back to about the year 1700; this is in private hands and has been examined by the writer.
- 58, 73. Brindesley. Although this family is said to have come from Exeter their name is not found in the Armory of the Western Counties nor in the Visitations of Devon in 1564 and 1620. The above arms, except that the border is omitted, appear on the will of Francis Brinley who died in 1719 (*Heraldic Journal* II 31).

61. Thacher. These arms are on the seal of the Rev. Thomas Thacher, 1676 (New England Historical and Genealogical Register VIII 177, 178).
67. Yeomans. A cream-jug bearing these arms, mentioned by Bolton without date, proves to have been made by Fuller White of London in 1755 / 56, and is therefore too late to have served as a model for the Gore Roll.)
77. Dummer. See the text for mention of a confirmation or grant of 1711. Jeremiah Dummer, said to have been the brother of Governor William Dummer of Massachusetts, and an agent for Massachusetts in England from 1710 to 1721, used a bookplate showing these arms (see Allen's American Book Plates 1894).
79. Tyng. Vermont says "plate is also in existence, with old hall marks, bearing the same devices". This has not been verified.

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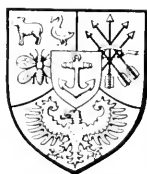
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RHODE
HISTORICAL



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COLLECTIONS

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HARRY PARSONS CROSS, *President*
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER, *Secretary*

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The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

The Shepley Library

In June, thanks to a public spirited group of generous Rhode Islanders, the Society was able to purchase the George L. Shepley collection of Rhode Island books and prints.

The Shepley library is the largest and most important collection of books ever obtained by the Society at one time. It contains a large number of rare Rhode Island books, broadsides and prints which fill most of the important gaps in this section of the Society's library.

Most interesting perhaps of the rare books is the *Calendrier Française* which was printed on the press that was brought to America on the *Neptune* during the American Revolution. This press was set up on shore at Newport and this French almanac was printed in 1780. There are only two copies of this almanac now known to be in existence. Both are owned by the Society and are imperfect. The one which has been owned by the Rhode Island Historical Society for over twenty years lacks the last four leaves and the one in the Shepley collection lacks the title page. These two books now united constitute a complete copy, the only known copy in existence.

Other interesting items are a perpetual almanac printed as a broadside by James Franklin about 1730, the broadside advertisement of the *North American Calendar* for 1781, Roger Williams' book entitled *Major Butler's Fourth Paper*, the Sotzmann Map of Rhode Island printed in German in 1797, and a collection of twenty pamphlets printed by Gregory Dexter in England before he came to Providence.

The collection contains a large number of manuscripts and pictures which supplement the Society's remarkably extensive collection.

Among the manuscripts are two original letters of Roger Williams in his own handwriting, the original charter of the town of Warwick, a manuscript map of Narragansett Bay made by French officers during the Revolution, and part of the Champlain Papers, the business papers of a Newport merchant. The Champlain papers were divided into three groups. One part was given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, about thirty years ago, and was printed in two volumes as "The Commerce of Rhode Island", another part came to the Rhode Island Historical Society about twenty years ago, and the third was purchased by Colonel Shepley. There are also two hundred Rhode Island Revolutionary Muster Rolls, and two Rhode Island Revolutionary orderly books.

The collection also contains a comprehensive collection of books on Rhode Island history and Rhode Island biography which, while duplicating what the Society already has, will serve a most useful purpose. As the library rules do not allow Rhode Island books to circulate when the Society owns only one copy, these newly acquired volumes of standard works on Rhode Island history will form a duplicate library on this subject which can circulate among our members. For a long time the most obvious need of the Society has been a circulating collection of this type.

Over a hundred genealogies, new to the Society's library, were added to our shelves, and over a hundred badly worn

genealogies were replaced by ones in good condition. Similar replacements are being made in all classes of our Rhode Island Books.

Many new items are included in the groups of Rhode Island state publications, books relating to Rhode Island towns, Rhode Island imprints, the publications of Rhode Island organizations and ephemeral advertising leaflets and programs which, while of little or no commercial value, will be of great use to future students and research workers.

Those who made possible the purchase of this collection were:

Mrs. Daniel Beckwith	Hon. Jesse H. Metcalf
Mr. Cyrus P. Brown	Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf
Mr. John Nicholas Brown	Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf
Mr. William S. Cherry	Mr. William Davis Miller
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The Divisions of the Home Lots of Providence

BY JOHN HUTCHINS CADY

Two divisions of home lots were made by the proprietors of the purchase of Providence, the first about two years after its settlement in 1636, and the second in 1718.

On the basis of records contained in a manuscript published about 1660, still on file in the City Clerk's office, the area of the lots in the first division has been established, approximately, as bounded by the Towne street (North Main and South Main streets) on the west, Dexter's Lane (Olney Street) on the north, the Highway at the Head of the Lots (Hope Street) on the east, and Mile End Cove (Wickenden Street) on the south, with two lanes running east and west where Meeting Street and Power Street, respectively, are now located.¹

The lots in the second division were located "on the southerly and easterly side of Weybosset Street, on the west side of North Main Street north of Canal Market, and on the south side of Olney Street", a total of "one hundred and one lots, being one for each proprietor, which were drawn for by the proprietors or their assigns"². Two plats of the second division of lots, excluding those on Weybosset Street (which are not being considered at this time), are on file at the City Hall entitled, respectively, "A Draught of ye Lotts Laid out in the Second Division of house Lotts in Providence . . ."³ and "A map of the house Lotts in the Towne Street, Stampers Hill, accepted

¹ Wm. R. Staples: *Annals of the Town of Providence*, page 36; Chas. W. Hopkins: *The Home Lots of the Early Settlers*; Howard M. Chapin: *The Lands and Houses of the First Settlers of Providence*, R. I. Hist. Coll., January, 1919.

² Staples *Annals*, page 37.

³ *Plats of Streets and Highways in Providence*, Book I, page 12.

3d Febr'y 1717/18 Taken from the Chest containing the Papers of the Ancient Harris Family. . . ." The house lots as platted were much smaller than those of the first division, none exceeding eight thousand square feet in area. Numerous highways are indicated on the plats⁴: the original Towne street, which formerly terminated at the northernmost home lot, was extended "fourty foot wide" and apparently continued as the road to Pawtucket; "A street Twenty foot wide over Stampers hill" (later known as Stampers Street, and merged into North Main Street when the latter highway was widened in 1920) intersected the Towne street near the top of Constitution Hill and ran some nine hundred feet to the north; farther to the west was a highway winding down the hillside in a southerly direction from the Towne street to the Moshassuck River; the present Olney Street is shown on the plats, as well as a "gangway" which later became Benefit Street.

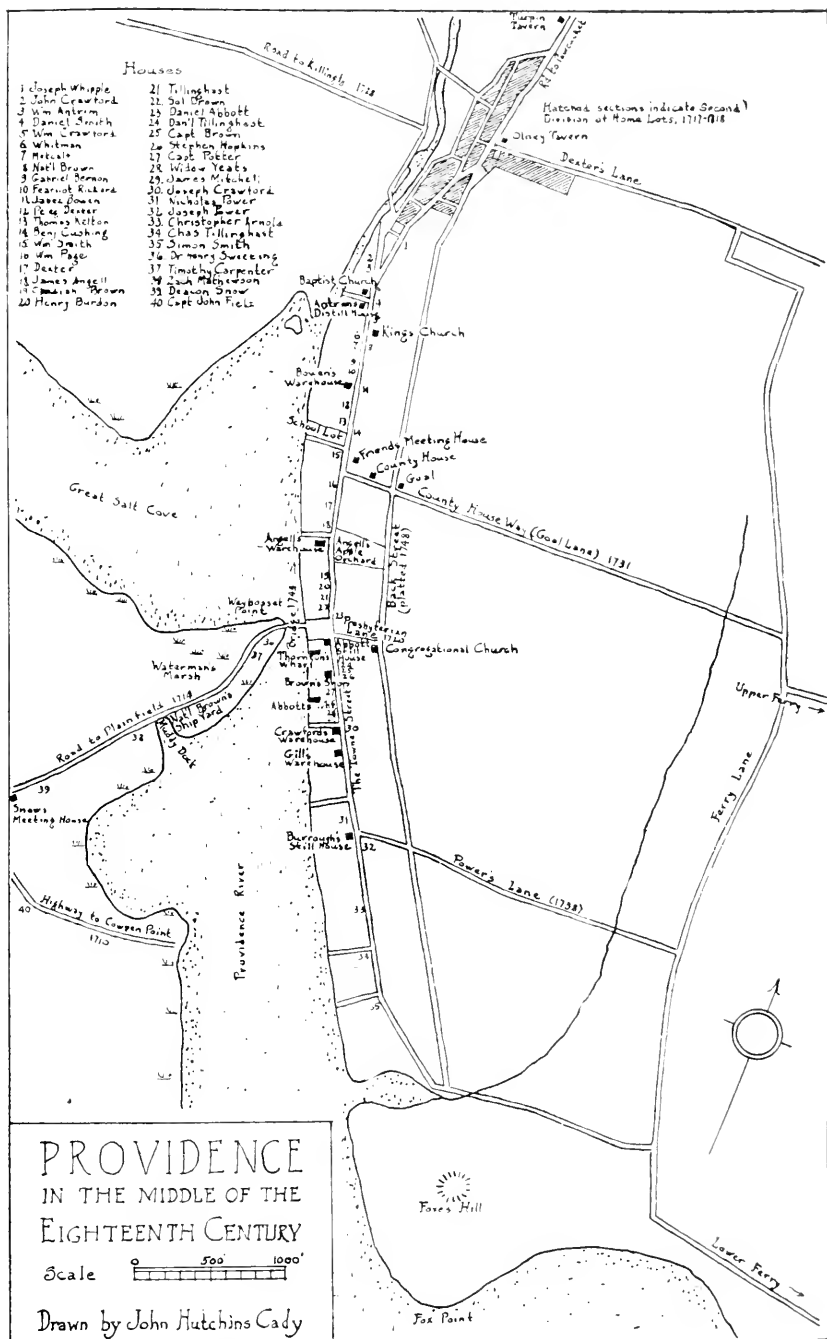
Most of the house lots of the second division were located west of the Towne street; four lots, in addition to the "prison lot", were platted in the triangular space where North Main and Benefit streets now converge; two lots are shown east of the Towne street, just south of Olney; and on one of the plats twelve lots are indicated on the south side of Olney Street east of North Main.

A comparison of the plan of the original home lots as reconstructed by Charles W. Hopkins⁵ with the plats of the second division shows an overlapping of all of the lots east of North Main Street as laid out in the later allotment of lands. Obviously the proprietors could not have included in the second division lands already privately owned; therefore those apparently overlapping lots were not a part of the earlier division.

The original owner of the most northern home lot was Gregory Dexter, the northern boundary of whose land, according to Mr. Hopkins, was a lane, known as Dexter's

⁴ See accompanying 18th century map.

⁵ The Home Lots of the Early Settlers.



lane, where Olney Street is now located. The platting of house lots on the south side of Olney Street in the second division indicates, however, that Dexter's northern line was nearly one hundred feet south of Olney Street. It seems probable, therefore, that the western end of Dexter's lane was common land, one hundred and fifty feet wide, more or less. On the north side of the common, i.e. the present northeast corner of North Main and Olney, Epenetus Olney established a tavern. The town stocks were set up on the common" and the village smithy also stood there⁷. Coincident with the second allotment Dexter's lane was probably moved northward to the present location of Olney Street.

The triangular area between North Main and Benefit streets, as platted for house lots in the second division, was bounded on the south by Joseph Whipple's land. Apparently at this point the Towne street originally turned eastward and paralleled the north bound of the fifth home lot for a short distance before resuming its northward course⁸ in order to avoid the ravine⁹ which extended down to the mill pond. This fact is borne out by the record of a conveyance of four house lots by Benedict Arnold to John Whipple, September 10, 1666, "Bounded on ye North party by ye Common & partly by ye howSelott of Edward Manton"¹⁰. Possibly the ravine was later partially filled and rocks or other obstructions removed, which made it possible to straighten the Towne street at this point and make available the triangular area of common land for sale.

The nineteen original house lots north of Meeting Street were computed by Mr. Hopkins to have an average width of one hundred and twenty-two feet; the revised location of the northernmost lot, as described above, would

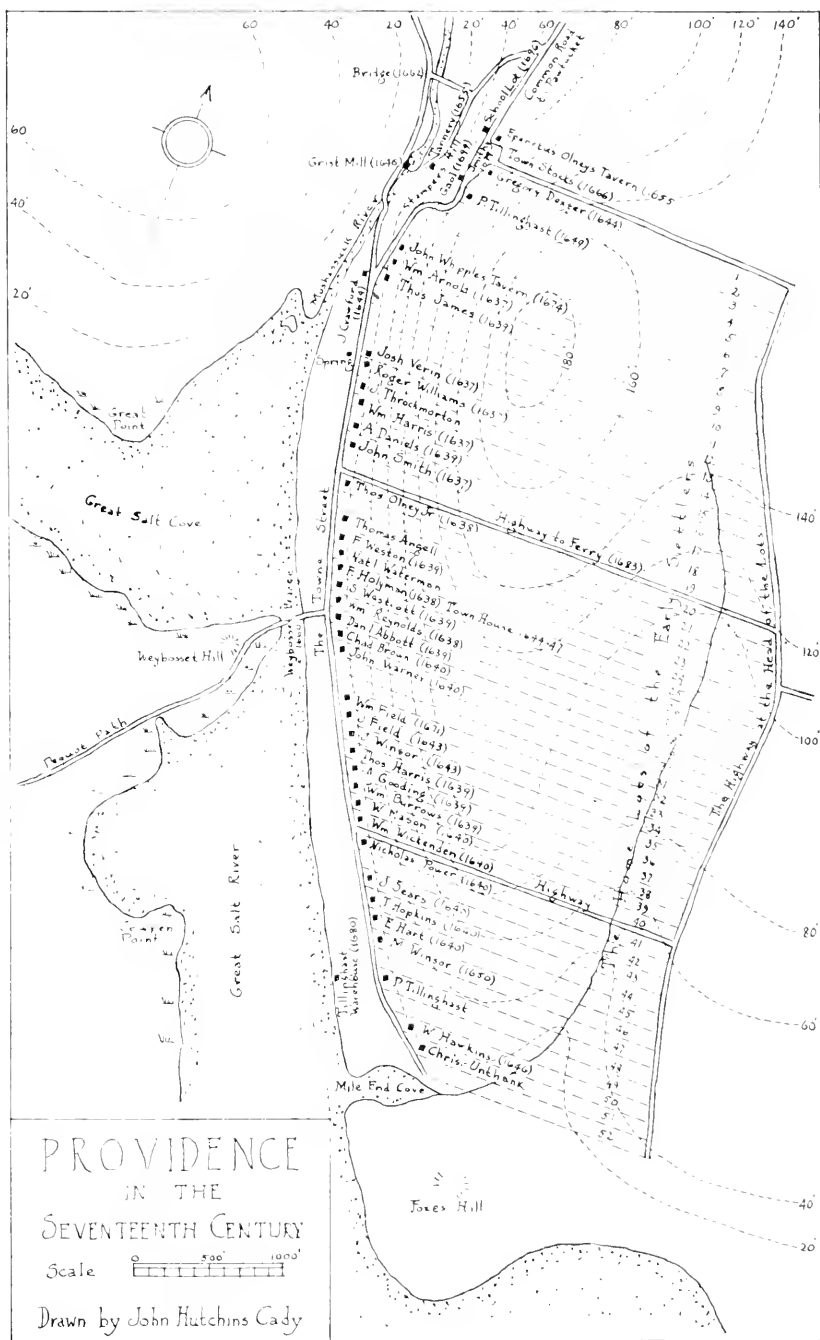
⁶ Early Records of Providence, Vol. VIII, page 142.

⁷ Early Records of Providence, Vol. XI, page 49.

⁸ See accompanying 17th century map.

⁹ Dorr: *The Planting and Growth of Providence*, page 14.

¹⁰ Early Records of Providence, Vol. XX, page 281.



reduce that average to one hundred and thirteen feet. The four lots deeded to Joseph Whipple by Benedict Arnold were described as four hundred and fifty feet wide in the aggregate, an average of one hundred and twelve and one-half feet for each lot. The Roger Williams lot was marked "6 poles 4 feet wide" (112 feet) on "A True plat of Benefit Street. . . . February the 11th, 1748"¹¹; this lot must originally have been over twenty feet wider, however, to have extended from the north line of Bowen Street northward to include Williams' house, the location of which has been fixed at a spot north of Howland Street.

With respect to the area of the original home lots, Mr. Hopkins made the following computations: nineteen lots in the northern section averaged five and one-half acres each, twenty-one lots in the middle section averaged a little over five acres, and twelve lots in the southern section averaged four and one-half acres. The total area of the home lots included within the bounds shown on the accompanying map of Providence in the seventeenth century, after deducting the land used for the two original lanes, is approximately three hundred and thirty-two acres. On that basis the fifty-two home lots averaged a little over six and one-third acres per lot, an area considerably in excess of Mr. Hopkins' estimate. The question is therefore asked whether all of the lots were as long as commonly believed and whether the highway at the head of the lots, whose lines Hope Street is supposed to follow, might not have been located farther to the west. In support of that theory is the record of the appropriation by the Town to William Arnold of his house share measuring in length "five score and twelve poles . . . the poles being sixteen feet and one half"¹², or 1848 feet, whereas the length from North Main Street to Hope Street at the location of the Arnold lot is approximately 2300 feet. On the other hand the bounds established for the present Meeting and

¹¹ Plats of Streets and Highways in Providence, Book I, page 17.

¹² Hopkins: The Home Lots of the Early Settlers, page 23.

Power streets in 1731 and 1758, respectively¹³, apparently identify Hope Street as the eastern bound of the Home lots. The courses of the "highway that leads up into the Neck by the County House from the Towne Street to the highway at the head of the town lots" aggregated one hundred and seventy-seven poles; and those for the "highway lieing from Towne Street eastwardly into a highway that goes across at the end of the town lots between the lands of Joseph Whipple and Nicholas Power" totalled one hundred and thirty-four poles. Those distances are approximately the present lengths of the two streets from North and South Main to Hope.

The houses of the early settlers were located near the Towne street; on the hillside behind them were the orchards and family burial lots; the area over the brow of the hill to the eastern end of the lots was forest and swamp land. The highway at the head of the lots was probably little more than a foot trail. It is doubtful if the original owners knew, or cared, just where their lots ended. The informal method of measuring distances with poles, which varied from sixteen to eighteen feet in length, and the necessity of dodging trees and swampy places when the surveys were made, may well account for the numerous inconsistencies found in dimensions given in the early records of the colony.

¹³ Early Records of Providence, Vol. IX, pages 59, 76.

Silas Cooke — A Victim of the Revolution

BY SUSAN STANTON BRAYTON

After the expulsion of the British from Boston in 1776, the Island of Rhode Island and the adjacent waters became the New England storm centre in the War of the Revolution. As early as 1772 in fact, the burning of the *Gaspee*, an English vessel sent to check smuggling, whose commander had exceeded his authority in the search for contraband articles, had inaugurated a series of events which brought distress and suffering to Rhode Island. An English fleet patrolled the bay, committing depredations on the smaller islands and the coast of the mainland.

In December 1776 Sir Peter Parker was sent with a British squadron to Rhode Island. Upon the approach of his fleet a large number of people living on the coast, with their stock and other possessions, were conveyed to shelter in the interior. On December 8 his army disembarked and after a night of pillage marched to Newport, establishing quarters for some of the soldiers, on the way, in farm houses in Middletown.

The general in command of the British garrison, Major General Prescott, was a man of brutal tendencies, and fortunately was removed for a time, having been captured and sent to Washington. During his year's absence, General Pigot was in charge.

In 1778 in an attempt to dislodge the British, General Sullivan with Greene and Lafayette was sent to co-operate with the French fleet and army under Count d'Estaing. The fleet, after maneuvers with the English, was disabled in a storm and proceeded to Boston for repairs. Sullivan defeated the English forces in the Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, but was unable to follow up his victory and retreated to the mainland. For another year the islanders endured the horrors of pillage and starvation. In October

1779 the British garrison was ordered to evacuate the island and a fleet of transports arrived to embark the army and as many of the Tories as cared to accompany them. They departed leaving a trail of desolation behind them. The city of Newport never recovered from the blow dealt to her commerce.

In July 1780, Admiral de Ternay, with a fleet of ten ships and an army of 6000 men commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, arrived in Newport from France, to give aid to Washington. The fleet, however, was blockaded in Narragansett Bay by a British squadron; and the army spent a year in idleness on the island, finally moving to the seat of war in the South.

Among those who chose to remain in Newport upon the approach of the British in 1776, was Silas Cooke, a prosperous merchant and distiller. He was also a farmer, having, in May 1776, taken a sub-lease of Whitehall in Middletown, an estate once owned by Bishop Berkeley, who had given it to Yale College, in 1769.

Silas Cooke had served England among the Rhode Island troops in the French and Indian War, and was generally called Captain Cooke. He was listed in Dr. Ezra Stiles' diary as a Tory. Two of his daughters married into the Brenton family which was Royalist in sympathy. Early in the war his son Silas Cooke, Jr., had failed to take an oath demanded by the Colony and had been ordered to remove to South Kingstown.

Captain Cooke fared badly at the hands of the British army of occupation; his garden and hen roosts became the prey of Sullivan's needy soldiers; and when the French came in 1780, he was ordered to surrender buildings for their use.

One of Captain Cooke's daughters married Henry Marchant. Among the papers of the Marchant family there were recently found memoranda and lists drawn up by Silas Cooke setting forth his losses and damages during the five troublous years, 1776-1781.

His writing is well nigh undecipherable, his spelling is erratically phonetic, and his use of capitals quite original. The story of his sufferings is, however, vivid and picturesque. It is transcribed exactly as written, with the addition of punctuation marks for clearness.

In a small note book of paper sheets stitched together are 26 pages of Captain Cooke's grievances, supplemented on several loose sheets by itemized statements of values, rents, etc.

MEMORANDUM.

Dec. 7, 1776 This morning I sent my horse cart by Vigo Gidley with a Load of Turnips and Cabages to Town. in his return was Met by an officer of Coll. J^{no} Cook. Stopt his cart by Mr. Benj. Peckham's house. Tooke ye horse, the Cart, Sadel, Bridel, Hames, Coller, &c from ye Negro, Loaded ye Cart with Sheap and Carried them of. I never have got any one of ye artikles yit. N.B. ye horse cost hard money Dollars 64, Cart 47, Hames 1, Coller 1, Bridel 1, Sadel 3 - - 117

Dec. 7. After Braikfast I send my ox Cart upon ye Island for a load of Wood for Presarved Fish. 2 pr Cattel in their Return was Met by sundry Carts carring War Like Bagage to ye Ferrey. Theay tooke one pair of ye Cattel and carrid them of the Island. mySelf and other person jug^d ye Cattel to Weigh Neare 1800 Weight. no Satisfaction as yit. also ye Iron Chane. Judged the Cattel to be Worth 120 Dollars £ 36
Chane & Yoke 3

Dec. 7, 1776 this day at Neare 12 o'clock the Fleet was Sean off a Coming from N. Yorke. Theay arriv^d a Littel before Nighte at Wm Stoddards Cove. They Landed their Troops ye Next day. General Clinton Commanded the Land forces, Sir Peter Parker ye Navy.

Dec. 12, 1776 This day I had Quartered upon me in my house at White Hall by Captain Henry Savage and Jn^o

Piper Depity Quarter Masters Generals Brigadier General Huyne, his Adjutant, Mr. Harker, & Eight Servants. They were furnished with 3 Differant Rooms with fire places. They remained at my house untill ye 26 of May 1777. I furnished them with wood during ye time they Remand at my house untill ye 26 Day of May which I measured to them which was 65 cord. They stole and burnt for me 13 or 14 hundred Rayles; they stole 26 Turkeys, 32 Gease, 138 Dunhil fowles; the General had a Roome with a bead and beding, his adjutant a Roome, Bead & Beading, also their servants. I Never rec^d any pay for Wood &c, &c, &c. But have an order for ye Wood upon Henry Savage & John Piper. Was always told when a General acc^t was setteled Should be paid.

N.B. Mr. Henry Savage and Jn^o Piper ordered my littel Carte be Deliv^d Gen. Huyne. Was don. No Return made.

When ye Troops first arriv^d Stephen Cooke, Barak Master Demanded the Keays of my Store. it was Deliv^d him ye 15 day of Dec. 1776, at which time their remand in ye Store a Bl. of Tarr, 320 lb Copper.

N.B. October 12, 1779 Stephen Cooke Deliv^d me ye key of my Store. The Bl. of Tarr gone, also the Coper and Refus^d to allow me Rent or pay for Tarr & Coper.

Applied to General Prescott. answer I have nothing to Say.

When ye King's Troops first arriv^d in Dec^r 1776 Stephen Cook Barack Master Quarterd in my house I Bought of Nicholas Carr, neare my Still house, 36 Solders. They remand their untill June following, at which time they left it. I fasened up ye house. They had Taken away all ye Lockes and Dores innside of ye house, also ye Wash house—The Solders after the house was left begun to pull up ye Clapbords and Tooke out ye Windows. I applyd to General Pigett to have leave to pull ye house Down. Was Refus^d. Still ye Solders was at Worke. I appley^d again. He told me if I could find any of his Solders a

Distroying ye house he would punish them. I hired 2 persons to Watch and they found Sergant Roberson and Several Solders at Worke a hauling Down Som part of ye house. I appley^d again. the Sargent Denied it untill proof made—then Confest—after that he gave me Leave to pull down what was Left, Which was only part of ye frame.

N.B. before the King's Troops arriv^d I Refus^d 500 Dollars for ye house and to be Remov^d from ye Ground in 7 Days.

Maj^r Jn^o Morrison Commisary General in ye begining of Aug. 1777 Tooke my Still house and fild it with Hay in Bundels which Remand their untill ye Later end of March 1778. Still Kept the Keays. he also fild my Still house that my son Peter Cooke Improved, at ye Same time. ye Hay Taken away ye begining of April. Still kept ye keays.

D'Estaing arriv^d ye 28 of July, 1778. he Departed from ye Island ye 11 or 12 of Aug^t 1778

Aug. 3, 1778 This day Capt Davoin, Agent Tolman, & Mr. Dunlap took ye Keays of my Stabel from my Negro. Turned out of ye Stabel my horse & Cow and put in their Horses. I appley^d to General pigott for redress. his answer was that their horses must be in my Stabel Except I would find another for them. They Drove Down the Petison between ye Stabel and Chase house so was oblig^d to remove my Chase. They then put in more horses. I appelyed to ye General again, told him that their horses was eating up all my Hay. the answer was they must eate Hay and had a Wright to take it any Ware. They eate up at least 6 Tuns Hay

When General Sullivan was upon ye Island General Pigote—Capt. Durabant, Capt. Henry Savage & John Piper Demanded my still house floures to Make Platforms for their Carrage Guns. They tooke 1744 feet plans from my upper Still house also from my Still house that Peter Cooke improv^d 762 feet Plank.

Dec. 2, 1777 the last Neight I had one of my Cows taken from my Barn and Carred up in ye Meadow & Kild; in ye morning we found ye head & Hide only.

When General Sullivan was a coming upon the Island, General Pigott, General Prescott, Capt du Aubant, Henry Savage, John Piper ordered all my fence round my upper Lott to be Taken away and given to the Solders also Every Bodys Else had ye Same fate

Theay Drove Every Body's Cattel within ye Lines ye Same time promised if any Lost Should be paid for. there was I suppose more than one half kild to fead ye Solders. I lost 3 Cows. application made for payment. not a fard-ing to any person. Som others lost all their Cows & oxen

Feb. 12 This Day Stephen Cooke Barack Master, the General Prescote, Henery Savage & Jn^o Piper ordered ye wharfs to be cutt up for the Solders fireing. Mine was Cutt up. I had in ye wharf which I made my Self 96 cord of pine which I paid for. When ye acc^{ts} come to be setteld they allow me for 7 Cord of Wood. 5 Dollars a Cord only. Everybody in proportion. I Compland to General Prescote. Answer I have Nothing to Say.

When theay first arrived theay puld down all my Gardin fence oppersett my Still house—also all my fence round my Garden S of ye Church—also my fence Round my lott of Land North of the Church Land—also all my fence Round my Lott out of ye Town joyning Jn^o Lawton's Land.

Mr. John Piper, July 30, 1778, took my horse, Sadel & Bridel from Mr. Burdick Boy when at Reads Mill at ye time ye french fleet first arriv^d. ye horse I gott again, no Sadel nor Bridel.

July 30, 1778 Coll. Ennes of the artillery Took my 3 horses and Negro man to Cart. Which he kept untill the 30 of Aug^t. no pay. one of ye Horses was Worked so much he Deyed in a few days after I got him. no pay.

Memorandom The 12 day of April 1777 Capt. Dabunt, Harry Savage, & Jn^o Piper ordered my Scow to be

Taken to Carry Warr Like Stores in ye Neck. He had 3 Oares belonging to the Scow which they had. ye Scow was almost New. —N.B. I never could git ye Scow. When they Was agoeing away they cutt hir up.

MEMORANDUM

Oct. 10, 1778 This day General Prescott General —, a Hasshan General, Capt. Henry Savage & Maj^r Barrey Demanded Keays of my Stabel opperset to my Still house to putt their Hoshen artillery horses in. was Deliver^d Their was Two Tuns of Hay in ye Loft which thay promised to pay for, but Never could git the money — Thay Took away their horses ye 24 of May. When they had ye Stabel it was Devided in Two parts for 10 horses, a Dore in Each Division. thay have Taken away ye Division Bouth Locks from Each Dore. no pay for Hay or anything Else.

MEMORANDUM

Nov^r 4, 1778 This day Maj^r John Morrison Commersary and his Depity Mr. Parkin also John Forrester putt upon my farme White Hall the Sheap and Cattel Belonging to ye army; Sheap 936, Cattel 16. They remaind upon ye Farme untill ye 9 of April. John Forrister was furnished with a Roome in my house; ye other Officers and Solders had my Small house in ye yard to Live in. In^o Forrister was head officer in the time they were at my house. thay cutt up five Gaytes post and use to Burn, also 42 Appel Trees, 5 plum do, 14 peach do; Every Cherrey Tree except one, 132 in number, 486 Lockes (locusts), and a large Number of Button & other Tres, 832 in all

They Broke ye Windows & Window Frames in ye Littel house, floures, Dores, etc., etc. Cost me to put in som Kind of Order 24 Dollars—they also cutt me down a Nusury of Cherrey Trees, Suppose neare 2000 in Number. Theay also Broke my Barn floures and Divisions, Burnt a Number of my Rayles. I appley^d to Maj^r Morrison &

Mr. Parkin to have them Remov^d in Vain. at last I waited on Gen^l Prescott; he told me the Stock must be their for John Forrister said their was no place on ye Island fitt for him and ye Solders to be at with ye Stock and Forrister had advis^d to that in ye first place. The Sheap and Cattel Remand so late in ye Spring that I did not Cutt above half ye Grass as I did ye year before.

N.B. Jn^o Forrister tells me that Mr. Wm. Wanton had 200 Sheap in ye flock. Mr. Wm. Wanton agrees to pay 2^r (?) ahead per Weake a Sheap.

I drew out an acc^t against Maj^r Morrison for keeping the Stock and Damages don in Cutting Down my Trees, Gaytes, horse Barn, &c. he refus^d to pay anything. I apply^d to General Prescott, Whom told me that if I did not Like it he Would Take ye Farme himself in ye Spring Except I paid him ye Rent from ye time ye Kings Army was upon ye Island.

Memorandum Feb. 22, 1779 at ye Neight of ye above day I had my house Robed, I suppose by ye 38 Ridgement, of vize — 1 Silver Tankard Marked S^cR; 1 Silver Cann Marked only with ye Makers Name on y^e Bottom, S. Casey; 1 Silver Porrager S^cR; 1 Silver Pepper Box Marked R.W. or S^cR; 1 Silver Tabel Spoon, 1 Silver Tea Spoon; 1 pr Silver Sugar Tongues; 1 pr Silver Shooe Buckels; 1 pr Silver Neay Buckels; 1 Blew Cloke; 1 Surtute; 2 Beaver Hatts; 1 Tea Chist with 10 or 12 Dollars in it; Several Hanchifers, aporns, Stockings &c.

N.B. their was a Coart Marshal held to Enquire Concerning this Theft—my Neay Buckels was found upon one Jack Edwards of ye 38. I have all the Reason in ye World to Suspect very foul play in ye affaire.

Memorandum Sept. 8, 1779 this day Stephen Cooke, Barrick Master, D^d ye Keays of my Still and Refuse to pay Rent.

This day Deliv^d Mr. Francis Brindley ye Keays of ye Still house to putt Straw in. promised to pay Rent. ye Commissary Mr. Heigh says he will give 200 Dollars a year.

Sept. 20. this day Deliv^d Mr. Brindley ye Keays of my upper Still house for Straw, Mr. Hakey to pay 200 Dollars a year.

Oct. 25 this day the Kings Troops left the Island.

Memorandum Oct. 26, 1779 this day General Gaytes Entered ye Town with his Troops. 28 this day the Keays of my Still houses No 1 & 2 ware D^d. Young Mumford was with ye Straw. I expect to be paid Rent for ye Distill houses.

To crown all

Sundrys lost upon White Hall Farme at the time General Sullivan was upon ye Island by his army &c —

15 Acores Corn, 4-1/2 Potatoes, 5-1/2 Barley
 7 Oates; 24 Tuns Hay; 4 Large Hogs,
 23 Gease, 19 Ducks, 54 Dunghill fowls;
 20 Beads Onions of 42 feet in Length to Produce
 60 or 80 Bushel; 24 Cheese, 642 Large Cabage,
 10 or 12 Bushe Beats, a hhd Mollases of 108 Gallon.
 Cost me 2/6 sterling per gallon; 842 Rayls to Bake
 their Bread; 5 hows, 2 spades, 1 pick ax, 2 Hay forks;
 800-1000 feet pine Boards.

Sundry other artikles; no act of as yett.

Damage in ye Coopers Shopp, Vize ye Chamber Floures, 500 feet Bourds, 400 feet joyce, 4 Sope Frames for Hard Sope I suppose 30 Dollars.

fence Round ye Lower Still house Gardin

Suppose 300 Cord

Stones from Bouth Still House Worfes. a Large fish hh^d full of Chalk.

Arnold's History of Rhode Island states that on May 7, 1787 Congress proceeded in earnest to settle the accounts of the States with the general government and directed the Treasury Board to appoint five commissioners; in June 1787 the Assembly appointed Rouse J. Helme and John Jenckes to complete the accounts of the State against the General Government, preparatory to the visit of the treasury commissioners; in September 1788 Congress extended the time for adjusting the accounts of the several states and appointed three commissioners to examine those claims for which no vouchers could be found.

In 1788, therefore, Silas Cooke, by dictation, presented the following bill

The United States of America to Silas Cooke, Dr.	
To Hay, Oats, and Barley as per Peleg Sherman's forrige Master's Cert ^{te} of Feb. 14, 1780	£ 234-0-0
To Interest from the 14th of Feb. 1780 to ye 22d Dec. 1780 at 6 per cent	124-0-0
	<hr/>
	£ 358

To one horse and Cart and their tackle taken out of my Service & possession by a State Officer on the 7th Day of Dec 1776 then in Col. John Cooks Department for which I never rec ^d any Compensation, the whole amounting to £ 35-2 Real Money as per Memo. Book	35-2-0
To Interest for 12 years at 6 per cent	25-0-0
	<hr/>
	£ 60

To 1 United States Certificate for two hundred Specie Dollars of the 27 of October 1779	60-0-0
To Interest nine years	32-8-0
	<hr/>
	£ 92-8-0

To the Rent of my Distill House from the 27th October, 1779 to the 18th of July 1780 for Straw is 9 month at £ 5, Silver money per month	45.
To 8 years Interest	21.-2-
	<hr/>
	£ 66 - 2
To Rent of Storage &c due on Ac ^t of the French Troops on the Island of Newport as per Resolve of Congress amounting to	302-8-10
To Interest seven years	168-14-
	<hr/>
	£ 471 2-10
	<hr/>
	£ 1047-18-1

Copy as delivered to Jn^o Jencks & Rouse J. Helme
Esq^s agreeable to appointment & order of Assembly
Dec^r 1788.

The reverse of the sheet contains an itemized memorandum
of damages done on Farm in the Sullivan Expedition on
Rhode Island. These amounted to £ 369-7.

Another paper, substantially the same as the one de-
livered to Rouse J. Helme and John Jencks, has been
checked by the commissioner as having been entered.

On March 25, 1780 Silas Cooke transferred his lease
of Whitehall to his son Silas Cooke, Jr.

Two letters are extant relating to this estate indicating
that the circumstances of the war had made it difficult for
Captain Cooke to be prompt in the payment of rent.

Newport, Rho. Island, 13 Feb'y 1781

Rev^d Sir,

I duly rec^d your favor of the fifth instance in reply to
which am very sorry to be informed of the young gentle-
man's impatience. I had determined previous to the receipt

of yours to discharge all arrearages of rents to the 25th March next, which will be punctually performed, and should any accident retard the payment a few days, am in hopes they will be induced to use clemency with me, as they may depend on being made entirely safe as to their demands. My son will be with you in person on or before the 25th March next when everything will be done for their satisfaction. Interim. beg leave to inclose you a Memorandum of the sufferings of the Farm in the Expedition on the Island, & hope that also may serve to excite moderation in the Breasts of those Gentlemen.

I am

With Profound Respect

Rev^d Sir

Your very Humble Servant
Silas Cooke

To the

Rev^d Doct'r Ezra Stiles
President
Yale College
New Haven

Newport, Rhode Island
25th May, 1781

Rev. Sir,

I duly received your favor from Mr. Channing of the eighth instant. Observe the contents. Am greatly obliged to your very polite attention and the gentleman's kind wishes in our favour. previous to the receipt of yours above mentioned, or the last vote of the corporation, I had discharged Miss Scott's note; as you will perceive by the date of her receipt on ye same which I now enclose you as a voucher, this for my own satisfaction as well as to fulfill my promise to you on my departure from New Haven. I am now to request the favour of you to forward me two receipts of the same tenor and date for the last five years' rents due on W. Hall farm. Two are necessary for this reason, the person who has purchased the lease will require

one, and as I have idemnified him in the instrument of conveyance one is also requisite for me. Am of opinion the receipts wrote in full for the principle and interest will be most satisfactory to both parties.

I am with great respect, Rev. Sir, your very humble and obedient servant

S. Cooke, Jr.

Greatly impoverished by the war, in 1790, Captain Cooke advertised his Newport property for sale—house, store, garden—lot and distillery, and with his wife retired to the home of his son-in-law, Colonel Robert Brown in South Kingstown. There he died in 1792.

Silas Cooke probably never received any compensation for his losses; but it is on record that on September 22, 1795, there was paid to John Brown of South Kingstown, administrator of his estate, the sum of \$66.61, this being Cooke's proportion of the funds which had been appropriated by the state for the settlement of such claims as his.

Privateer Sloop Independent

A Journal kept by PELEG HOZEY, *Master*

(From Original Manuscript

in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library)

(concluded from vol. XXXI, page 89)

Remarks On Sunday Sept 1 1776

The Fust Part of this Thike and Fogge Weither Smuth Sea Sounded Gott 37 Fathem Sum times Case and Then Fine Black Sand and Sum Shels Brocken Middle Part Plesant Clear Weither This Day Being the onely Day Seing Sun Sett For this 12 Day att 6 A. M Saw 5 Sails to Windard att 10 D° Saw 3 Saile to Leward Standing to the Southard Spoke With one of them out of Nantucitt 10 Days Nantucett Island Bore W by S 18 Lagaues Destent Wind Being head Stood to Southward Latt Part Still In Compeny with the Brigg and Fishing men all well on Bord

Remarks on Monday Sept, 2 1776

This Fust Part Pleasent Weither Smuth Sea Still in Compeny with Brigg, the wind Enclines to the westward Middle Part Fresh Breeses a 12 AM Crost The Great Ripp at 6 AM Made the Land Bareing West Distance 3 Leagues In 8 Fathem Wartes Sonutheble Head Makes Very hie one Part Markes Likes Scrubs oaks the other Part White Sand Saw 3 Wind Miles a cross the Low Land & Saw the Town Land Making Longger then It is Lade Down a Sandey Poynt Making In 3 Homeks Latter Part Pleasant All Hands Well on Board

Remarks on Tuseday Septamber 3 1776

The Fust Part Pleasant Weither Smuth Sea At 6 PM, came to Ancher In Compeny With one Franch Sloop one Prise Brigg Belonging to the Cabbatt and our one Prise

Brigg a AM came to Anchor att Sanday Poyant Bore SW
Desteance one Mile The Town open In Sight our Brigg
Being 2 Leagues to Windard Lather 1 Part Pleseant all
Well on Bord

Remarques Wendseday Sept. 4 1776

The Fust Part Pleasent Smuth Sea Light Breeses a 2
Came to Saile In Compenny With the Foresaid Vessill att
10 PM Come to Anchor In Homps hole our Prises In
With us at 6 AM histe out the Bote Corred the Capt on
Shore the wind Being a head obliged us to Lay By

Remarques on Thursday Sept 5 1776

This 24 Houers It Being Plesasent Weither all heands
on Board the wind conteunerd a Head Meddle Part Wind
at Noth Blow Very heave Both Anchers Down Boat on
Bonbord a 5 A. M. came to Saile in compenny With 5 Sail
a 11 come to Anchor at Tarploin Cove Two Boats Come
on Borde With Solders Fitted out the Boate and Sent on
Shore To Fill Sum warter all Well on Bord.

Notes

Mrs. Sidney L. Wright, Jr., has been elected to membership in the Society.

The Society notes with regret the death of Miss Edith May Tilley, Librarian of the Newport Historical Society, whose willing cooperation with the Society for over thirty years has been of invaluable assistance.

The Gore Roll of Arms

BY HAROLD BOWDITCH

(concluded from vol. XXXI, page 96)

The following table will facilitate reference.

The first column shows the folio, recto or verso, on which the arms in question appear in the original Gore Roll.

The second column shows the serial numeration of the arms used in this description.

The third column shows the numeration in the Child copy and in Whitmore's description of 1865 in the *Heraldic Journal* of the corresponding coats.

The fourth column shows the numeration used by Whitmore in his description of 1866 in the *Elements of Heraldry* of the corresponding coats.

1 r	1	1	1	Winthrop.
	2	2	—	Crofts.
	3	3	2	Middlecot.
	4	4	—	Owen.
1 v	5	5	3	Sargent. Shrimpton.
	6	6	4	Tave.
	7	7	5	Legge.
	8	8	6	Leverett. Sedgwick.
2 r	9	9	7	Brattle. Legge.
	10	10	8	Richards. Winthrop.
	11	11	9	Frost. Davis.
	12	12	10	Norden. Latimer.
2 v	13	13	11	Sargent. Spencer.
	14	14	12	Chickley.
	15	15	—	Chamberlain.
	16	16	13	Pole.
3 r	17	17	—	Evans.
	18	18	—	Skinner.
	19	19	—	Harvey.
	20	20	14	Apthorp. Mansbridge?

3 v	21	21	15	Phips.
	22	22	16	Foster.
	23	23	17	Foster. Hawkins.
	24	24	18	Saltonstall. Whittingham.
4 r	25	25	19	White.
	26	26	20	Tailer.
	27	27	—	Cutting.
	28	28	21	Stoddard. Evance.
4 v	29	29	22	Dyer.
	30	30	23	Brattle.
	31	31	24	Sargent.
	32	32	25	Stoddard. Roberts.
5 r	33	33	26	Richards.
	34	34	27	Addington. Norton.
	35	35	28	Cook. Leverett.
	36	36	29	Cook.
5 v	37	37	30	Belchier.
	38	38	31	Lemon.
	39	39	32	Calewell. Mun.
	40	40	33	Hutchinson.
6 r	41	41	34	Winthrop.
	42	42	35	Paige.
	43	43	36	Hurst.
	44	44	37	Brown.
6 v	45	45	38	Wyborn.
	46	46	39	Hutchinson.
	47	47	—	Barker.
	48	48	—	Lucas.
7 r	49	49	—	Chute. Breton.
	50	50	—	Wood.
	51	51	—	Stourton.
	52	52	—	Chichester.
7 v	53	61	—	Mansale.
	54	62	45	Chute.
	55	55	—	Barkeley.
	56	56	—	Whithorne.
8 r	57	57	42	Brown.
	58	58	43	Brindesley.
	59	59	—	Colepeper.
	60	60	44	Dudley.

8 v	61	53	40	Gee, Thacher.
	62	54	41	Sweetser.
	63	63	46	Phillips.
	64	64	47	Hutchinson.
9 r	65	65	48	Pell, Clarke.
	66	66	49	Savage.
	67	67	50	Yeomans, Shrimpton.
	68	68	51	Tuttle.
9 v	69	69	52	Wade.
	70	70	53	Montfort.
	71	71	54	Stoddard.
	72	72	55	Dudley, Tyng.
10 r	73	73	56	Brindesley, Burghdon.
	74	74	57	Jekyll.
	75	75	—	Pern.
	76	76	58	Pickman.
10 v	77	77	59	Dummer.
	78	78	—	Warr.
	79	79	60	Tyng.
	80	80	61	Tilston.
11 r	81	81	62	Frazer, Foulis.
	82	82	—	Roswell.
	83	83	—	Selwyn.
	84	84	63	Waldron.
11 v	85	85	64	Boreland.
	86	86	65	Cushing.
	87	87	—	Paddock.
	88	88	—	Sprague.
12 r	89	89	—	Lathrop.
	90	98	70	Kilby.
	91	90	66	Winslow.
	92	99	71	McAdams, Kilby, Clark.
12 v	93	91	67	Sayward.
	94	92	—	Scollay.
	95	93	—	Whitwell.
13 r	96	94	—	Kneeland.
	97	95	68	Peperell.
	98	96	—	Beach.
	99	97	69	Bell.
	—	100	—	Green.

INDEX OF ARMS AND CRESTS

The figures refer to the serial numbers, not to pages. The names in capitals occur in the Gore Roll, the others in the notes.

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